A NEW AND COMPLEAT

HISTORY and SURVEY

OF THE CITIES OF

LONDON

AND

WESTMINSTER,

THE

Borough of *Southwark*, and Parts adjacent;

From the EARLIEST ACCOUNTS, to the Beginning of the YEAR 1770.

CONTAINING

I. An Account of the original Foundation, and modern State of thoſe Places.
II. Their Laws, Charters, Cuſtoms, Privileges, Immunities, Government, Trade and Navigation.
III. A Deſcription of the ſeveral Wards, Pariſhes, Liberties, Precincts, Churches, Palaces, Noble-
[illegible] other public Buildings.

[illegible] ondon, the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's

[illegible] the Revolutions [illegible]

To the Right Honourable

SAMUEL TURNER, Eſq;

LORD-MAYOR

OF THE

CITY OF LONDON.

MY LORD,

IN the Name of the Authors, Compilers and Proprietors of this Volume, I have the Honor to inſcribe to your Lordſhip, a Work calculated to illuſtrate the *Hiſtory*, aſſert the *Dignity*, and extend the *Fame* of that City, over which your Lordſhip ſo worthily preſides.

Where ſuperior Merit is Conſpicuous to all the World, it would be as ſuperfluous as ridiculous to attempt a diſplay of it.

This City, in former Times, has boaſted many chief Magiſtrates, who have been an Honor to the Stations they have held, and to human Nature; and the Names of a BARNARD, a JANSSEN and a BECKFORD, will be honoured by the Inhabitants of this City, for Ages yet to come.

I cannot be ſuſpected of Flattery, while I rank with theſe illuſtrious Names, that of the preſent LORD MAYOR of LONDON: and I muſt be allowed to wiſh, for the Honor of this City, that future Magiſtrates may copy ſuch excellent Examples.

Unwilling, however, to detain your Lordſhip a Moment longer from the Diſcharge of the Duties incumbent on that High Office to which you have been called by the united Suffrages of your Fellow-Citizens, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

moſt devoted Servant,

Hatton-Garden,
Jan. 16, 1769.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas Our Truſty and Well-beloved *John Cooke*, of Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he hath, for a long Time paſt, been at great Labour and Expence in collecting Books and ancient Manuſcripts, and in employing divers learned and ingenious Men, to write and compile a valuable Work, entitled, "A NEW and COMPLEAT HISTORY "AND SURVEY OF OUR CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, THE BOROUGH OF "SOUTHWARK, and Parts adjacent; from the earlieſt Accounts to the Beginning of the Year "1770: Containing an Account of the original Foundation, ancient and modern State of thoſe "Places, their Laws, Charters, Cuſtoms, Privileges, Immunities, Government, Trade and Na"vigation. A Deſcription of the ſeveral Wards, Pariſhes, Liberties, Precincts, Churches, Palaces, "Noblemens Houſes, Hoſpitals, and other public Buildings. An Account of the Curioſities of "the Tower of London, the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Britiſh Muſeum, Weſtminſter "Abbey, *&c.* with a general Hiſtory of the memorable Actions of Our Citizens, and the Revo"lutions that have happened, from the Invaſion of *Julius Cæſar* to the preſent Time:" Which Work he moſt humbly apprehends will be of the utmoſt Uſe and Advantage to Our Subjects in general, and to the Inhabitants of *London*, *Weſtminſter* and *Southwark* in particular, as it treats of Matters in which they are peculiarly intereſted. And he humbly conceives that a Work in which the Riſe, Progreſs, Increaſe and preſent State of the largeſt City in the Univerſe are faithfully delineated; in which the many noble Actions of her Citizens are fairly recorded, and in which her ſuperior Riches and Dignity, her amazing Commerce, and the Weight and Influence of her Power throughout every Part of the Globe are aſſerted and maintained, cannot fail of impreſſing the Minds of Our faithful Subjects the Citizens of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* with a true Senſe of their own Importance, and of inſpiring the riſing Generation with a generous Ardor to imitate the Actions of their renowned Forefathers! Wherefore the Petitioner, deſirous of reaping ſome Advantage from his great Toil, Labour and Expence, moſt humbly ſollicits our Royal Licence and Protection to himſelf, his Heirs, Executors and Aſſigns, for the ſole Printing, Publiſhing and Vending the ſaid Work for the Term of Fourteen Years, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided. We being willing to give all due Encouragement to this Undertaking, are graciouſly pleaſed to condeſcend to his Requeſt; and We do therefore by theſe Preſents, as far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Caſe made and provided, grant unto him the ſaid *John Cooke*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, Our Licence for the ſole Printing and Publiſhing of the ſaid Work for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects within Our Kingdoms, or Dominions, to reprint or abridge the ſame, either in the like, or in any Size or Manner whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter or diſtribute any Copies thereof reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent or Approbation of the ſaid *John Cooke*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril; Whereof the Commiſſioners and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Warden and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Pleaſure herein declared.

Given at our Court at St. *James's*, the Nineteenth Day of *December*, 1768, in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

ROCHFORD.

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The Genius of London sitting on the bank of the Thames, receiving the homage of Europe Asia Africa and America, represented by their respective Emblems.

A

COMPLEAT

HISTORY AND SURVEY

But allowing that the modern books of this kind had every advantage arising from the happiest flow of language, and the most graceful turn of period, there would yet be sufficient reason for the publication of this Work, at this particular time, when the numerous improvements in all parts of the Metropolis, give ample proofs of the wisdom, policy, and public spirit of her inhabitants.

We shall therefore, without farther apology, submit this work to the opinion of the public, at whose tribunal we are proud to be judged, conscious of deserving its ACQUITTAL, and not without hope of engaging its APPLAUSE.

CHAPTER I.

Conjectures of several writers respecting the name of London: *Account of its Situation, Form, Extent,* &c.

IT may not be an unpleasing task to give the opinion of various writers respecting the derivation and meaning of the name of London.

With regard to its etymology, *Geffrey* of *Monmouth* derives it from *Caer-Lud*, or *Lud's town*; *Erasmus* from *Lindum*, a city of Rhodes; *Vitus* is of opinion that it is derived from *Lugdus*, a *Celtick* prince; while *Selden* imagines that he traces its etymology in the words *Llan-Dyn*, the Temple of *Diana*.*

The learned *Somner* derives the name of *London* from *Llawn*, full, and *Dyn*, a Man, that is a populous place: but *Camden* is of opinion that this city owes its name to the British words, [illegible] if this derivation is liable to great exceptions, for it is difficult to conceive how *Lewis* should come by an authentic account of the transactions of the year 130, when his countryman *Gildas*, who wrote near a thousand years before him, acknowledges that he took the materials of his history from foreign authors, the *Britons*, in his time, having no records of their transactions.

Tacitus calls this city by the name of *Londinium*; which afterwards yielding to the more honourable denomination of *Augusta*, some of our historians are for deriving this name from that of *Helena Augusta*, mother to *Constantine* the Great; while others, with greater appearance of reason, affirm, that the appellation of *Augusta* was conferred on [illegible]

on the Northern bank of the River Thames, at a place where it forms a creſcent or half moon, ſo that each part of the city may enjoy the benefit of that noble river, without lying at an inconvenient diſtance from any other.

The cities of London and Weſtminſter communicate with the Borough of Southwark, and the counties of Surry, Kent, &c. by means of three grand ſtone bridges, of which proper deſcriptions will be given in the courſe of this work.

London is ſituated at about ſixty miles diſtance from the ſea, and is therefore in no danger of being ſurprized by the fleets of foreign enemies; yet, by the help of the tide, which flows every twelve hours, ſhips of very great burden are brought into its very boſom.

The riſing grounds about *Iſlington*, and the hills of *Hampſtead* and *Highgate*, are finely placed by nature to defend the metropolis from the bleak winds of the north, while it lies delightfully open to the more genial breezes of the weſt.

A certain writer has compared the figure or ſhape of London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, to that of a whale; which deſcription we ſhall inſert as a mere matter of curioſity.

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The whole extent of London, from eaſt to weſt, that is, from Limehouſe to the end of Tothill-Street, Weſtminſter, is nearly ſeven miles and a half; but its breadth, from north to ſouth, is but about two miles and a half, even where it is broadeſt, that is from the extremity of Shoreditch, to the fartheſt end of Blackman-Street in the Borough.

It has been calculated that London, upon a medium, is ſeven miles long, and one mile and a quarter in breadth; which make an area of near nine ſquare miles.

The circumference of the contiguous buildings of London, Weſtminſter and Southwark, as one city, including the great additions lately made in and about the pariſh of *St. Mary Le Bone*, is rather more (by the way of the ſeveral new made roads) than twenty three miles.

The circumference of the walls* of London is as follows: from the Thames the wall runs northward on the eaſt ſide of Fleet-ditch 270 yards, to within 30 yards of the ſouth-weſt angle of Ludgate-ſtreet: thence it runs near 140 yards eaſt, till it reaches within 20 yards of Ludgate: thence the wall continues northward, (a little to the eaſt of the Old Bailey) 330 yards, to 40 yards to the north of Newgate; then eaſtward 390 yards, to 55 yards eaſtward of Alderſgate; from whence it runs northward 240 yards, to within 30 yards of the ſouth-weſt angle of the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate; from thence to Cripplegate, and ſo continuing eaſtwardly 1000 yards to Biſhopſgate, and thence ſouth-eaſtwardly 480 yards to Aldgate; from whence it runs ſtill ſouth-eaſtwardly, 465 yards, to within 20 yards of the middle of the north part of Tower-ditch in the whole 3315 yards; to which adding the diſtance from the Tower to Fleet ditch, which is 2170 yards, the whole circumference of the city within the walls appears to be 5485 yards, or three miles, and 205 yards. §

The whole ground within the walls of the city of London, amounts to 373 acres, and four fifths of an acre.

Without the walls, but within the liberty or freedom, there are 263 acres, and four fifths of an acre; and all the parts built on without the freedom, exceeds 2500 acres; to which if we add Weſtminſter and Southwark, the whole will be found conſiderably more than 3000 acres; an aſtoniſhing track of ground to be covered with buildings cloſely compacted together, and inhabited, as they are in many thouſand inſtances, by three or more families in one houſe! ‡

In giving this [illegible] account of the preſent extent of this city and its environs, we have deviated from the practice of every former writer on this ſubject; but this we have purpoſely done, in order to enable the reader to form a juſt idea of the immenſe increaſe of this capital of the univerſe, which, in the remoter ages of antiquity was nothing but a few mean and ſtraggling huts erected in the midſt of a wood; but is at preſent by the co-operation of many concurring circumſtances, the ſoul and center of COMMERCE, the ſeat of EMPIRE, the happy ſpot, ſacred to CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

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CHAPTER II.

Account of the foundation of the city of London by the Romans, and of various circumſtances relative thereto, till the year of Chriſt 368. *A full and curious account of the wall of London, of the Liberties of the city without the wall, and of the ſeveral Gates.*

THE antiquity of the city of London is ſo great, that it is impoſſible to give any certain account of its origin.

It is not wholly improbable, that it exiſted in the time of the ancient Britons, before the art of writing was known in England, and when any degree of knowledge reſpecting ancient facts, could only be gathered from the ſongs of the bards, and were preſerved only by memory.

We ſhall therefore reject the fabulous tales of Geffrey of Monmouth, who pretends that this city was founded by Brutus, nephew of Æneas, and called Trinovantum, or New Troy; and that, in proceſs of time, it was ſurrounded with walls by king Lud, who gave it the name of Caer-Lud, or Lud's Town.

We ſhall likewiſe reject the opinions of Dr. Gale and Mr. Salmon, who have conjectured that London was anciently a Roman ſtation erected in St. George's Fields and Lambeth Marſh, to ſecure their conqueſts on that ſide of the river; becauſe thoſe fields were then, and for ſeveral ages afterwards, laid under water by the flowing of the tides, before the embanking of the river Thames.

Setting aſide, therefore, vague conjectures and idle ſurmiſes, we have nothing like what may be called a hiſtory of London during the times preceding the invaſion of this kingdom by Julius Cæſar, ſoon after which the conquerors began to build towns, of which we may conclude that London was one of the firſt that was erected.

As the vaſt quantity of water that overflowed the Thames may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have greatly reduced the depth of that river, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe but that the Romans might have a ford ſomewhere near the preſent ſituation of London, and that they might build that town to ſecure and command the ford.*

This was probably done by Oſtorius Scapula, who, about the 49th year of the Chriſtian Æra, is ſaid to have ſettled ſeveral colonies for the ſecurity of the Roman allies, who, till this period, had been too much expoſed to the invaſions of the Britons.

But we are not to imagine that this city, in its early ſtate, bore any great reſemblance to what it is at preſent; but even then, or as ſoon after that period as the year 64, (according to Tacitus) it was famous for the number of its merchants and the greatneſs of its trade.

About this period, § Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, being employed in the conqueſt of the Iſle of Angleſea, in North Wales, receiving intelligence of the revolt of the Britons, (who had flocked in great numbers from all parts, to join Boadicea, queen of the Iceni,) he marched to the aſſiſtance of the veterans and colonies, and arrived in London.

Suetonius finding that this city was too large to be defended by his army, abandoned it to the rage of Boadicea, who, without diſtinction of age or ſex, put all the inhabitants to the ſword, and then burnt the city.†

This being done, ſhe marched in ſearch of Suetonius, whom ſhe overtook and defeated, killing about 70,000 Romans and their allies; one half of which, conſidering the extenſive commerce of London at that time, we may reaſonably conclude were inhabitants of that city.

It was not long, however, before London recovered from this dreadful cataſtrophe, and, in the ſpace of a few years, increaſed ſo much in its trade, its buildings, and the number of its inhabitants, that Herodian, in his life of the emperor Severus, calls it a great and wealthy city; and about this time it obtained the name of Auguſta, and was made a prefecture by the Romans, who ſent annually a PREFECT from Rome, whoſe buſineſs it was to impoſe taxes, and otherwiſe act in a public judicial capacity.

It is very uncertain at what period of time the wall of London was firſt erected, ſome writers aſcribing the honour of this work to Conſtantine the great, and others to his mother Helena; but a late hiſtorian‡ urges ſeveral arguments to prove that it was built by Valentinian the firſt, about the year 368; for at that time Britain was reduced to a very great degree of miſery, by the joint attacks of the Scots, Picts, Attacots, Franks and Saxons, who defeated the Romans in ſeveral engagements, until the arrival of Theodoſius the elder, who landing in Britain, divided his army into ſeveral bodies, and marching towards Lon-

* Mr. Maitland, in his hiſtory of London, ſays, he diſcovered that the greateſt marſhes on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames, reached from Wandſworth in the weſt to Woolwich in the eaſt. "Then (ſays he) ſounding the ſaid river, "at ſeveral neap tides, from the firſt of theſe places to "London-bridge, I diſcovered a ford, about ninety feet "weſt of the ſouth-weſt angle of Chelſea College garden; "whoſe channel, in a right line from north-eaſt to ſouth-"weſt, was no more than four feet and ſeven inches deep; "where the day before, it blowing hard from the weſt, my "waterman aſſured me, that the water then, was above a "foot lower; and it is probable, that at ſuch tides, before "the courſe of the river was obſtructed either by banks or "bridge, it muſt have been conſiderably ſhallower."

§ A. D. 64.

† It is to be obſerved that, at this time, the Londoners were chiefly Romans, and other foreigners, ſettled in this new mercantile town.

‡ Maitland.

don, attacked and routed ſeveral parties of the enemy, and entered the city in triumph.

It cannot be abſolutely aſcertained whether the wall of London originally extended along the ſide of the river, though it is certain it did ſo in the times of the Saxons: nor need we doubt the exiſtence of this wall, becauſe we cannot, at this diſtant period of time, trace its ruins; ſince the tide, the weather, and other concurring circumſtances, might have deſtroyed many ſuch walls, in the courſe of ſo many ages.

We are told by an ancient-writer * that there was a tower palatine on the eaſt of the city, and two caſtles on the weſt; the former of which (he ſays) was the ſquare white tower of London, built at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the city wall; and the latter were the caſtles of Baynard and Mountfitchet, which laſt was ſituated in Black-friars, on the ſpot of ground which is now covered by the king's printing-houſe, and the contiguous buildings.

The city wall was originally ſtrengthened with many lofty towers, thoſe on the land ſide being fifteen in number.

In the year 1707, Dr. Woodward, the learned antiquary, had an opportunity of obſerving the fabrick and compoſition of this wall, by the pulling down of a part of it, near Biſhopſgate, to make way for new buildings. This gentleman's account is curious, and well deſerves to be tranſcribed: "From the foundation (ſays he) which "lay eight feet below the preſent ſurface, quite "up to the top of the oldeſt part, which was in "all near ten feet, it was compiled alternately of "layers of broad flat bricks, and rag-ſtones. "The bricks lay in double ranges, and each "brick being but one inch and three tenths in "thickneſs, the whole layer, with the mortar, "exceeded not three inches. The layers of ſtone "were not two feet thick of our meaſure. It is "probable they were intended for two of the "Roman, their rule being ſomewhat ſhorter than "ours.

"To this height the workmanſhip was after "the Roman manner, and theſe were the re"mains of the ancient wall. In this it was very "obſervable, that the mortar was ſo very firm "and hard, that the ſtone itſelf as eaſily broke. "It was thus far, from the foundation upwards, "nine feet in thickneſs. The above broad thin "bricks were all of Roman make, and of the very "ſort we learn from Pliny, that were in com"mon uſe among the Romans. Meaſuring ſome "of theſe (ſays our author) I found them ſeven"teen inches and ſix tenths in breadth.

"The old wall, on its being repaired, was "carried up of the ſame thickneſs to eight or "nine feet in height; or if higher, there was no "more of that work now ſtanding. All this was "apparently additional, and of a make later than "the other part underneath it, which was le"velled and brought to a plane for the raiſing "of this new work upon it. The outſide, or "that towards the ſuburbs, was faced with a "coarſe ſort of ſtone, not compiled with any "great care or ſkill, nor diſpoſed into a regu"lar method; but on the inſide there appeared "more marks of workmanſhip and art.

"At the bottom were five layers compoſed of "flint and free ſtone; though they were not ſo "in all parts, yet in ſome the ſquares were near "equal, about five inches diameter, and ranged "in a quincunx order.

"Over theſe were a layer of brick, then of "hewn free-ſtone, and ſo alternately brick and "ſtone to the top. Theſe bricks, of which "there were four courſes, were of the ſhape of "thoſe now in uſe, but much larger, being near "eleven inches in breadth, and ſomewhat above "two and a half in thickneſs.

"There was not one of the Roman bricks "above mentioned in all this part, nor was the "mortar here near ſo hard as in that below; "but from the deſcription may be eaſily collect"ed, that this part when firſt made, with ſo va"rious and orderly a diſpoſition of the materials, "flint, ſtone and brick, could not but carry a "very handſome aſpect.

"Whether this was done at the expence of "the barons in the reign of king John; or of "the citizens in the reign of king Henry III. or "of king Richard II. or at what other time, I "cannot take upon me to aſcertain, from ac"counts ſo defective and obſcure as are thoſe "which at this day remain of this affair.

"Upon the additional work now deſcribed, "was raiſed a wall wholly of brick, only that it "terminating in battlements, theſe were topped "with copings of ſtone. It was two feet four "inches in thickneſs, and ſomewhat above eight "feet in height. The bricks of theſe were of "the ſame module and ſize with thoſe of the "part underneath. How long they have been "in uſe is uncertain."

There is ſtill remaining a tower of the ſame conſtruction, twenty-ſix feet high, ſituated almoſt oppoſite the end of Gravel-Lane, on the weſt ſide of Houndſditch; but it is much decayed. Within the wall of this tower there is a door, in Shoemaker-row, fronting the paſſage into Duke's place. †

Mr. Maitland ſays, that in ſearching for this tower, about eighty paces ſouth-eaſt, towards Aldgate, he diſcovered another of the ſame conſtruction, twenty-one feet high, perfectly ſound, and much more beautiful than the former; the bricks being as ſound as if but newly laid, while the ſtones in moſt parts have fallen a ſacrifice to time. ‡

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* Fitzſtephens.

† The authors of this work having m
ful ſurvey, find that this tower is ſ
pretty much decayed. A dread
Houndſditch, on the the evenir
this tower reſiſted and ſtopped
that ſide. It is at preſent in
a Poulterer, the door of
o by Maitland.

The ſame writer informs us, that on the ſouth of Aldgate, at the lower end of a ſtreet denominated the vineyard, is the baſis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, which ſupports a new building of three ſtories in height: in the wall of which is fixed a large ſtone, with the following inſcription.

" Glory be to God on high, who was gra-
" ciouſly pleaſed in a wonderful manner to
" preſerve the lifes of all the people in this
" houſe, twelve in number, when the ould
" wall of this bulwork fell down three ſtories
" high, and ſo broad, as two carts might en-
" ter a-breaſt, and yet without any harm to
" anie of their perſones. The Lord ſanttify
" this his great providence unto them. Amen
" and Amen.
" It was Tueſday, the 23d. of Sep-
" tember, 1651. §

The ancient citizens of London thought the walls of ſo much conſequence to the city, that, in order to preſerve them from all incumbrances, they made an act that no houſe ſhould be built nearer to them than ſixteen feet.

Excluſive of the city of London within the wall, there is a large ſpace of ground without the wall, yet within the liberty or freedom of the city; and this is encompaſſed by an irregular line,* by which the city is ſeparated from the county of Middleſex.

This line begins at Temple-bar, where it abutts weſtward, upon the liberty of the dutchy of Lancaſter, which is without Temple-bar. It extends itſelf, by many turnings and windings, through part of Shire-lane, Bell-yard, Chancery-lane, by the liberty of the Rolls, &c. into Holborn, almoſt oppoſite Grays-Inn-lane, where there is a bar,† that is, two poſts with rails, and a chain to fix acroſs on any emergency.

From Holborn-Bars, the line continues, with various windings, by Brook-ſtreet, Furnivals-Inn, Leather-lane, Hatton-garden, Ely-houſe, Field-lane, and Chick-lane, to the common ſewer, where it returns weſtward to Cow-croſs, and ſo to Smithfield-bars.

From thence it runs, by ſeveral windings, between Long-lane and Charter-houſe-lane, to Goſwell-ſtreet, and up that ſtreet northward to the bars.

From the bars in Goſwell-ſtreet, (where the manor of Finſbury begins) it extendeth itſelf, by windings, acroſs Golden-lane, at the poſts and chain there erected, to the poſts and chain in White-croſs-ſtreet, and from thence to the poſts and chain in Grub-ſtreet.

From Grub-ſtreet it is continued through Rope-maker's-alley, to the poſts and chain in the [illegible]

From Norton-falgate it runs ſouthward, by Spital-fields, and then ſouth-eaſt by Wentworth-ſtreet, to the bars in Whitechapel.

From Whitechapel-bars it winds ſoutherly, by the Little-Minories and Goodman's-Fields; from whence it returns weſtward to the poſts and chain in the Minories; and thence, inclining more to the weſt, till it comes to London-wall, where it abutts upon the tower liberty, and there it ends.

Notwithſtanding the great length of this line, yet the ground that is encloſed between it and the wall, is but narrow; ſo that the quantity of ground thus encloſed is by no means ſo great as it appears to be.

The whole length of the LINE OF SEPARATION is 21,370 feet, and yet the ground comprehended between the line of the city wall, and this line of ſeparation, is only about three hundred acres.

Having given a deſcription of the extent of the city of London, both within and without the wall, it may now be proper to deſcribe the ſeveral gates thereof, which have been erected at various periods of time, for the ſecurity and embelliſhment of the city: and as it is probable that the time is advancing when not even one of theſe will be permitted to remain, we have given an accurate view of them all, elegantly engraved on copper, that poſterity may ſee with what kind of buildings our anceſtors defended their metropolis.

In ancient times, the gates of this city were only four in number: that is ALDGATE on the eaſt, ALDERSGATE, on the north, LUDGATE on the weſt, and the BRIDGE-GATE over the river Thames on the ſouth: but in proceſs of time ſeveral other gates and poſterns were erected, for the convenience of bringing goods and proviſions into the city, and the accommodation of the citizens in paſſing to their fields and gardens.

In this deſcription of the gates, we ſhall begin at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the ancient city wall, where the old Tower of London, commonly called the *White Tower* is ſituated.

The POSTERN-GATE.

This gate was ſituated at the eaſt end of Poſtern-row on Tower-hill; and, by a part of it which was remaining when Stow wrote his ſurvey of London, appeared to have been a ſtrong, handſome, arched gate; and was erected ſoon after the conqueſt, partly with Kentiſh ſtones, and partly with ſtones brought from Caen in Normandy.

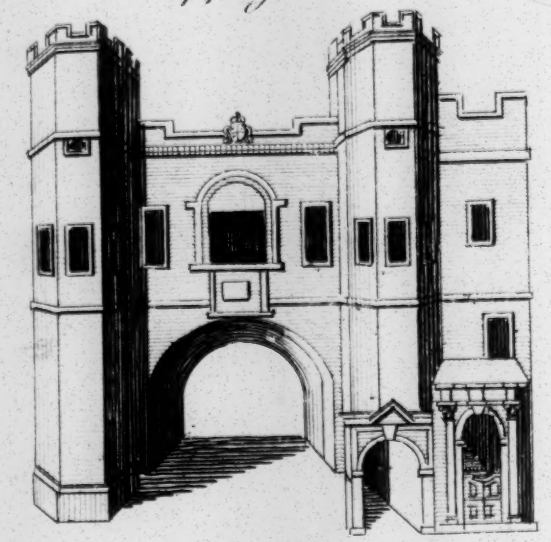
The deſtruction of this gate commenced in the year 1190, when William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely, and chancellor of England, (the favourite [illegible] Richard I.) cauſed a part of the city wall to [illegible]ken down, to enlarge the Tower of Lon-[illegible] then encompaſſed with a wide [illegible]mbattled wall, which is the outer [illegible]at this time.

being thus deprived of the on one ſide, fell down in

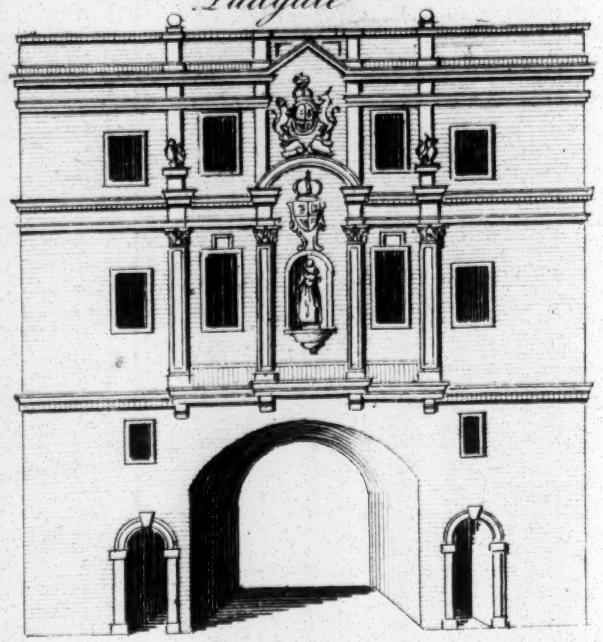
the

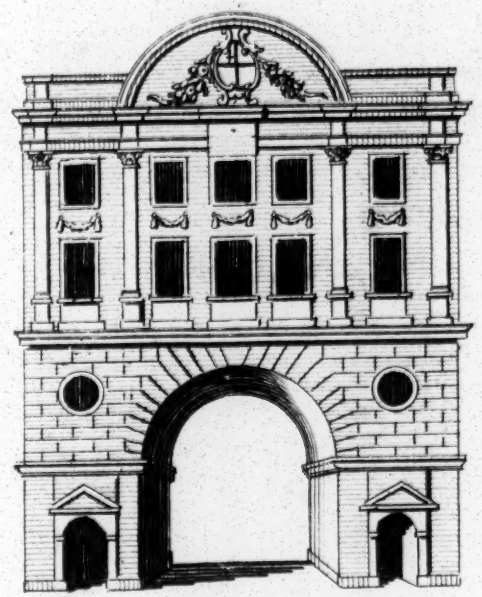
Engraved for Chamberlain's

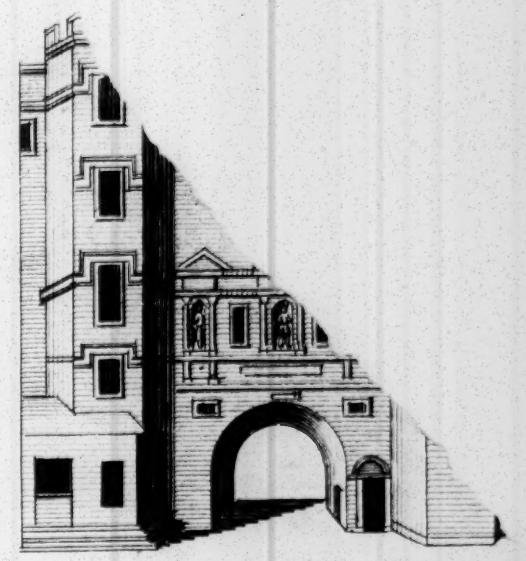
Cripplegate



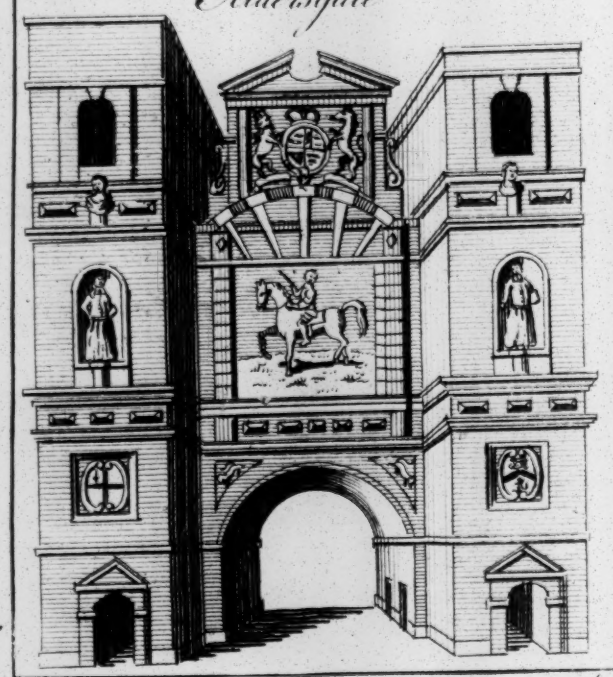
Ludgate



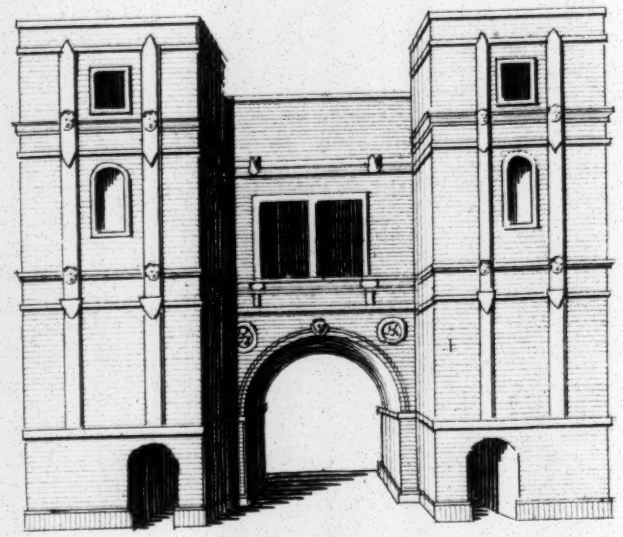




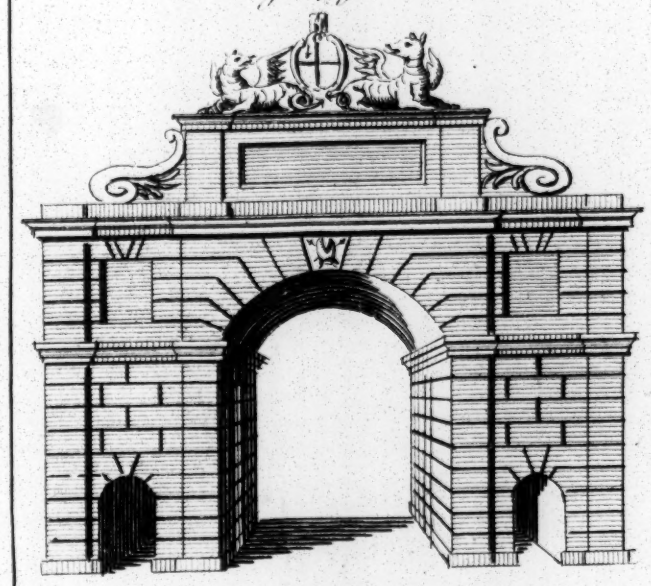
Aldersgate



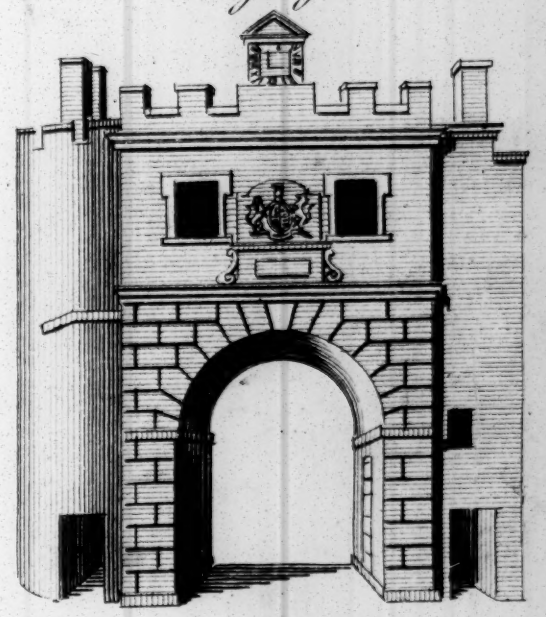
Aldgate



Bishopgate



Bridge Gate



View of the **CITY GATES** *as they Appeared before they were Pulled Down.*

it was a great thoroughfare, and this accident happened in the middle of the day, no perſon was hurt.

On the top over the gateway, was a carving of the city arms, ſupported by dragons, and on each ſide of the gate was a poſtern for the convenience of foot paſſengers.

The rooms in the ancient gate were appropriated to the uſe of one of the Lord-Mayor's carvers; but in the ſtead thereof he has been of late years paid twenty pounds per annum by the city.

MOORGATE.

In the year 1415, during the mayoralty of Thomas Falconer, the wall of the city was broken near Coleman-ſtreet, and a poſtern built which was ſince called Moorgate, from its vicinity to Moorfields.

In the year 1511 this poſtern was re-edified, dikes and bridges were made, and the ground levelled and made more commodious for the citizens to paſs to their adjacent fields and gardens.

The late edifice, which was one of the moſt magnificent gates of the city, was erected in the year 1674, and conſiſted of a lofty arch, and two poſterns for foot paſſengers.

The arch (according to a late hiſtorian *) was built higher than the common rules of proportion, for the ſake of the city trained-bands marching through it with their pikes erected; a weapon which is now out of uſe.

Other writers, however, are of opinion that its height was intended for the better convenience of carts and waggons loaded with hay coming into the city, a deſign having been formed of making a hay market in Little Moorfields; but this deſign was never carried into execution.

The upper part of the gate was adorned with corinthian pilaſters, ſupporting their proper entablature, and with a [illegible]

ſo named from a number of cripples, who formerly begged there.

The great antiquity of this gate cannot be doubted; for in the hiſtory of Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles, written by Albas Floriacenſis, and ſince that, by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, it is aſſerted that in the year 1010, the Danes ravaging the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, Alwin, biſhop of Helmeham, cauſed the body of king Edmund the martyr to be conveyed from Bury St. Edmunds, ‡ through the kingdom of the Eaſt-Saxons, and into London by the way of Cripplegate, where it is pretended that the body wrought miracles, making ſome of the lame walk upright, praiſing God.

Its antiquity likewiſe appears from the Charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the College in London, called St, Martin the Great, in which are theſe words: "I do "give and grant unto the ſame church, and ca-"nons ſerving God therein, all the lands, and "the Moor without the poſtern, which is called "Cripplegate, on either part of the poſtern." This gate was formerly uſed as a priſon, to which debtors, and perſons charged with treſpaſſes, were committed, as they now are to the compters of Woodſtreet and the Poultry. This appears by a writ of king Edward I. in the following words: —*Rex Vic. London Salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. et detent. in priſona noſtra de Crippleſgate pro* X. *l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc Cuſtod, Civitatis noſtræ London, et I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debit* &c.

In the year 1244 this gate was rebuilt by the company of Brewers of London; and in the year 1483, Edmund Shaw, mayor of the city, bequeathed by his will 400 marks, which, with the remains of the old gate, was to build a new one; and which was accordingly performed in the year 1491.

The laſt account we have of any reparation of this gate is in [illegible] following

the year 1440, and was never rebuilt; but in the place of it was erected a mean building of timber, lath and loam; which is likewiſe decayed, and all remains of it totally removed.

In the place where this gate ſtood, there are now ſeveral poſts ſet up, to prevent the paſſage of carts and coaches, room being left between the poſts for foot paſſengers.

Adjoining hereto is a deſcent by ſeveral ſteps to an excellent ſpring of water, called the Poſtern ſpring; near to which is an iron bowl faſtened by a chain, for the uſe of any perſon who chuſes to drink the water, which is greatly eſteemed.

ALDGATE.

This was one of the four original gates of the city, and that through which the Roman vicinal way led to the *Trajectus* or ferry at Old-ford. STOW ſays that its name was derived from its antiquity; but this Mr. MAITLAND obſerves is very improbable, though he acknowledges that the Saxons might give it the epithet of *Eald* or *Ald*, from the ruinous condition in which they found it when they firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the city. The earlieſt mention we can find of it, is in a charter granted by king Edgar, about the year 967.

This gate being in a very ruinous condition, was pulled down in the year 1606, and the firſt ſtone of the late building was laid in the following year; but it was not compleated till 1609.

It is worthy of remark, that in digging the foundation, ſeveral Roman coins were diſcovered, reſemblances of two of which Mr. Bond, one of the ſurveyors of the work, cauſed to be cut in ſtone, and placed one on each ſide of the eaſt front, where they remained till the late demolition of the gates.

In a large ſquare on the ſame ſide of the gate, [illegible] in gilt ar-

as the year 1734. There were likewiſe apartments over the gate, which were appropriated to the uſe of one of the Lord-Mayor's carvers; but had, of late years, been uſed as a Charity-ſchool.

BISHOPSGATE.

This gate, which was ſituated 1440 feet north-weſt from the former, a modern writer * conjectures to have been erected by Erkenwald, biſhop of London about the year 675; which he has no other authority for than the effigies of two biſhops with which this gate was formerly adorned, and from which it might poſſibly take its name: but it is very improbable that it was erected ſo early, ſince Stow himſelf could find no mention made of it earlier than the year 1210, when William Blund, one of the ſheriffs of London, ſold to Serle Mercer and William Almaine, procurators, or wardens of London-Bridge, his land and gardens without Biſhopſgate.

In the reign of king Henry III. the Anſeatick company of merchants reſiding in this city, in conſideration of ſeveral privileges granted to them, obliged themſelves and their ſucceſſors not only to keep this gate in repair, but to defend it whenever it ſhould be attacked by an enemy.

But the ſaid company not fulfilling their contract, they were preſented to the judges itenerant, ſitting at the tower of London, for their neglect in not keeping the ſaid gate in repair, altho' they were made free of the city on that conſideration.

Upon this preſentment, Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Haunſe, and the directors of the ſaid company, agreed to pay to the mayor and citizens the ſum of two hundred and ten marks, for the immediate reparation of the gate, and entered into a new covenant, by which they bound themſelves and their ſucceſſors to keep it in repair and defend it for the future; and by this [illegible] in a beautiful manner in

the Ermine ſtreet, and led from London to Hornſey.

It is not impoſſible that the cuſtom of making proclamation at the end of Woodſtreet, in Cheapſide, may have ariſen from the circumſtance of its having been one of the old Roman military ways.

ALDERSGATE.

This gate, which was ſituated 1265 feet ſouthweſt of Cripplegate, was, according to the opinion of Stow, one of the original gates of the city: but Maitland obſerves that its antiquity is by no means implied in the meaning of the word Alder, which ſome derive from Aldrich, a Saxon; others from the ſeniors or old men by whom the gate was built; and others from the great number of Alder trees which formerly grew in that neighbourhood: and he thinks that either of theſe derivations is more probable, than that this name was conferred upon it on account of its age, particularly as he could find no mention of it before the conqueſt; whence he concludes that it was not erected before that period.

In ancient times this gate was at ſeveral times enlarged with buildings; and John Day, an eminent printer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who lived in this gate, built conſiderably on the wall of the city, towards the pariſh church of St. Anne.

There is a book printed by this famous typographer, with a print in the title, repreſenting Day with a whip in his hand, in a room at the top of this gate, where his boys being in bed, and the ſun ſhining on them, he awakens them with theſe words; *Ariſe, for it is Day.*

This gate being in ſo ruinous a condition as to be in danger of falling, the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and common council, ordered it to be taken down, which was accordingly done in the year 1616, when it was rebuilt in a ſubſtantial manner, Mr. William Parker, merchant-taylor, having bequeathed a thouſand pounds towards the expence of the new edifice.

In a large ſquare over the arch of the gate was the figure of king James I. on horſeback, in the ſame poſture as when he made his entry through this gate, on his coming to take poſſeſſion of the crown. Above his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

In a nich on the eaſt ſide was the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the 25th verſe of the 17th chapter of his book; "Then ſhall enter "into the gates of this city, kings and princes, "ſitting upon the throne of David, riding in "chariots, and on horſes, they and their princes, "the men of Judah, and the inhabitants of Je-"ruſalem; and this city ſhall remain for ever."

In a nich on the weſt ſide ſtood the prophet Samuel, with the firſt verſe of the twelfth chapter of the firſt book of that prophet; "And Sa-"muel ſaid unto all Iſrael, behold, I have "hearkened unto your voice, in all that you "have ſaid unto me, and have made a king over "you."

On the ſouth ſide was the effigies of king James I. in his royal robes, ſitting in a chair of ſtate, done in relief.

This gate was very much damaged by the great fire in 1666; but was repaired and beautified, at the expence of the city, in the year 1670, during the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Stirling, knight.

The apartments over the gate were appropriated to the uſe of the common crier of the city; and by the ſides of the gate were two poſterns for the convenience of foot paſſengers.

It is obſerved by a modern writer, that this gate was ſo heavy and gothic a ſtructure, that it hardly deſerved notice, unleſs for the ſake of the baſs relief of king James, which, though in an awkward and elegant taſte, was a very tolerable piece of workmanſhip, and might challenge ſome ſhare of applauſe.

NEWGATE.

Newgate is at this time * ſituated at the diſtance of 1037 feet ſouth weſt from the ſpot where Alderſgate did ſtand; and it is the opinion of moſt of our antiquarians, that it obtained its name from its being firſt erected in the reign of Henry I. ſeveral hundred years after the four original gates of the city.

Howel diſſents from this opinion, and aſſerts that it was only repair'd in the abovementioned reign, and that it was anciently denominated CHAMBERLAIN GATE: but if this be true, it is very extraordinary that this gate is not once mentioned before the conqueſt.

It appears, however, from ancient records, that it was called Newgate, and was a common jail for felons taken in the city of London, or the county of Middleſex, as early as the year 1218; and that ſo lately as the year 1457, Newgate, and not the Tower, was the priſon for the nobility and great officers of ſtate.

In the year 1241, the Jews of Norwich were hanged for circumciſing a chriſtian child; their houſe, called the *Thor*, was pulled down and deſtroyed; and Aaron the ſon of Abraham, a Jew, who lived in London with ſeveral more of that people, were ſentenced to pay 20,000 marks† at two payments within a year, or otherwiſe to be kept perpetual priſoners, in Newgate, and other priſons.

In the year 1255, one John Offrem, who was committed to Newgate for having killed a prior, finding means to make his eſcape out of that priſon, king Henry III. was ſo much diſpleaſed with the city of London on that account, that he ſent for the mayor and ſheriffs to come before him to anſwer for the conſequence.

The mayor blamed the ſheriffs, to whom the

* January 1769.

† Matthew Paris ſays, that this money was raiſed on the Jews, to defray the extraordinary charge the king had been at, in entertaining Thomas earl of Savoy, the queen's uncle, who came into England that year to make him a viſit.

cuſtody of priſoners properly belonged; whereupon he was permitted to depart, but the ſheriffs remained priſoners in the Tower upwards of a month, notwithſtanding the biſhops officers were principally to blame; for though the ſheriffs had given leave for the offender to be impriſoned in Newgate, yet they ought to have ſeen him kept in ſafety.

On the Tueſday after Palm-Sunday, in the year 1431, all the priſoners of Ludgate were conveyed to Newgate, by the ſheriffs of London; and on the 13th of April, on a falſe complaint made by the keeper of Newgate, eighteen freemen were conducted to the compters, chained as if they had been felons: but on the ſixteenth of June, Ludgate was again appointed for the reception of ſuch freemen as ſhould be priſoners for debt; and on the ſame day, the ſaid freemen were removed thither by order of the Lord Mayor, aldermen and commons.

Mr. Robert Dow, merchant-taylor, who died in the year 1612, appointed the ſexton, or Bellman of St. Sepulchre's to pronounce two ſolemn exhortations to the perſons condemned; for which, and for ringing the paſſing bell, as they are carried to the place of execution, he left £1 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for ever.

The following is the exhortation to be pronounced to the condemned priſoners in Newgate, the night before their execution.

" You priſoners that are within,
" Who for wickedneſs and ſin,

" After many mercies ſhewn you, are now " appointed to die to-morrow in the forenoon: " give ear, and underſtand, that to-morrow morn- " ing the greateſt bell of St. Sepulchre's ſhall " toll for you in form and manner of a paſſing " bell, as uſed to be tolled for thoſe that are at " the point of death, to the end that all godly " people hearing that bell, and knowing it is for " you, going to your deaths, may be ſtirred up " heartily, to pray to God to beſtow his grace " and mercy upon you, whilſt you live; I be- " ſeech you, for Jeſus Chriſt his ſake, to keep " this night in watching and prayer, for the " ſalvation of your own ſouls, while there is yet " time and place for mercy: as knowing to mor- " row you muſt appear before the judgment ſeat " of your Creator, there to give an account of " all things done in this life, and to ſuffer eter- " nal torments for your ſins committed againſt " him, unleſs upon your hearty and unfeigned " repentance, you find mercy, through the me- " rits, death, and paſſion of your only mediator " and advocate, Jeſus Chriſt, who now ſits at the " right hand of God, to make interceſſion for as " many of you, as penitently return to him."

On the day of execution, as the condemned criminals paſs by St. Sepulchre's church, the following words were appointed to be ſpoken:—

" All good people, pray heartily unto God for " theſe poor ſinners, who are now going to their " death, for whom this great bell doth toll."

" You that are condemned to die, repent with " lamentable tears: aſk mercy of the Lord, for " the ſalvation of your own ſouls, through the me- " rits, death, and paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt, who " now ſits at the right hand of God, to make in- " terceſſion for as many of you as penitently re- " turn unto him.

" Lord have mercy upon you;
" Chriſt have mercy upon you;
" Lord have mercy upon you;
" Chriſt have mercy upon you;"

But the exhortation is not pronounced to ſuch as have been guilty of murder.

Newgate being much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired, in the manner it now appears, in the year 1672.

The weſt ſide of this gate is adorned with three ranges of tuſcan pilaſters, with their entablatures, and in the intercolumniations are four niches, in one of which is a figure repreſenting Liberty, having the word *Libertas* inſcribed on her cap; and at her feet lies a cat, in alluſion to the ſtory of Sir Richard Whittington, a benefactor to the priſon, who is ſaid to have made the firſt ſtep towards his good fortune by means of a cat.

The eaſt ſide of the gate is likewiſe adorned with a range of pilaſters, and in three niches are the figures of juſtice, mercy, and truth.

A late writer obſerves, that " Newgate conſi- " dered as a priſon, is a ſtructure of more coſt " and beauty than was neceſſary; becauſe the " ſumptuouſneſs of the outſide but aggravates " the miſery of the wretches within: but as a " gate to ſuch a city as London, it might have " received conſiderable additions both of deſign " and execution, and abundantly anſwer the coſt " in the reputation of building. The gate of a " city, erected rather for ornament than uſe, " ought to be in the ſtyle of the ancient triumphal arches; and it muſt be allowed, that " hardly any kind of building admits of more " beauty or perfection."

If we conſider Newgate as a priſon, it is indeed a very ſhocking one. The debtor, rendered unfortunate by the viciſſitudes of trade, undergoes the ignominy of being confined in the ſame priſon with the moſt abandoned villains; and it happens but too frequently, that his being in Newgate is imputed, by the ignorant, to crimes which his ſoul abhors!

On the other hand, thoſe confined as criminals, are, even before the laws of their country have found them guilty, pent up ſo cloſe together, that the air being corrupted by their ſtench and naſtineſs, occaſions a contagious diſeaſe, called the jail diſtemper, which has frequently deſtroyed great numbers of them, and even carried its contagion to the court of juſtice, where the trials are held.

To prevent as much as poſſible theſe dreadful effects, a ventilator has been placed on the top of Newgate to expel the foul air, and make way for the admiſſion of ſuch as is freſh; and during the time that the ſeſſions are held, herbs are alſo ſtrewed in the court of juſtice, and in the paſſages leading thereto, to prevent infection.

However, there are in this priſon ſeveral commodious and airy apartments, for the accommodation of ſuch as are able to pay for them: and there is alſo a private paſſage behind the houſes to the hall of juſtice in the Old Bailey, by which the

the danger of priſoners being reſcued, while going to, or returning from their trials, is totally obviated.

It is much to be wiſhed that the plan ſo long talked of for building a new priſon for felons may ſoon be carried into execution, and that a ſeparate priſon may be erected for the reception of unfortunate debtors.

The following is a liſt of the donations belonging to the priſon of Newgate.

	Per Annum.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
By Sir *Thomas Greſham* from the Chamber of *Lond.*		10	0	0
By Sir *Roger Martin*, from the Mercers Comp.	-	2	0	0
By Alderman *John Heydon*, from Ditto	- - -	5	0	0
By *John Marſh*, from Ditto	- - - - - - -	0	10	0
By *Peter Blundel*, from the Haberdaſhers Comp.	-	2	0	0
By *Stephen Peacock*, from Ditto	- - - - - -	1	0	0
By the Lady *Ramſay*, from Chriſt's Hoſpital	-	2	10	0
By the Lady *Morrice*, from the Armourers Comp.		1	10	0
By Sir *John Peachy*, from the Grocers Comp.	-	0	5	0
By Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, from the Fiſhm. Comp.		5	0	0
By *James Smith*, from Ditto	- - - - - - -	0	3	4
By *John Meredith*, from the Skinners Comp.	-	1	2	0
By *John Draper*, from Ditto	- - - - - -	0	13	4
By *John Kenrick*, from the Drapers Company	-	2	0	0
By *Peter Blundel*, from the Merchant-Tayl. Comp.		2	0	0
By *William Packer*, from Ditto	- - - - - -	2	0	0
By *John Wooler*, from Ditto	- - - - - - -	1	0	0
By *Marg. Hargrave*, from the Clothworkers Comp.		0	5	0
By Mr. *Garret*, from the Salters Company	- -	0	6	4
By Mr. *Horne*, from Ditto	- - - - - - - -	0	5	0
By Mr. *Rogers*, from the Leatherſellers Company		1	0	0
By Mr. *Ferras*, from Ditto	- - - - - -	0	6	8
By the Leatherſellers Company	- - - - - -	0	4	0
By the Company of Pariſh Clerks	- - - - - -	1	0	0
By the Barons of the Exchequer	- - - - - -	1	6	8
By Mr. *Gnobham*, from a Houſe in *Smithfield*	-	4	10	0
By the Receiver General of the Land-Tax	- -	2	13	4
By Sir *Robert Hampton*	- - - - - - - - - -	1	0	0
By Mr. *Crotham*, from the Cutlers Company	-	0	15	0
Total *per Annum*		52	5	8

By *Margaret Deane*, from the Ironmongers Company, 17 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread; from St. *Dunſtan's* Pariſh in the *Eaſt*, 20 Stones of Ditto; from the Pariſh of St. *Andrew Underſhaft*, 10 Stones of Ditto; from *All-hallows* Pariſh in *Lombard-Street*, 17 Stones of Ditto.

LUDGATE.

At the diſtance of 797 feet ſouth of Newgate, was ſituated Ludgate, which, according to Geffrey of Monmouth, derived its name from king Lud, a Briton, who, according to that author, built it about ſixty years before the birth of Chriſt.

But as Geffrey's pretended hiſtory is now univerſally acknowledged to be the mere production of an inventive brain, his aſſertion has no weight with the judicious; for it is certain that the ancient Britons had no walled towns. This name, therefore, is with much greater appearance of probability, derived from the rivulet Flood, Flud, Vloat, Fleote or Fleet, which ran into Fleet-ditch, and was very probably called Ludgate, inſtead of its original name, Fludgate.

In the year 1373 this gate was conſtituted a priſon for poor debtors, who were free of the city; and it was afterwards greatly enlarged by Sir Stephen Forſter.

This gentleman had been a priſoner there, and was begging at the gate, when a rich widow paſſing by, aſked him what ſum would procure his diſcharge; and on his anſwering twenty pounds (which at that time was a conſiderable ſum) ſhe generouſly advanced the money.

His liberty being thus obtained, his kind benefactreſs took him into her ſervice, in which, by his indefatigable application to buſineſs, and his obliging behaviour, he gained the affections of his miſtreſs, and married her; after which he had ſuch great ſucceſs in trade, that he became Lord-Mayor of London, and obtained the honour of knighthood.

In the midſt of his proſperity, Sir Stephen thought of the place of his confinement, and acquainting his lady with a deſign he had formed of enlarging the priſon, ſhe alſo determined to contribute to the execution of ſo benevolent a plan.

Hereupon they cauſed ſeveral of their houſes near the gate to be pulled down, and in their ſtead erected a ſtrong ſquare ſtone building, containing the following rooms, viz. the porch, the paper-houſe, the watch-hall, the upper and lower lumberies, the cellar, the long ward, and the chapel; in the laſt of which were the following inſcriptions:

"This chapel was erected and ordained for
"the divine worſhip and ſervice of God, by
"the Right Honourable Sir Stephen Forſter,
"Knight, ſome time Lord-Mayor of this ho-
"nourable city, and by Dame Agnes his wife,
"for the uſe and godly exerciſe of the priſo-
"ners in this priſon of Ludgate, Anno 1454."

Devout Soules, that paſſe this way,
For Stephen Forſter, late Maior, heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes, his S ouſe, to God conſecrate,
That of pitie this houſe made for Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for Lodging and Water Priſoners here nought pay,
As their keepers ſhall all anſwere at dreadful doomes-day.

Theſe venerable founders not only ſettled a ſalary for a chaplain of this priſon, but ordered that all the rooms in theſe additional buildings ſhould be for ever free to all unfortunate citizens, and that they, on providing their own bedding, ſhould pay nothing at their diſcharge for lodging or chamber rent: but the avaricious diſpoſition of the keepers has long ſince broke through this appointment, and for many years paſt, took rent for the rooms built for the ſole uſe of the poor, contrary to the expreſs order of the generous donor.

Though at the taking down of the city gates, the priſoners in Ludgate were removed to the LONDON WORKHOUSE in Biſhopſgate, which is at this time called NEW LUDGATE; yet, as the domeſtic government of the priſon is, or ought to be nearly the ſame as it formerly was, and as it is in itſelf very ſingular and remarkable, we will now give a compendious account of it, from a work publiſhed ſome years ago, by a perſon who had been long a priſoner there.

For the government of the priſon, and the puniſhment of crimes and miſdemeanors committed therein, the maſter, keeper and priſoners choſe from among themſelves a reader of divine ſervice; an upper ſteward, called the maſter of the box; an under ſteward, ſeven aſſiſtants, who by

by turns officiate daily; a running aſſiſtant; two church-wardens; a ſcavenger; a chamberlain; a running poſt; and the criers or beggars at the grates, who were generally ſix in number.

The reader was choſen by the maſter, keeper, ſtewards, and aſſiſtants, and not at a general election, as the other officers were. Beſides reading the prayers, he was formerly obliged to ring the bell twice a day for prayers, and alſo for the ſpace of a quarter of an hour before nine o'clock at night, as a warning for all ſtrangers to depart the priſon: but on account of the dignity of his office, he has been for ſome years paſt exempted from theſe ſervile employments, and others have been appointed to perform them in his ſtead.

The ſalary of the reader was two ſhillings and eight-pence per month; a penny of every priſoner at his entrance, if his garniſh amounted to ſixteen-pence; and a diſh of meat out of the Lord-Mayor's baſket.

All the priſoners held the upper ſteward, or maſter of the box in equal eſteem with the keeper of the priſon; and to him was committed the keeping of the ſeveral orders of the houſe, with the accounts of caſh received upon legacies; the diſtribution of all proviſions ſent in by the Lord-Mayor and others; and the caſh received by garniſh and begging at the grates, which he uſed to expend weekly, in bread, candles and other neceſſaries.

He likewiſe kept a liſt of all the priſoners, as well thoſe that were upon the charity as thoſe who were not; to each of whom, by the aid of the aſſiſtant for the day, he uſed to deliver their reſpective ſhares of bread and other proviſions.

It was alſo his buſineſs to receive the gifts of the poulterers, fiſhmongers, and other market people, ſent in from the clerk of the market, by the running poſt, for which he gave a receipt; and afterwards, in the preſence of the aſſiſtant for the day, expoſed all to ſale to the charity men, in a fair market; and the money ariſing therefrom was depoſited in the common ſtock.

This officer, with the under ſteward, aſſiſtants, and church-wardens were elected monthly, by the ſuffrages of the priſoners; but all the other officers, except the chamberlain, were appointed by the maſter, keeper, ſtewards, and aſſiſtants.

The deſign of theſe frequent elections was to prevent frauds and abuſes among the reſpective officers; but when they were known to be perſons of probity, they were commonly re-elected, and frequently held their poſts for ſeveral months together.

The under ſteward was an aſſiſtant to the upper ſteward, and uſed to perform the functions of his office, in caſe of his abſence or indiſpoſition.

The ſeven aſſiſtants were choſen monthly, with the ſtewards, and one of them uſed to officiate daily; whoſe buſineſs it was to attend in the hall, to enter all charities, and keep an account of the money taken out of the boxes, which were opened at five o'clock in the afternoon, and at nine at night. This money he pays to the upper ſteward, at the paſſing of whoſe accounts the ſtewards uſed to officiate as auditors.

If any perſon was nominated to the office of an aſſiſtant, and refuſed to ſerve, it was cuſtomary to fine him a ſhilling, in default of paying which it was cuſtomary to put him in fetters for three days.

The officiating aſſiſtant was inveſted with the power of a magiſtrate, and could commit a priſoner to the ſtocks or ſhackles, for abuſing any perſon. His buſineſs was to ſee the cellar cleared of all the priſoners every night by ten o'clock; for which he received ſixpence out of the charity money; two-pence of which was for the upper ſteward, two-pence for the running aſſiſtant, and two-pence for himſelf.

In ancient times this office was held in ſuch eſteem, that the aſſiſtant, on his entering upon it, uſed to be uſhered into the hall at eight o'clock at night, by forty or fifty of the priſoners, each carrying a large lighted candle.

It was the buſineſs of the running aſſiſtant to attend on the criers at the grates to change money; to open the boxes; put up candles in their reſpective places; look after the clock; ring the bell for prayers, and perform the office of crier, at the ſale of proviſions. His ſalary was four ſhillings and eight pence per month, and an eighth part of the garniſh-money.

The church wardens were choſen from among the younger priſoners. The buſineſs of the upper church-warden was to call to prayers on Sundays, after the bell had done ringing; and that of the under church-warden was to call the priſoners to prayers all other days. They likewiſe took cognizance of all perſons upon the charitable foundation, who in default of attendance were fined one penny each.

The ſalary of the under church-warden was four-pence per month; and if a perſon was duly elected, and refuſed to ſerve the office, he was fined four pence.

The duty of the ſcavenger was to keep the priſon clean, and to fetter offenders, or put them in the ſtocks: for which he was intitled to receive one penny from each criminal, together with a ſalary of five ſhillings and eight-pence per month, and two-pence out of every ſixteen-pence of the garniſh-money.

The chamberlain, who was choſen by the keeper of the priſon, took care of all the bedding and linen belonging to the keeper; appointed the lodgings of the new-comers; furniſhed the priſoners with ſheets, and gave notice to ſtrangers to leave the priſon by ten o'clock at night. In former times this officer was obliged to make the beds of the charity-men, for which he was paid two-pence a month.

The buſineſs of the running poſt was to fetch in a baſket the broken meat from the Lord-Mayor's table, proviſions from the clerk of the market, from private families, and the charities given in the ſtreets; which, when ſo inconſiderable as not to admit of being divided among them all, were publicly ſold. The ſalary annexed to this office was four ſhillings a month, one penny out of each man's dividend, and one penny out of every ſixteen-pence of garniſh-money.

The criers were ſix in number; two of whom daily begged at the grates; the perſon at the grate in Ludgate-ſtreet being allowed one fourth

of

of what was given, and him on the Black-friars ſide, one half of the money collected there.

On the Monday following every election, the accounts were audited and paſſed, and the balance divided; but if it amounted to three ſhillings and fourpence per man, the keeper of the priſon, without the leaſt colour of right, uſed arbitrarily to extort two ſhillings and four-pence from each priſoner; but if the dividend did not amount to ſo much, he then took only fourteen pence, the other moiety of the two ſhillings and four-pence being placed to the account of the priſoner, to be paid at the time of his diſcharge.

Another great grievance the priſoners laboured under was, their being obliged to pay the turnkey twelve ſhillings per month, for no other ſervice than that of opening the door to admit gifts and charities ſent to the priſon, which frequently amounted to little more than what he received.

Thus far our author: but it may be proper to inform the reader that the book * from which this account was extracted, was printed many years ago; and we hope that the grievances abovementioned have already been remedied, as far as the conduct of the New Ludgate in Biſhopſgate-Street will admit.

The following is an account of the fees to be taken by the keeper of Ludgate, and the turnkeys under him, allowed of, and confirmed at a court of Aldermen, held on the 19th of January, 1686.

At the coming in of every priſoner one ſhilling to the turnkey, and two-pence to the officer who conducts him thither.

The keeper finding and providing beds, bedding, mats and cords, ſheets, blankets and coverlets, the priſoners pay him for the beſt lodging three-pence per night; for the ſecond lodging two-pence, and for the third or meaneſt lodging one penny per night.

The keeper is to provide clean ſheets every month for all his beds, and the priſoners who lie in them are to pay monthly to the chamberlain for waſhing them, eight-pence between them, and no more.

But when the priſoners find their own beds and bedding, which the keeper is by no means to hinder, the priſoner is only to pay three-pence per week for bed-room; or for chamber-room four-pence at the moſt per week; and not above two to lie in a bed.

If the priſoner by his inability can go no farther than a couch, he is to pay only one penny per week for chamber-room, and only one penny per week for lamps and candles, which the keeper is to provide.

For every priſoner's diſcharge the keeper is to receive two ſhillings and no more. For all actions and writs againſt him, he is to pay the keeper only one ſhilling, and not one ſhilling for every action, and two ſhillings and ſix-pence for every writ, as was formerly taken.

The keeper ſhall not preſume to take any other fees upon any pretence, demand, or allowance whatſoever, for execution-money, action-money, or writ-money.

The reader will judge by the following account, how theſe orders have been of late years obeyed.

A freeman being arreſted by an action entered in either of the compters, may refuſe to go thither, and inſiſt on being carried immediately to Ludgate; but the officers will extort from him four or five ſhillings as their fee for carrying him thither, though their due is but two-pence.

On his being brought to Ludgate, the turnkey entered his name and condition in a book kept for that purpoſe; for which entry the priſoner uſed to pay fourteen pence; after which the chamberlain furniſhed him with a lodging at the rate of one penny, two-pence, or three-pence per night; but demanded one ſhilling and ſix-pence for ſheets; and before he went to reſt, his fellow-priſoners demanded four ſhillings for garniſh, and if he did not pay it, his cloaths were privately taken from him at night, and not returned till he had raiſed the money the next day. The ſteward likewiſe demanded eighteen pence of him, for coals, candles, and the uſe of the houſe.

He was, however, allowed the liberty of going abroad; which he might do either with a keeper, or on giving good ſecurity to return at night.

If he went out with a keeper, he was obliged to pay two ſhillings and ſix-pence to the head turnkey, and eighteen-pence to the keeper who attended him; and every day he went abroad afterwards, one ſhilling to the keeper, and the ſame ſum to the turnkey. A bond was likewiſe given for the payment of his lodging to the maſter-keeper, for which the turnkey took at leaſt five ſhillings as his fee.

If the priſoner paid the debt, and diſcharged all other actions againſt him in either or both of the compters, he, on his diſmiſſion, paid two ſhillings to the maſter keeper; fourteen pence to the turnkey; one ſhilling for every action entered againſt him; and if he was charged in execution, two ſhillings and ſix-pence for every action againſt him. Theſe fees, together with his lodging, have frequently amounted to more than the whole debt.

The following is a liſt of the donations belonging to this priſon.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By *John Kendrick*, from the Company of Drapers	1	10	0
By Sir *Thomas Cullum*, from ditto	3	0	0
By Sir *Thomas Greſham*, from the Co. of Mercers	10	0	0
By Sir *Roger Martin*, from ditto	2	0	0
By *John Heydon*, Alderman, from ditto	3	0	0
By *John Marſh*, from ditto	0	5	0
By *Stephen Peacock*, from the Comp. of Haberd.	1	0	0
By Sir *Thomas Kneſworth*, from the Fiſhmongers	5	0	0
By *James Smith*, from ditto	0	3	4
By the L. *Eliz. Morrice*, from the C of Armourers	1	0	0
By *John Bennet*, from ditto	1	0	0
By *John Wooler*, from the Merchant Taylors Com.	1	0	0
By *William Parker*, from ditto	1	10	0
By *Margaret Hargrave*, from the C. of Clothw.	0	5	0
By Sir *John Peachy*, from the Grocers Company	0	5	0
By *John Merideth*, from the Skinners Company	1	2	0
By *John Draper*, from ditto	0	13	4
By Sir *William Jones*, from the Salters Company	0	5	0
By *Peter Blundell*, from ditto	2	0	0
By Mrs. *Cock*, from ditto	0	2	6
By Mr. *Robert Rogers*, from the Leatherſellers Co.	1	0	0
By *Robert Ferbras*, from ditto	0	6	8
	36	7	10

* Johnſon's deſcription of Ludgate.

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	36	7	10
By the Leatherſellers Company - - - - -	0	4	0
By *Peter Blundel*, from the Company of Ironmon.	2	0	0
By *W. Roper*, from the Comp. of Pariſh-Clerks	1	0	0
By *Tho. Dawſon*, from St. *Ethelburga*'s Pariſh -	0	9	0
By the Lady *Mary Ramſay*, from *Chriſt*'s Hoſpital	2	10	0
By *Marg. Simcots*, from the Chamber of *London*	2	9	0
By *William Middleton*, from ditto - - - - -	3	2	6
By *Joan Sambach*, by St. *Bride*'s Pariſh - -	1	0	0
By *Tho. Chapman*, by St. *Pancras*'s Pariſh - -	0	6	0
By *James Hodgſon*, by St. *Sepulchre*'s Pariſh -	0	10	0
By *John Juckſey*, from *Moreclack* in *Berkſhire* -	1	0	0
By *Lancelot Andrews*, biſhop of *Wincheſter* -	5	0	0
By *John Stone*, out of a Tenement in *Bow-Lane*	2	0	0
By the Lady *Margaret North*, from the *King*'s-*Head* Tavern, *Newgate-Street*	2	12	0
Total *per Annum*	60	10	4

By *Tho. Cottels*, a Hind Quarter of Beef, and a Peck of Oat-Meal, from the Tallow-Chandlers Company.

By *Margaret Dean*, 19 Stones of Beef, and 5 Dozen of Bread, from the Company of Ironmongers.

There is a gift to this priſon, called Nell Gwin's dole, which uſed to be diſtributed in bread among the priſoners every ninth week.

DOWGATE.

According to the opinion of Stow, DOWGATE was originally called *Downgate*, from the ſteepneſs of the deſcent from the church of St. John, Walbrook, to the river Thames; and that it was anciently a principal key for ſhips and veſſels to load and land goods and proviſions.

It was likewiſe called *Dourgate*, that is, the water-gate, and that it was one of the four original gates of the city, where was anciently the *Trajectus*, or ferry of Watling-ſtreet, one of the four great military ways.

And it is farther obſerved, leſt it ſhould be objected that one gate was not ſufficient to afford a paſſage to the ſeveral ſorts of merchandize exported and imported at that time, that "before the deſtruction of the wall on that "ſide, one gate was ſufficient for that purpoſe, "had the commerce of London been double "to what it was, as much more merchandize is "carried through the weſtern gate-way of the "cuſtom-houſe in one year at preſent, than I "imagine all the trade of London in thoſe days "could amount to in twenty."

Several other gates on this ſide of the city are mentioned by Stow, viz. Wolfgate, Ebgate, Oyſtergate, Buttolphſgate, Billingſgate, &c. but theſe ſo far from having been real gates in the wall of the city, were only wharfs appropriated to the landing of merchandize, and took their names from the kind of goods there landed, or from the names of other places in their neighbourhood; for as the wharf near Dowgate took its name from that gate, ſo, in emulation thereof, the erectors of the other wharfs, or quays, dignified theirs with the epithet of gates.

BRIDGEGATE.

Stow is of opinion that this gate, which was ſituated on London-bridge, took its name from that circumſtance; which is ſo obvious a truth, that there was no neceſſity for making ſo wiſe a remark.

He likewiſe thinks it was one of the four principal gates of the city, and that it was built long before the conqueſt, when there was only a bridge of timber over the Thames; but being a weak pile of building, it often ſtood in need of repair.

In the year 1436 this gate, with the tower upon it, fell down, and being rebuilt, it was burnt in the year 1471, by ſome rioters mariners of Kent, headed by the baſtard Fauconbridge.

On the third of April, 1266, king Henry III. granted to the keepers of this, and the other gates of London, three-pence per day each; from whence Mr. Maitland concludes that they were only his collectors, and that the toll was appropriated to the uſe of his majeſty.

This gate being very much damaged by fire in the year 1726, it was ſoon afterwards taken down and rebuilt, and was finiſhed in the year 1728, when two poſterns were made, and the following inſcription was placed over the arch on the ſouth ſide:

"This gate was widened from eleven to "eighteen feet, in the mayoralty of Ed-"ward Becher, Knt.

S. P. Q. L.

And the king's arms was placed over this inſcription.

CHAPTER III.

London firſt erected into the ſee of a biſhop. Firſt building of Weſtminſter-Abbey. London almoſt deſtroyed by fire. Parliament held in London. Moſt of the inhabitants of London murdered by the Danes. King Alfred beſieges and takes this city, and repairs its walls, &c. The Danes defeated by the citizens of London. Bricks and ſtones firſt uſed in the building of houſes. The Londoners, under king Athelſtan, defeat the Scots army. Singular law againſt drunkenneſs made by king Edgar. Remarkable ſea-fight between the Engliſh and the Danes. Great ravages committed by the Danes. King Ethelred orders the Danes to be maſſacred, whereupon Sweyn, king of Denmark, invades and conquers the kingdom. Firſt coronation in London. Canute beſieges London, and, on the death of king Edmund, becomes ſole monarch of England. A ſcene of bloodſhed prevented by a compromiſe between king Edward and Godwin, earl of Kent.

HAVING in the two former chapters given an account of the name, ſituation, form, extent, and foundation of the city of London: together with many circumſtances relative thereto, till the 368th year of the chriſtian Æra; and likewiſe a deſcription of the wall, gates and liberties of this city; we ſhall now continue our hiſtory in the moſt regular manner, and pay the ſtricteſt regard to the moſt authentic records; nor will we omit a ſingle circumſtance which we apprehend may contribute to the inſtruction or entertainment of the reader.

A Roman hiſtorian of great credit * informs us, that when Theodoſius the elder arrived in Britain, the city of London, then called *Lundinium*, was ſaid to be an ancient town, and that in future times it was denominated *Auguſta:* but be this as it will, it did not long retain the latter name; for when the Saxons arrived in Britain, they found it bore that of *Caer Llundain*, which was changed, in about eight years afterwards, to *Lunden-Byrig*, by which name it was known when Hengiſt, having defeated the Britons at Crayford † in Kent, they took refuge in this city.

Great numbers of the Saxons having been converted to the chriſtian faith, by Auguſtine the monk; that prieſt was therefore ordained archbiſhop of the Engliſh nation, by the expreſs order of pope Gregory; after which Auguſtine ordained Mellitus, biſhop of the Eaſt-Saxons; and that nation being converted by the endeavours of Mellitus, ‡ Ethelbert, of Kent, cauſed a church to be built for him in London, which was then the capital of Eaſt-Saxony. Thus did this city become the ſee of a biſhop.

London, was, even at this time, famous for its extenſive commerce; but it does not appear to have been dignified with the title of the metropolis, the city of Canterbury rather claiming that honour, as it was the reſidence of king Ethelbert, to whom all the Saxon nations ſouth of the river Humber were vaſſals; and Sebert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, his feudatory.

In the year 605, or, according to other authors, in 610, Sebert built a church or minſter in the iſland of Thorney § ſituated to the weſt of London, which, at the deſire of Mellitus, biſhop of London, was dedicated to St. Peter: but it was deſtroyed by the Danes in a ſhort time after its erection.

Sebert had three ſons, Sexred, Seward and Sigbert, who, during the life of their father, profeſſed the chriſtian religion; but after his death, which happened about the year 616, they revolted to paganiſm, and expelled from their dominions Mellitus, biſhop of London.

So extremely defective is the civil hiſtory of the Saxon heptarchy, that London is not even mentioned therein from the year 616 to that of 764; but of its eccleſiaſtical hiſtory we have the following particulars.

About the year 664, the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, was founded by Cadwallader the valiant Britiſh king, who, according to the teſtimony of Robert of Glouceſter, was buried there in the year 677.

After the expulſion of Mellitus, the ſee of London remained without a biſhop, till the year 653, when Sigbert, king of the Eaſt-Saxons, embracing the chriſtian religion, Cedda, or Chad, was advanced to the biſhopric of this city.

This prelate was ſucceeded by Wine, who having been deprived of the biſhopric of Winchеſter, by Kerewaltho, king of the Weſt-Saxons, ſat on the epiſcopal chair of London till the time of his death, which was about the year 675.

After the deceaſe of Wine, the biſhopric of this city was given to Erkenwald, ſon of Offa, king of the Eaſt-Angles, who had been educated under Mellitus, the firſt biſhop of London.

* Tacitus.

† Then called *Creceanford*.

‡ *Mellitus* was abbot of a monaſtery of monks at Rome, and ſent into England by pope Gregory, to aſſiſt Auguſtine in the converſion of its inhabitants.

§ This part of Weſtminſter lay waſte many years, and being overgrown with thorns and bramble buſhes, and almoſt encompaſſed by the Thames and Long-ditch, was called *Thorney Iſland*.

Erkenwald was ſo diſtinguiſhed by the ſanctity of his life, and by ſeveral religious foundations, that after his death, which happened at Barking in Eſſex, the canons of St. Paul's and the monks of Chertſey diſputed the poſſeſſion of his body: but the inhabitants of London, eſpouſing the ſide of the canons, took away the remains of the biſhop, and cauſed them to be honourably interred in his own cathedral, the revenues of which he had augmented, and enlarged its buildings.

Erkenwald was ſucceeded by Walter or Waldhere, in the reign of king Sebbi, who being wearied with the cares of a crown, acquainted the biſhop with his reſolution to abdicate, and to aſſume the monaſtic life: he accordingly paſſed through the forms of a recluſe, and having received the habit from Waldhere, he gave that eccleſiaſtic a conſiderable ſum of money, to be applied to the purpoſes of charity, and continued the monaſtic life ever after.

The collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, within Alderſgate, is ſaid to have been founded by Victred or Wydred, king of Kent, about the year 700: but ſome writers, over-fond of every appearance of great antiquity, carry the date of its foundation much farther back, and aſcribe it to the king Cadwallein, or to ſome antient Britons, in memory of that prince: but we find no foundation for ſuch a ſuppoſition.

In the year 764 London ſuffered very conſiderably by fire; ſome time after which * it was almoſt wholly burnt down; and the ſtreets being very narrow, and the houſes built of wood, numbers of its inhabitants periſhed in the flames: nor was it nearly rebuilt before many of the new houſes were deſtroyed by a third conflagration. †

In the year 833, Egbert king of the Weſt Saxons, Ethelwolf his ſon, Withlaf king of Mercia, together with moſt of the biſhops, and other great men of the realm aſſembled at London, where they held a Witena-gemot, or parliament, in which they deliberated on the moſt effectual meaſures to be purſued, to prevent the invaſions of the piratical Danes.

Notwithſtanding all their precautions, it was not long before London ſeverely felt the effects of Daniſh cruelty; for arriving with a large fleet of ſhips on the coaſt of Kent, they landed, and having deſtroyed Rocheſter and Canterbury, they marched to this city, which they ſacked, and with a horrid rage of barbarity, murdered moſt of its inhabitants.

Fluſhed with the ſucceſs of this and ſeveral other attempts, the Danes entertained ſerious thoughts of making a compleat conqueſt of the whole iſland.

With this view they ſhipped a large army on board a fleet of three hundred and fifty ſail, which arriving in the Thames, the troops were landed near London, which they ſoon reduced and plundered; and thinking it a proper fortreſs, from which to make incurſions at their pleaſure into the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, they placed a large garriſon therein, and, notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn oaths to, and treaties with king Alfred, they made perpetual inroads among the neighbouring ſtates, which they robbed and harraſſed with the moſt unrelenting rage of diabolical fury.

Alfred, reſolved to puniſh theſe ſons of violence, theſe infractors of the moſt ſolemn treaties, repaired all his old fortreſſes, erected new ones, and laying ſiege to London, attacked that city with ſo much bravery, that the Danes were glad to capitulate, after a very faint reſiſtance.

As ſoon as Alfred had thus poſſeſſed himſelf of London, he began to rebuild its walls, towers, and gates, which had been almoſt deſtroyed by the Danes; and having driven out the Daniſh inhabitants who had ſettled there, he beſtowed the government of the city on Ethelred, duke of Mercia, who had married his daughter Ethelfleda.

It appears to be evident that Ethelred was veſted with powers ſuperior to thoſe of an ordinary governor; and it is probable that he held this city in fee, becauſe, on his deceaſe, Ethelfleda delivered it up to her brother, which, if her huſband had been only an ordinary governor, ſhe need not have done, ſince it would of courſe have fallen to her brother Edward, as being right heir to Alfred his father.

The ambition of conquering this kingdom ſtill predominating in the breaſts of the Danes, they were perpetually hovering over the coaſt of England, and at length, under the conduct of their general Hæſten, they landed in conſiderable numbers, on the coaſt of Eſſex, a little below Tilbury; and having erected a fort or caſtle at Beamfleote, ‡ they made perpetual excurſions thence into the adjacent country, committing great depredations wherever they went.

Hereupon Alfred diſpatched Ethelred the governor of London, with a number of regular troops, which being joined by a large body of the citizens, they drove the ravaging Danes back to the caſtle, to which they laid ſiege, and took both the caſtle and a very rich booty, at the ſame time making priſoners of the wife and ſons of the Daniſh general Hæſten, whom they conducted to London.

On this occaſion the citizens diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſuch a manner, as evinced at once their great courage and loyalty.

On the approach of winter, another body of Danes, who had waited the ſucceſs of their countrymen at the Iſland of Mæriſige, § thought it prudent to retire with their fleet to a place of greater ſecurity; whereupon they ſailed up the river Thames, and entering Lea river, at the place now called Bow creek, and paſſing up the river in their ſmall veſſels to the diſtance of

* A. D. 798.
† This is related on the authority of Simon Dunelmenſis.
‡ Now Southbenfleet, near the Iſle of Canvey,

§ Now called Mearſy, a ſmall Iſland at the mouth of the river Coln, or Colcheſter river.

twenty

twenty miles or upwards, erected a fortification at or near Ware in Hertfordshire. *

Thus situated, they gave no small uneasiness to the Londoners, who, in conjunction with the king's forces, with the brave Alfred at their head, marched against them, and attacked them with the greatest resolution; but in this attack Alfred had four of his chief officers killed, and was repulsed with considerable loss.

Alfred now gave a great proof of good generalship; for apprehending he should run too great a risk by renewing the attack, he disposed his army in such a manner as to cut off all supplies of provision to the enemy by land, and diverting the current of the river Lea into three channels, the water became insufficient to admit the return of their fleet to the Thames.

The navigation being thus cut off, and no provisions to be obtained, the Danes were obliged to break up their camp, and to leave their ships behind them: upon which the Londoners instantly demolished their works, restored the navigation of the river Lea, destroyed some of their ships, and conveyed the rest down the river to London. †

In the reign of king Alfred almost all the houses in London were built of wood; but that monarch beginning to build his palaces with stone and brick, his example was followed by the nobility, and many of the wealthy citizens; but it was some centuries afterwards before this practice became general.

Alfred was succeeded by his son Edward, who was troubled with the invasions of the Danes during the whole of his reign, though his successes against them in the field were far from being unfrequent or inconsiderable.

In the year 925, during the reign of Athelstan, who succeeded Edward, there was a great convention of the church and state at London, wherein many important regulations, for the good government of the kingdom, were resolved upon.

Constantine, king of Scotland, having invaded Northumberland in the year 938, Athelstan marched against him with a powerful army, and coming up with him at Brunanburgh, a terrible battle ensued, which continued from morning till night, when Constantine being slain, victory declared in favour of the English.

To the intrepid valour of the Londoners, this great conquest was chiefly owing; for their behaviour was valiant without description: nor was the king unmindful to reward their merit; for, by a law made soon afterwards respecting the coinage of money, the city of London was allowed eight coiners; whereas no other city or town in the kingdom, except Canterbury, had near that number.

The palace of king Athelstan (or Adelstan) was situated in Adle-street, near Aldermanbury, which, from his residing there, is called King-Adle-street, in some of our ancient records. The church of St. Alban, in Wood-street, was founded by this monarch.

In the year 940, king Edmund succeeded his brother Athelstan; and in the year 945 he held a Witena-gemote, or parliament, in London, wherein divers good laws were passed, and among the rest one respecting marriage, in which it was ordained, 1. "That after a woman and her "friends have given their consent to marry, the "bridegroom is not only to make a solemn pro-"mise of the performance of articles, but like-"wise to declare his entering into an engage-"ment, according to the tenor of the gospel. "2. That then the maintenance of the bride is "to be adjusted, and the bridegroom and his "friends are to give security upon this head. "3. That after this, the bridegroom shall make "a declaration of his wife's dowry, and mention "the particulars in which it is to consist. 4. "That if she should happen to survive her hus-"band, she shall be allowed the moiety of his "goods and estate: and in case of their having "no issue, that she shall enjoy the whole fortune "till her second marriage: and that securities "shall be given for the performance of the fore-"going articles, by the man and his friends." And it was further ordained, "5. That when the "conditions were agreed between the parties, the "woman's relations shall engage for her virtue "and good behaviour, and take security for the "solemnity of the marriage. 6. That if the "husband should remove her out of the juris-"diction of the thane or baron, where she was "brought up, he was to enter into articles, that "nobody should injure her. And on the other "side, that in case she should do her husband "any considerable damage, her friends were ob-"liged to make him satisfaction."

Edmund, who was murdered in the year 946, left two sons, minors, who, by the intrigues of Dunstan, usually called St. Dunstan, confessor to their uncle Edred, were set aside from the throne in favour of that prince: but on the death of Edred, in the year 955, Edwy, the eldest son of Edmund, was advanced to the throne.

Edwy departing this life in the year 959, was succeeded by his brother Edgar, during whose reign great numbers of foreigners, attracted by the report of the king's great abilities and wise administration, resorted to London, bringing with them many vices and ill habits, and particularly that of drunkenness, which at length became so excessive, that Edgar made a law to restrain that vice, in which it was ordained that within every drinking cup there should be pins fixed at certain distances, and if any person presumed to drink beyond the mark, he should be liable to pay a penalty.

In the year 961, land sold for no more than one shilling an acre. In the same year, a dreadful malignant fever raged in the city of London, destroying great numbers of its inhabitants: and St. Paul's cathedral was destroyed by fire.

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* Some writers are of opinion, that this camp or fortification was at Hertford.

† Part of the remains of these vessels, as planks, nail, &c. were discovered a few years ago, on the erecting the present bridge at *Stanstead*.

There were at this time but few houſes within the walls of London, and thoſe were ſcattered about in a very irregular manner: the greater number of buildings being to the weſt of Ludgate.

In the year 992, the Danes returned again to the coaſt of England; upon which king Ethelred, to hinder their landing, fitted out a very large fleet in the port of London, the command of which he gave to the Ealdermen Thorod and Ealfrick, and to two biſhops.

The Engliſh fleet coming up with that of the Danes, the traitor Ealfrick, on the evening of the intended engagement, deſerted with his ſhip to the enemy: but as ſoon as this was known, a ſignal was made to purſue, and the Engliſh coming up with the rear of the Danes, took one of their ſhips; and a ſquadron of the Londoners falling in with one of the enemy's ſquadrons, a deſperate engagement enſued, in which ſeveral thouſands loſt their lives, and the treacherous Ealfrick narrowly eſcaped being taken.

In the year 994, Anlaf and Sweyn, kings of Norway and Denmark, attacked London with a fleet of ninety-four ſhips; but the valiant citizens gave them ſo warm a reception, that they were glad to raiſe the ſiege: but full of revenge for the loſs they had ſuſtained, they committed the moſt dreadful outrages in Middleſex, Eſſex, Suſſex, Kent and Hampſhire, murdering all that fell in their way, and burning their habitations to the ground.

It may be matter of curioſity to take notice of the price of proviſions in the year 1000, when the price of an ox was only two ſhillings and ſixpence, that of a cow two ſhillings, of a ſheep one ſhilling, and of a ſwine eight pence.

The Danes, in the year 1009, having made an incurſion as far as Oxford, burnt that city, and in their return therefrom committed the moſt ſhocking devaſtations on each ſide of the river Thames: but being informed that an army of the Londoners was marching to attack them, thoſe on the north ſide of the Thames croſſed over at Staines, and both parties being united, they haſtened through the county of Surry to their ſhips on the coaſt of Kent; and having refitted their veſſels, they wintered in the Thames, and made frequent attacks on the city of London, but they were conſtantly repulſed by the valour and military ſkill of the citizens.

In the year 1011 the inhabitants of this kingdom were plunged into the utmoſt diſtreſs: for all the countries about London being reduced by the Danes, king Ethelred had no place of importance in his poſſeſſion but this city and Canterbury.

In this deplorable ſituation, he ſhut himſelf up in London, to which place he ſummoned a national aſſembly, to aſk their advice in the preſent exigency.

If the authority of the Saxon annals may be relied on, the council determined to give the Danes eight thouſand pounds to leave the kingdom; but other writers inform us, that the ſum given was forty-eight thouſand pounds; and indeed this ſeems to have been the real purchaſe of the Danes abſence, becauſe in a former inſtance, even when leſs ſucceſs had attended their arms, they had been preſented with thirty-ſix thouſand pounds, as the conditions of their relinquiſhing their conqueſts.

According to the value of money at that time, this muſt have been a very dear purchaſe; but dear as this peace had been bought, it was of no long continuance; for Ethelred, with a barbarity that does him infinite diſcredit, and a want of policy that renders him contemptible, ordered all the Danes in England to be maſſacred, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or rank in life.

Among thoſe who fell a ſacrifice to this ill-judged piece of cruelty, was the princeſs Gunhild, ſiſter to Sweyn king of Denmark, and her huſband Palingus, who had become hoſtages for the preſervation of the peace ſo lately concluded.

This behaviour of Ethelred could not fail to engage the reſentment of Sweyn, who in the year 1013 entered the river Humber with a numerous fleet of ſhips, and vowing vengeance and deſtruction, on the murderer of his countrymen, the people were terrified into a ſubmiſſion, and the countries near the place of his landing ſurrendered to him without oppoſition.

Sweyn taking his rout to the ſouth, received the ſubmiſſion of the inhabitants of Oxford and Wincheſter, from which laſt place he marched to London, which he ſummoned to ſurrender: but the citizens were ſo animated by the preſence of their king, that they refuſed all terms of ſubmiſſion, and boldly ſallying forth on the enemy, he was ſoon compelled to raiſe the ſiege.

Sweyn, thus diſappointed in his attempt upon the metropolis, marched into the weſtern parts of the kingdom, where all places, as he advanced, ſubmitted to his power.

All the kingdom having ſubmitted, except London, Sweyn prepared to make a freſh attack on that city: but whilſt he was making the neceſſary preparations for this enterprize, he was informed that Ethelred had withdrawn himſelf from the capital: and the citizens, being deſerted by their king, prudently ſubmitted to the conqueror; upon which Sweyn became king of England by conqueſt, and was proclaimed in London.

Ethelred had retired to Normandy; but upon the death of Sweyn which happened only a few months after his elevation to the throne, the nobility of England, and the citizens of London ſent commiſſioners to their former ſovereign, who returned to England and reaſſumed the reigns of government; which however he held but a ſhort time; for dying in the year 1016, he was interred in the chancel of the old cathedral church of St. Paul.

On the demiſe of Ethelred, the citizens of London proclaimed his eldeſt ſon Edmund Ironſide; who was crowned king * by the archbiſhop of York, by the general conſent of the nobility and citizens.

Though the young king appeared altogether worthy of the crown to which he was raiſed, yet

* This is the firſt mention of a coronation performed in the city of London.

many

many of the nobility, and almoſt all the clergy, deſerted his cauſe, and declaring in favour of Cnut, or Canute,† not only proclaimed that prince king of England at Southampton,‡ but publicly abjured the whole race of Ethelred.

The citizens of London, however, remaining ſteady in their loyalty to the line of Ethelred, Canute, incenſed at this proof of their attachment, fitted out a powerful fleet, to reduce the city: but on his arrival, he found he could not paſs London-bridge, which the citizens, apprehending he would make ſuch an attempt, had ſtrongly fortified.

Hereupon Canute determined to beſiege the city by water as well as by land; in order to which he cauſed a cut or canal§ to be made thro' the marſhes on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, of a depth and breath ſufficient to convey his ſhips to the weſt of London-bridge, that he might prevent all ſupplies from entering the city, either by land or water.

The canal being finiſhed, and the ſhips conveyed to the weſt ſide of the bridge, Canute immediately aſſaulted the city with great fury: but the citizens made ſo gallant a reſiſtance, that Canute withdrew his army, leaving his ſhips, which formed a kind of blockade.

Canute retiring to the weſt, Edmund, at the head of his army, purſued him, and met with ſo much ſucceſs in ſeveral battles, that Canute was obliged to relinquiſh all thoughts of conquering London, and gave orders for his ſhips to ſail from the Thames.

After various trials for the ſuperiority, a peace was at length concluded between Edmund and Canute, by which the kingdom was divided between them, and London becoming a part of Canute's territories, he ordered his fleet into the Thames, and took up his winter quarters in this city.

The death of Edmund, which happened ſoon after the making this peace, put Canute into poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom; for that prince, ſummoning a parliament to meet at London, they ſwore allegiance to him, and renounced and abjured the ſons of Edmund.

Having thus obtained poſſeſſion of the throne, Canute determined on a refined ſtroke of policy, by ſending back his fleet to Denmark, and diſbanding his army, with a view to convince his ſubjects that his ſole reliance was on their affections.

The parliament, then aſſembled at London, were ſo pleaſed with this inſtance of his majeſty's confidence, that they granted him eighty-three thouſand pounds,‖ for the purpoſe of carrying this deſign into execution.

Of this ſum, which was an immenſe one at that time, ſeventy-two thouſand pounds were raiſed in the various parts of England, excluſive of London, and eleven thouſand in this city; a ſufficient proof what a great proportion it then poſſeſſed of the whole national riches!

Canute dying in the year 1036, a Witena-gemote, or convention of wiſe men, was held at Oxford, where earl Leofric, and moſt of the thanes on the north of the river Thames, together with the magiſtrates of London, made choice of Harold for their ſovereign; who immediately taking poſſeſſion of the whole kingdom, choſe the city of London for the place of his reſidence.

On the death of Harold, in the year 1039, commiſſioners were ſent from the nobility and citizens of London, to his brother Hardicanute, who was then at Bruges in Flanders, inviting him to come to England and accept the crown.

Hardicanute accepted the invitation; but was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of the throne, than he diſpatched proper perſons to dig up the body of his brother Harold, who was buried at Weſtminſter, and cutting off his head, to throw both head and body into the Thames.

By this act of inhumanity, and Hardicanute's extreme partiality to the Danes, the Engliſh were ſo diſguſted with their ſovereign, that they reſolved on a reſtoration of the Saxon line whenever his death ſhould give them an opportunity.

Accordingly, on the death of Hardicanute, which happened in the year 1041, prince Edward, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, was recalled from Normandy, and choſen king of England, in the city of London, by the general voice of the whole nation.

Not long after Edward's elevation to the throne, ſo dreadful a famine happened to this kingdom, that wheat was ſold at five ſhillings the quarter; * a prodigious price at that time.

A great council being held in the city of London, in the ſixth year of the reign of king Edward, it was therein reſolved to ſend out nine ſhips of war, to protect the coaſts of England againſt the piratical attacks of the Danes; as five other ſhips were to remain in port as guard-ſhips.

The court of Edward was crouded with his Norman friends and dependants, who having, by many vile inſinuations, exaſperated the ſovereign againſt Godwin, earl of Kent, that nobleman was ſummoned to anſwer the charge againſt him, before a great council aſſembled in London, to enquire into the truth of the allegations: but Godwin, aſſured that no endeavours, however unjuſtifiable, would be left untried, to accompliſh his deſtruction, refuſed to appear, unleſs pledges were given for his ſafe conduct: this, however, being denied, a proclamation was iſſued to baniſh him the kingdom.

Godwin, reſolved at all events to provide for his own ſecurity, having engaged many of the principal citizens to eſpouſe his cauſe, ſoon raiſed a conſiderable army, and fitted out a powerful fleet, with which he ſailed as high as London-bridge, and meeting with no oppoſition from the

† Son of Sweyn, the late king of Denmark.

‡ Some writers ſay at Winchester.

§ Some authors are of opinion, that the outflux of this canal was a little below Rotherhithe, and its influx at the lower end of Chelſea reach; while others, with greater probability, ſuppoſe, from the great time and labour requiſite to finiſh ſo large a work, that the cut commenced at Dock-head, and by a much ſmaller winding, made its influx cloſe above London bridge, at St. Saviour's Dock:—for our part, we cannot heſitate to adopt the latter opinion.

‖ By a careful compariſon of the prices of land and proviſions in thoſe days, with the prices they now bear, this ſum could be very little, if any thing, inferior to a grant of ten millions of our preſent currency.

* In the year 1043.

Londoners, he paſſed through the arches on the Southwark ſide, with an intention of attacking the royal navy, which conſiſted of about fifty veſſels then lying off Weſtminſter. *

In the interim, Godwin's army having arrived in Southwark, was drawn up on the ſouth bank of the Thames where they made a very formidable appearance.

The king was preparing to give battle to Godwin, and all ſeemed ripe for bloodſhed, when many of the nobility, anxious to prevent a needleſs effuſion of blood, propoſed a compromiſe between the king and the earl, by which the latter was reſtored to all his eſtates and honours, and the former engaged to diſmiſs all ſtrangers from places of truſt or profit in church or ſtate.

CHAPTER IV.

London ſubmits to William duke of Normandy, who grants two charters to the citizens. A tranſlation of thoſe charters. The building of the white ſquare Tower of London. Account of a dreadful hurricane, and fires in this city, with other remarkable events. King Henry I. grants a charter. The Londoners declare for king Stephen. Queen Maud diveſts the city of its privileges. London ſubmits to that queen. London again declares for king Stephen. The great wickedneſs of many of the citizens.

ON the death of Edward the confeſſor, which happened in the month of January 1066, Harold, ſon of earl Godwin, ſeized the crown; but he had to maintain the poſſeſſion by force of arms, againſt William duke of Normandy, who laid claim to the throne in conſequence of the laſt will of the late king, and Sweyn king of Denmark, whoſe claim was founded on his right of ſucceſſion from Canute.

The Danes backed the pretenſions of their monarch, by ſending a fleet and army into the river Humber, which laid ſiege to the city of York; but being entirely routed by Harold, they were obliged to return to Denmark, after having ſuſtained conſiderable loſs.

Harold now turned his arms againſt the duke of Normandy, with whom he had a moſt bloody battle near Haſtings in Suffolk, in which Harold himſelf was ſlain by an arrow ſhot through his left eye into the brain, and almoſt his whole army was cut in pieces.

Hereupon Edwin and Morchar, earls of Northumberland and Mercia, who arrived ſafe in London from the field of battle, propoſed to the citizens to place the crown upon the head of Edgar Atheling, as the moſt effectual method to ſave the kingdom from falling a prey to the victorious Norman, and to extricate themſelves from their preſent diſtreſſes.

The public was greatly divided in its opinion how to act in ſo critical a conjuncture; ſome being for an immediate ſubmiſſion to the conqueror, and others for taking the advice of Morchar and Edwin: but at length the latter party prevailing, a majority of the nobility and citizens declared for Edgar, and determined on defending the city againſt the duke of Normandy.

William, however, having authentic information of their proceedings, had marched to prevent their carrying their deſigns into execution, and was actually arrived in Southwark, when the Londoners ſallied out upon him, and fought ſo reſolutely, that though they were repulſed by five hundred of the Norman horſe, yet William was convinced that they would not be eaſily frighted into a ſubmiſſion.

Thinking, therefore, that the winter ſeaſon, which was now advanced, was an improper time to lay ſiege to a place of ſo much importance, he laid Southwark in aſhes, and marched to reduce the weſtern counties, having firſt prevailed on the clergy to eſpouſe his cauſe, and endeavour to engage the people in his intereſt.

Such was the influence of the clergy, that, according to a celebrated hiſtorian, † they prevailed on the citizens to make an abject ſubmiſſion to the conqueror.

As ſoon as this defection of the citizens was known to Edwin and Morchar, thoſe noblemen conſulted their own ſafety by retiring into the north of England; while the ſucceſsful William began his march towards this city, into which he was received by the magiſtrates and principal citizens, who delivered to him the keys of the city gates, acknowledged him their ſovereign, and in conjunction with the nobility and gentry entreated his acceptance of the crown.

The example of the capital was followed by the reſt of the kingdom, ſo that in a ſhort time William was in peaceable poſſeſſion of the throne.

Preparations were now made for the coronation of the new king, which was ſolemnized in Weſtminſter-abbey, on Chriſtmas-day, in the year 1066, by Aldred, archbiſhop of York.

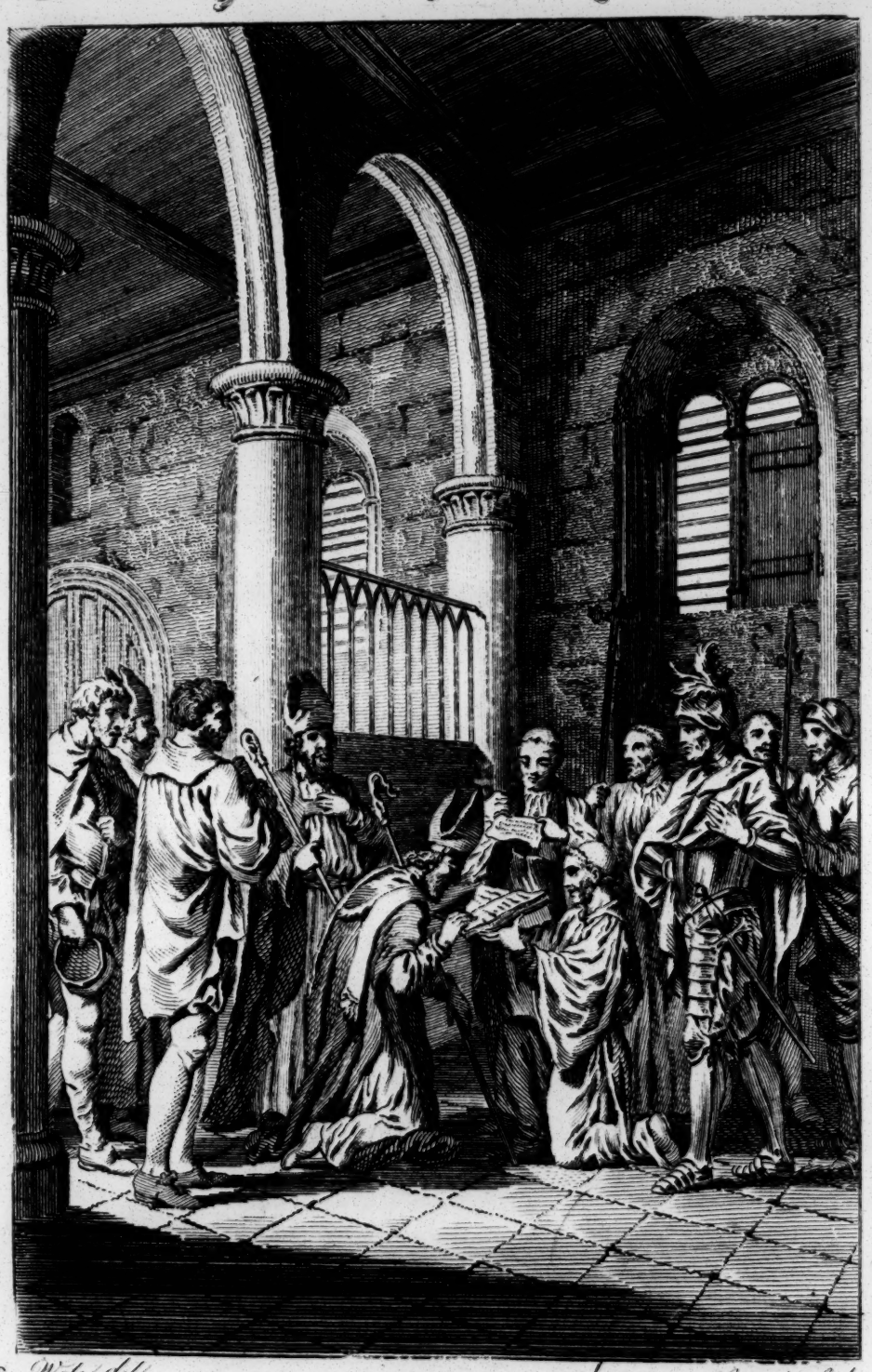
William, doubtful of the attachment of a people who had ſo tamely ſubmitted to his dominion, in prejudice to the right heir, gave orders for the building of a ſtrong fortreſs in London, in order to preſerve, by the appearance of determined authority, what he had obtained by the

* It is evident that the ſhips of war muſt at this time have been very ſmall, as they could paſs through the arches of London-Bridge.

† Rapin.

ſucceſs

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



Wale del. *Grignion sculp.*

Bishops and Citizens Swearing Fealty to

WILLIAM *the* CONQUEROR.

ſucceſs of his arms, and the fears of his adverſaries.

The conqueror having made his public entry into London, and ſettled the mode of his government, made a viſit to his Norman dominions; and on his return, in the year following, was received in London by a ſolemn proceſſion, and with every external token of acclamation and joy.

William, reſolving to conciliate the affections of his new ſubjects rather by acts of favour than thoſe of ſeverity, granted a charter to the citizens of London in the Saxon tongue; which, as the French language began then univerſally to prevail, was conſidered as an obligation of the higheſt kind.

This charter, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation, is carefully preſerved in the archives of this city.

The firſt CHARTER of WILLIAM the conqueror. *

" WILLIAM the king ſalutes WILLIAM the biſhop, and GODFREY the portreve, and all the " Burgeſſes within London, both French and " Engliſh. And I declare that I grant you to be " all law-worthy, as you were in the days of king " Edward; and I grant that every child ſhall be " his father's heir, after his father's days: and I " will not ſuffer any perſon to do you wrong. " God keep you." †

There is preſerved in the ſame box with the above recited charter, a ſecond, which was alſo granted by king William the conqueror, to the citizens of London; and this, as well as the former, is written in their own language. This ſecond charter is very fairly written on a ſlip of parchment, of the length of ſix inches and a half, and the breadth of three quarters of an inch; ‡ the writing is quite legible, and in Engliſh runs thus:

The ſecond CHARTER of WILLIAM the conqueror.

" WILLIAM the king ſalutes WILLIAM the biſhop, and SWEYN the ſheriff, and all my " Thanes § in Eaſt Saxony; whom I hereby acquaint, that, purſuant to an agreement, I have " granted to the people my ſervants, the hide of " land at Geddeſdune. And alſo that I will not " ſuffer either the French or the Engliſh to hurt " them in any thing."

It is very extraordinary that this charter does not mention the perſons to whom the grant was made: but our writers are of opinion that by the people, we are to underſtand the citizens of London in a collective body; and that the hide of land conveyed by this grant was at Gaddeſden in Hertfordſhire.

King William the conqueror having brought with him a conſiderable number of Jews, from Roan in Normandy, they ſettled in London, in the ward of Coleman Street, in a place which is known by the name of the Old Jury to this day.

One of the greateſt fires which ever happened in London was in the year 1077, which beſides deſtroying the greater part of the city, had the farther ill effect of creating an enmity between the Engliſh and French, the former regarding the latter as the incendiaries; and this animoſity increaſed ſo much, that the king, doubtful of the fidelity of the citizens, cauſed the preſent great white ſquare tower of London to be erected, with a view to awe them into obedience.

This tower was built in the year 1079, under the inſpection of Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, who, according to ſome hiſtorians, was eſteemed the greateſt architect of his age.

This metropolis had ſcarcely riſen from the aſhes of the dreadful fire abovementioned, when another conflagration broke out at Ludgate,

* This charter is very fairly written in the Saxon character, on a ſlip of parchment of the length of ſix inches, and breadth of one, and conſiſts of four lines and a quarter.

The ſeal of the charter is of white wax, but being broken into ſeveral pieces, they are ſewed up and carefully preſerved in an orange-colour'd ſilken bag. On one ſide is the conqueror on horſeback; and, on the reverſe, he is ſitting in a chair of ſtate:—the rim of the ſeal being almoſt gone, the only letters remaining are M. WILL.

† The following are the remarks of a learned and judicious antiquary on this charter. " 1. The burgeſſes were " declared all to be law-worthy. 2. That their children " ſhould be their heirs. Now there were two ways of being law-worthy, or having the benefit of the law. By the " ſtate and condition of mens perſons; ſo almoſt all freemen " had the free benefit of the law; but men of ſervile condition had not, eſpecially ſuch as were *in Dominio*, in Demeſne; for they received juſtice from their lords, were " judged by them in moſt caſes, and had not the true benefit of the law: ſo neither as to the ſecond obſervation in " this charter, could their children be their heirs, for they " held their lands and goods at the will of the lord, and " were not ſure to enjoy them longer than they pleaſed him. " The ſecond way of being law-worthy was, when men had " not committed any crimes, or done any thing for which " they forfeited the law, and deſerved to be outlawed; then " they were ſaid to be *legales homines*, *recti in curia* or law-worthy, but not ſo properly as in the firſt ſenſe of the " word.

" From hence we may make a very probable conjecture at " the meaning of this protection or charter. It is not to be " doubted, but that the Burgeſſes of London had obtained " of the Saxon kings ſeveral liberties and immunities, a- " mongſt which this was one, to be ſo far free, as not to be " *in Dominio*, or ſo obnoxious to any lord, but that, by rea- " ſon of their ſtate and condition, they might be law-worthy, that is, have the free benefit of the law; and likewiſe further (obtained, if it was not then a conſequent " of their perſonal eſtate and condition) that their children " ſhould be heirs of their lands and goods, and in both " theſe were free from the injuries and unreaſonable demands " and power of any ſevere lord; ſo that all the application " made by their biſhop William, and not unlikely by Godfrey the portreve, to the conqueror for them, was, that " their ſtate and condition might be the ſame it was in king " Edward's days, that their children might be their heirs, " and that they might in both be protected from the injury " and violence of imperious lords; which by the prevalency " of their biſhop were granted. Conſidering therefore, " that by the foregoing inſtances it is clear, that many or " moſt burgeſſes of other burgs were *in Dominio*, either of " the king, or ſome other lords or patrons in the time of " king Edward, and that the Londoners might fear the conqueror would break in upon their privileges, and reduce " them to the ſame condition; this was a great privilege " obtained."

‡ The ſeal of this charter is likewiſe of white wax, but being broken into ſeveral pieces, they are ſewed up and preſerved in a ſilken bag It is ſo much defaced, that ſomething reſembling a gate, with ſome ſteeples or ſpires, is all that can be now diſcerned of it.

§ The ancient word *Thanes* implies Nobles.

which conſumed the cathedral church of St. Paul, and again rendered the greater part of the city a heap of ruins.

On the death of William the conqueror, which happened in the year 1087, the crown was placed on the head of his ſon William Rufus, to whom the Jews preſented ſuch large ſums, that, in a ridiculous fit of gratitude, his majeſty encouraged them to diſpute with the Chriſtians on the excellency of their reſpective faiths, promiſing that himſelf would embrace the Jewiſh religion, provided they came off conquerors: but hiſtory does not inform us that the debate was ever held.

In the month of November, in the year 1091, a moſt dreadful hurricane happened in this city, which blew down above ſix hundred houſes, together with many churches, and ſhattered the Tower of London very conſiderably.

But the moſt extraordinary conſequence ariſing from this hurricane was its blowing away the roof and part of the wall of the church of St. Mary-le-bow, in Cheapſide, by the fall of which two men were killed: the roof was carried by the violence of the wind to a conſiderable diſtance, where it fell with ſuch amazing force, that ſix of the rafters were forced above twenty feet deep into the ground, in almoſt the ſame poſition as they had ſtood on the church. *

A great part of this city was again deſtroyed by fire in the year 1093, and this calamity was ſucceeded by a great ſcarcity of corn, and almoſt all kinds of the neceſſaries of life.

In the year 1097, William Rufus impoſed grievous taxes on his ſubjects throughout the kingdom, to defray the charges of rebuilding London-bridge (which had been carried away by a land-flood) of erecting a ſtrong wall round the Tower of London, and building Weſtminſter-hall as it now ſtands.

In the year 1099, the river Thames, by an extraordinary ſwelling of the ſea, was driven weſtward with ſuch violence, that it overflowed its banks in many places, by which ſeveral towns and villages were laid under water, many of the inhabitants were drowned, and the large eſtate of Godwin, earl of Kent, was encroached on by the ſea, ſo that it could never afterwards be drained, but forms what is called the Godwin-Sands to this day.

There happened, in the year 1114, ſuch an amazing deficiency of water in the river Thames, that numbers of people paſſed on dry ground below London-bridge, and through ſeveral of its arches.

William Rufus was ſucceeded on the throne of England by his brother Henry the firſt, in the twenty-ſixth year of whoſe reign there was ſo dreadful a famine, that wheat was ſold at the high price of ſix ſhillings for a horſe load.

King Henry, at another period of time, being more in want of money to pay his army and his domeſtic ſervants, than of proviſions to ſubſiſt them, iſſued an order that his tenants, inſtead of ſupplying bread for a meal for a hundred men, ſhould pay one ſhilling; inſtead of a ſheep, four pence; and inſtead of oats for twenty horſes for one night, four pence.

The third charter we find granted to the city of London, was by this monarch; and the terms of it have always been conſidered as very advantageous to the city. The following is a faithful tranſlation of it.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, to the biſhop of Canterbury, and to the
" biſhops and abbots, earls and barons, juſtices
" and ſheriffs, and to all his faithful ſubjects of
" England, French and Engliſh, greeting. Know
" ye, that I have granted to my citizens of Lon-
" don, to hold Middleſex to farm for three hun-
" dred pounds, upon accompt to them and their
" heirs; ſo that the ſaid citizens ſhall place as
" ſheriff whom they will of themſelves, and
" ſhall place whomſoever, or ſuch a one as they
" will of themſelves, for keeping of the pleas of
" the crown, and of the pleadings of the ſame,
" and none other ſhall be juſtice over the ſaid
" men of London; and the citizens of London,
" ſhall not plead without the walls of London for
" any plea. And be they free from ſcot and
" lot, and daneguilt, and of all murder, and
" none of them ſhall wage battle: and if any of
" the citizens ſhall be impleaded concerning the
" pleas of the crown, the man of London ſhall
" diſcharge himſelf by his oath, which ſhall be
" adjudged within the city; and none ſhall lodge
" within the walls, neither of my houſhold, nor
" any other, nor lodging delivered by force.
" And all the men of London ſhall be quit
" and free, and all their goods, throughout
" England, and the ports of the ſea, of and
" from all toll and paſſage and leſtage, and all
" other cuſtoms; and the churches and barons
" and citizens ſhall and may peaceably and quiet-
" ly have and hold their ſokes with all their cuſ-
" toms; ſo that the ſtrangers that ſhall be
" lodged in the ſokes, ſhall give cuſtom to none
" but to him to whom the ſoke appertains, or to
" his officer, whom he ſhall there put: and a man
" of London ſhall not be adjudged in amercia-
" ments of money, but of one hundred ſhillings
" (I ſpeak of the pleas which appertain to money)
" and further, there ſhall be no more miſkenning
" in the huſtings, nor in the folkemote, nor in
" any other pleas within the city; and the
" huſtings may ſit once in a week, that is to ſay,
" on Monday: and I will cauſe my citizens to
" have their lands, promiſes, bonds and debts
" within the city and without; and I will do
" them right by the law of the city, of the
" lands of which they ſhall complain to me:
" and if any ſhall take toll or cuſtom of any
" citizen of London, the citizens of London in
" the city ſhall take of the borough or town,
" where toll or cuſtom was ſo taken, ſo much as
" the man of London gave for toll, and as he

* However incredible and aſtoniſhing this account may appear, yet we have the united teſtimony of all our hiſtorians to the truth of it; and before we haſtily determine againſt it, we ſhould conſider that the ſtreets of London were not paved in thoſe days, and that the ground whereon the roof happened to fall, was of a ſoft and boggy nature, which might eaſily be penetrated by ſo immenſe a weight.

" received

" received damage thereby: and all debtors, " which do owe debts to the citizens of London, " ſhall pay them in London, or elſe diſcharge " themſelves in London, that they owe none; " but, if they will not pay the ſame, neither " come to clear themſelves that they owe none, " the citizens of London, to whom the debts " ſhall be due, may take their goods in the city " of London, of the borough or town, or of " the county, wherein he remains, who ſhall owe " the debt: and the citizens of London may " have their chaces to hunt, as well and fully as " their anceſtors have had, that is to ſay, in the " Chiltre, and in Middleſex and Surry.

" Witneſs the biſhop of Wincheſter, and Ro- " bert ſon of Richard, and Hugh Piggot, and " Almer of Totneſs, and William of Albs- " prima, and Hubert Roger, Chamberlaine, and " William de Mountfitchett, and Hangul Taney, " and John Ballet, and Robert ſon of Steward " of Weſt." *

This charter being an excellent ſecurity of the liberties of the citizens, they began to reduce their various cuſtoms into writing, to be thenceforward obſerved as laws; and the members of their arts and myſteries, which till this time had been kept up only by preſcription, were now eſtabliſhed into companies and fraternities; but the appointment of the portreve, or chief magiſtrate of the city, ſtill continued in the power of the king.

King Henry the firſt dying in Normandy, Stephen, earl of Bologn, nephew of the late king, and grandſon, by the female line, to William the Conqueror, privately haſtened to England, where by the aſſiſtance of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhops of Wincheſter and Saliſbury, he found means to poſſeſs himſelf of the throne, in prejudice to the empreſs Maud, or Matilda, daughter of the late king, though theſe very eccleſiaſtics had ſolemnly ſworn to ſupport Matilda's claim.

The advancement of Stephen to the throne, which happened in the year 1135, was productive of a bloody war, by which the city of London ſuffered greatly; for theſe unconſcientious prelates artfully prevailed upon the citizens to receive Stephen into the city, and to eſpouſe his cauſe.

In the year 1136, a moſt dreadful fire broke out near London-bridge, which it deſtroyed, and raging in a furious manner to the weſtward as far as St. Clement's Danes, cauſed the moſt horrid devaſtation in its progreſs. †

The citizens of London, in the year 1139, purchaſed of king Stephen the right of chuſing their own ſheriffs, for which they paid his majeſty one hundred marks of ſilver.

About the middle of the day on the 20th of

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* A former hiſtorian has the following obſervations on this valuable charter.

1. The citizens had their ancient cuſtoms and immunities confirmed to them, and likewiſe the county of Middleſex added to their juriſdiction in fee-farm, without homage, fealty, ſervice, or other conſideration, than a quit-rent of £300 per annum; with a power of not only appointing a ſheriff, but alſo a juſticiary from among themſelves, for holding the pleas of the crown: beſides whom, in the reign of the ſaid Henry, there appears to have been two other officers, under the appellation of ſheriffs, who, together with the former, accounted to the exchequer for the farm of the city: the number of which officers were in a fluctuating condition, till fixed in the time of Richard the firſt.

2. The conceſſion of Middleſex to the city was to prevent that county's being any longer an aſylum for bankrupts, cheats, and other fraudulent perſons; who, having deſerted London with the goods and effects of their creditors, lived there ſecurely in impunity, and open defiance of the injured.

3. The citizens valuable privilege, that they ſhould not be compelled to plead without the walls of the city, was granted them, that, if any citizen ſhould be impleaded or proſecuted concerning pleas of the crown, he might purge himſelf by an oath upon trial in the city.

4. The citizens by the ſaid charter were alſo exempt from Scot, Lot, and Daneguild; which were certain duties payable to the king by all his ſubjects.

5. And to be free from all murder; that is, when any murder ſhall happen in London, and the murderer or murdereſs make his or her eſcape, then, and in ſuch caſe, the city ſhall not be amerced for not producing the malefactor.

6. And none of them ſhall wage battle:—In the Saxon times, a perſon accuſed of a crime, whereof he could not acquit himſelf by evidence, was obliged to challenge the accuſer, and decide the ſame by a duel: this the citizens juſtly regarding as an intolerable grievance, were exempt therefrom by this charter.

7. That none of the king's houſhold, or other perſon, ſhall take lodging in the city by force:—by this gracious conceſſion the citizens got rid of a very great ſlavery; for, before this grant, the king's domeſtics, and whom elſe he pleaſed, were, by his arbitrary officer the portreve, quartered upon them at diſcretion.

8. That the citizens, with their goods and merchandizes, ſhall in all parts and ſea-ports of the kingdom be exempt from toll, paſſage and leſtage; that is, they ſhall not as formerly be liable to pay toll, at either fair or market, paſſage or ferriage for croſſing of rivers; nor leſtage, a certain duty paid in fairs and markets for each laſt of mercantile commodities.

9. That the churches, barons and citizens ſhould peaceably enjoy their ſeveral ſokes; that is, that the incumbent of no pariſh ſhall be moleſted on account of the glebe, or other lands belonging to the cure; nor the aldermen in reſpect of their wards, which then, being alienable, were ſold, aſſigned and conveyed, like other poſſeſſions; whereby the purchaſer or purchaſers became an alderman or aldermen of his or their reſpective purchaſes; as is evident by an eminent hiſtorian: by whom it likewiſe appears, that part of the aldermen's office at that time was, to aſſign proper lodgings for ſtrangers in their reſpective wards, for which they or their deputies received a certain pecuniary reward.

10. That no citizen ſhall be amerced beyond his ware; that is, the price of his head or life, which was valued at one hundred ſhillings.

11. There ſhall be no miſkenning in the huſtings, folkemote, or other pleas within the city: that is, no man ſhall unjuſtly proſecute another in any of the city courts, by deſerting his firſt plea, and aſſuming another; and, for the more regular and better diſtribution of juſtice, the court of huſtings is weekly to ſit on Monday.

12. That the citizens ſhall enjoy their properties, both real and perſonal, according to the conſtitutions of the city; and whatſoever city, town or place ſhall extort toll or cuſtom from any of them, they are by the ſaid charter empowered to make repriſals in London, upon the inhabitants of ſuch city, town or place where the ſame was exacted.

13. Upon the remiſſneſs of country debtors, in making proper payments, or in default of adjuſting accounts with the Londoners, they are impowered to attach the effects of all ſuch defaulters in London, for the diſcharge of their reſpective debts.

14. And the city privileges of hunting are confirmed in as ample a manner as their predeceſſors ever enjoyed the ſame in the counties of Middleſex and Surry, and the Chiltern.

† The above is the account of this fire by Matthew of Weſtminſter; but Stow ſays, that " it began in the houſe " of one Ailward, near London-Stone, and conſumed all " the way eaſt to Aldgate, and weſt to St. Erkenwald's " ſhrine in St. Paul's cathedral; both which it deſtroyed, " together with London-brige, which was then of wood."

March

March 1140, there was a total eclipſe of the ſun; and ſuch was the ignorance of the people in that age, that the citizens were in the utmoſt conſternation, from a ſuppoſition that the world was almoſt at an end. How much are we obliged to modern improvements in phyloſophical and aſtronomical knowledge, that even the loweſt of our people are now freed from thoſe needleſs terrors and apprehenſions, with which the minds of our anceſtors were agitated.

The army of king Stephen being routed, and himſelf made priſoner by the empreſs Maud, ſhe reſolved to wreak her vengeance on her enemies; and as ſhe looked upon the Londoners as her moſt inveterate foes, ſhe granted to Geffrey, earl of Eſſex, all the poſſeſſions which his grandfather, his father, or himſelf, had held of the crown, in lands, tenements, caſtles and bailiwicks; among which were the Tower of London, and the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex, which the grand father of the earl had held, at a fee-farm rent of three hundred pounds per annum.

Maud likewiſe granted to the ſaid earl Geffrey the office of juſticiary of London, and of the county of Middleſex; ſo that without his ſpecial licenſe, no perſon could hold pleas either in the city or county.

By this compact, which was a direct violation of the charter granted by king Henry, the citizens of London were deprived of ſome of their moſt important privileges.

King Stephen was now deſerted by many of his former adherents, and in particular by thoſe very eccleſiaſtics who had been the chief inſtruments of his advancement to the throne: for the biſhop of Wincheſter (who was brother to king Stephen) being at this time the pope's legate in England, having obtained from the empreſs Maud a ſolemn promiſe, ratified by an oath, that all the moſt important affairs both in church and ſtate ſhould be left to his direction, he forgot the oath of fidelity he had taken to king Stephen, and in a ſolemn aſſembly of the nobility and clergy, received the empreſs into the city of Wincheſter, and conducted her to the cathedral, where he pronounced ſentence of excommunication againſt all the adherents of Stephen, and abſolved ſuch of his friends as would join the empreſs's party.

The legate having ſummoned a general convention of the clergy to meet at Wincheſter, propoſed to them to recognize Maud as queen of England; and the whole council tacitly acceded to this propoſal.

However, they poſtponed coming to a final reſolution, till the arrival of the magiſtrates of London, who had been ſummoned to this convention: and theſe arriving on the ſecond day of the convention, inſtead of concurring with the ſentiments of the legate, earneſtly recommended the releaſe of king Stephen, as a circumſtance much deſired by the nobility reſiding in London, as well as by a great majority of the citizens.

In anſwer to this the legate advanced many arguments in defence of Maud's right to the crown, and concluded by obſerving that "it ill became "the citizens of London, who made ſo reſpectable a figure in the kingdom, to take part "with the cowardly barons, who had deſerted "their king in battle."

Notwithſtanding all the arguments of the legate, the citizens could by no means be induced to abandon Stephen, to whom they had ſworn obedience.

Hereupon the empreſs, who foreſaw the difficulty of eſtabliſhing herſelf on the throne, without the concurrence of the Londoners, entered into a treaty with them, and took up her reſidence at St. Alban's, to wait the event of their deliberations.

The city was now divided into different factions, one of which was for adhering to the intereſt of king Stephen, and the other for ſubmitting to Maud; but the latter prevailing, the city was at length ſurrendered to her, and ſhe was received therein with great pomp and ſolemnity.

The empreſs having ſucceeded to the height of her expectations, began to treat her ſubjects in general, and the Londoners in particular, with the greateſt arrogance; and when the latter requeſted her to reſtore to them the laws of king Edward, and to eaſe them of part of the taxes with which they were loaded, ſhe told them with the utmoſt diſdain, that as they had heretofore eſpouſed the cauſe of her enemy, they muſt expect no favour at her hands.

This inſolent behaviour had ſuch an effect on the citizens, that they entered into a conſpiracy to ſeize her perſon, which would certainly have been accompliſhed, had ſhe not privately withdrawn herſelf from the city, in conſequence of information ſhe had received of their intentions.

It was no ſooner publicly known that the empreſs had fled, than the populous aſſembled, and plundered her palace, and at length, by the powerful aſſiſtance of the citizens of London, ſhe was obliged to fly the kingdom, and king Stephen was reſtored to the throne.

Previous however, to the empreſs's leaving the kingdom, ſhe beſieged the caſtle of Wincheſter, but the citizens of London, and many of the barons of the kingdom, marched againſt her, and obliged her to raiſe the ſiege, after ſhe had ſuſtained conſiderable loſs.

The caſtle of Farringdon in Berkſhire, being occupied by the friends of Maud, king Stephen headed the citizens of London, who marching againſt it, ſoon took it by ſtorm.

In the year 1145, the price of an ox in London was three ſhillings: and we are told that in the year 1150 the ſummer proved ſo extremely wet, that a dearth almoſt equal to famine enſued; and the winter of this year was remarkable for a ſevere froſt, which commenced on the ninth of December, and continued till the beginning of March, during a great part of which time the Thames was frozen ſo hard, as to admit of carts and other carriages paſſing over the ice.

In the year 1158, the fourth year of king Henry the ſecond, the citizens of London paid the king one thouſand and forty-three pounds, which we apprehended to have been a gift from the city, to prevent its being tallaged.

In

In the ſame year there happened ſo remarkable a deficiency of water in the river Thames, that the citizens paſſed through the bed of the river on foot, without being wet.

In the reſpective years 1159, 1170, 1172, and 1173, the citizens of London made the king the following free-gifts, viz. one thouſand marks; ſix hundred and ſixty ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; and a farther ſum of ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, for each of the two latter years.

In the year 1175, the degeneracy of the citizens of London arrived at a greater height than perhaps at any period before or ſince: for it was then no unuſual thing, for the ſons of the richeſt and moſt reſpectable citizens, to form combinations for the horrid purpoſes of robbery and murder.

This banditti having attempted one night to rob the houſe of an eminent citizen, the owner cut off the right hand of the firſt that entered, and ſome neighbours coming to his aſſiſtance, the reſt of the gang made their eſcape.

The perſon who was diſabled, on the promiſe of a pardon, made a full diſcovery of his accomplices, among whom was one Senex, a wealthy citizen, who lived in the higheſt degree of reputation.

This man being apprehended, was brought to his trial and convicted; whereupon he offered five hundred pounds of ſilver for his pardon; which, according to the value of money at that time, was a full proof of his great riches: but the offer was rejected, and Senex met with the reward of his crimes, being hanged, as a terror to other offenders.

CHAPTER V.

Account of the firſt building of London-bridge, and of the burning of the wooden-bridge. An architect for building the ſtone bridge recommended by king John. Account of London-bridge in its ancient and modern ſtate, including every curious particular relative to that ancient ſtructure.

IT is ſomewhat doubtful at what period of time the ancient wooden bridge of London was firſt erected; we ſhall therefore give the opinion of various writers, and leave the reader to form his own opinion.

Stow, in his ſurvey of London, quotes the authority of Bartholomew Linſted, alias Fowle, the laſt prior of St. Mary Overie's church, in Southwark, in the following words: "A ferrie "being kept in the place where now the bridge "is builded; at length the ferriman and his wife "deceaſing, left the ſame ferrie to their only "daughter, a maiden, named Marie, which, "with the goods left by her parents, as alſo with "the profits ariſing of the ſaid ferrie, builded a "houſe of ſiſters, in a place where now ſtandeth "the eaſt part of St. Mary Overie's church, above "the queere, where ſhe was buried; unto the "which houſe ſhe gave the overſight and profits "of the ferrie: but afterwards the ſaid houſe of "ſiſters being converted into a college of prieſts, "the prieſts builded the bridge of timber, as all "other the great bridges of this land were: and "from time to time kept the ſame in good repa-"rations; till at length, conſidering the great "charges of repairing the ſame, there was, by "ayd of the citizens of London, and others, a "bridge builded with arches of ſtone."

A more modern writer, who does not appear to credit a word of this ſtory, ſays that, "to con-"vince poſterity of the truth of this relation, "the prior ought by ſome authority, firſt to have "ſhewn, that there anciently was a nunnery in "that neighbourhood, and when and by whom "the ſame was turned into a college of prieſts."

The ſame author likewiſe expreſſes his doubts whether there ever was any religious houſe in Southwark before the conqueſt: and he ſays that, after the ſtricteſt ſearch, he could not diſcover, either by record or tradition, other than that of the abovementioned Linſted, that there ever was ſuch a place in thoſe parts before that time: "For (continues he) the firſt religious houſe we "read of on that ſide the river, within the bill "of mortality, was the convent of Bermondſey, "founded by Alwin Child, a citizen of London, "in the year 1032;* and the ſecond in that "neighbourhood was the priory of St. Mary "Overy's, founded by William Giffard, biſhop "of Wincheſter, in the reign of Henry the "firſt."

In oppoſition to this opinion, a ſtill later writer obſerves, that the author "in this place relies on "the authority of Dugdale: but biſhop Tanner, "in his Notitia Eccleſiaſtica, is clear that this "antiquarian was miſtaken; and is of opinion, "that Stow's account, making biſhop Giffard "no more than a good benefactor, and aſcribing "the building of the body of the church "to him, is right: and though biſhop Tan-"ner confeſſes that nothing had occurred to "him in any book, printed or manuſcript, to "ſupport the contrary, except that of Stow, he "gives us an extract from Doomſday-book, "which ſeems to imply the truth of a monaſtic "foundation on this ſituation."

Linſted, the prior, having informed us, that the wooden bridge was not only erected, but kept in repair by the college of prieſts: a late writer on the contrary, ſays, "It is is evident that

* This was the ſixteenth year of the reign of William the Conqueror.

" the ſaid bridge was ſupported at a public " charge, as appears by a charter of Henry the " firſt, granted to Ralph, biſhop of Chicheſter, " &c. for exempting the manor of Alceſtone, " and other lands (given by the conqueror to the " abbot and canons of Battle in Suſſex) from " being charged to the work of London-bridge." This charter is as follows :

" Henry, king of England, to Ralph, biſhop " of Chicheſter, and all the miniſters of Suſſex, " ſendeth greeting: Know ye, &c. I command " by my kingly authority, that the manor called " Alceſtone, which my father gave with other " lands to the abbey of Battle, be free and quiet " from ſhires and hundreds, and all other cuſtoms " of earthly ſervitude, as my father held the ſame " moſt freely and quietly; and namely, from " the work of London-bridge, and the work of " the caſtle of Peverſey: and this I command " upon my forfeiture. Witneſs William de " Pontlearche at Berry.

Hereupon our author argues, that as it appeared only ſome religious foundations were exempt from the work of this bridge, and that even thoſe were exempted by charter, it is manifeſt that all civil bodies and incorporations were liable to contribute towards the repairs thereof; and that conſequently, Linſted, and thoſe who adopt his ſentiments, are wrong in aſcribing the honour of ſo public a work to a ſmall ſociety of religious perſons, whereas it is much more probable, that as they had been formerly ſupported by the ferry from London to Southwark, that they only gave their conſent to the building of the bridge, on being allowed an equivalent for the loſs of the ferry.

Upon the whole, this author is of opinion, that the firſt wooden bridge at London was erected in the reign of king Ethelred, between the years 993 and 1016, in the latter of which Canute, king of Denmark, cauſed a large canal to be made on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames, for conveying his ſhips to the weſt ſide of the bridge, as hath been already obſerved in a note, on the 23d. page of this work.

This wooden bridge was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by fire in the year 1136, and notwithſtanding the reparations then made, it was in ſo ruinous a condition in the year 1163, that it was thought neceſſary to build a bridge of ſtone; the ſuperintendance of which was given to Peter, the curate or miniſter of St. Mary Colechurch, who was then a perſon of the higheſt reputation for his ſkill in architecture.

The ancient wooden-bridge abutted on Botolph's wharf; but the new bridge of ſtone was ordered to be built a little farther to the weſtward; and a tax upon wool having been granted, towards defraying the expence of this great undertaking, a vulgar error aroſe from that circumſtance, that the bridge was built upon woolpacks.

It appears from undoubted authority, that either through death, or the infirmities attendant on a very advanced age, Peter, the curate of Colechurch, was prevented from finiſhing the great work he had undertaken; for among the records in the Tower of London there is a letter, dated in the third year of the reign of king John, in which that monarch recommends to the mayor and citizens of London, one Iſenbert, as a proper perſon to compleat the ſaid bridge: and the following is a faithful tranſlation of the ſaid letter.

" John, by the grace of God, king of Eng- " land, &c. to his faithful and beloved the mayor " and citizens of London, greeting.

" Conſidering how the Lord in a ſhort time " hath wrought in regard to the bridges of " Xaintes and Rochelle, by the great care and " pains of our faithful, learned and worthy " clerk, Iſenbert, maſter of the ſchools of Xainc- " tes; we therefore, by the advice of our reve- " rend father in Chriſt, Hubert, archbiſhop of " Canterbury, and that of others, have deſired, " directed and enjoined him to uſe his beſt endea- " vours in building your bridge, for your bene- " fit and that of the public: for we truſt in the " Lord that this bridge ſo neceſſary for you, and " all who ſhall paſs the ſame, will, through his " induſtry and the divine bleſſing, ſoon be finiſh- " ed. Wherefore, without prejudice to our " right, or that of the city of London, we will " and grant, that the rents and profits of the ſe- " veral houſes, that the ſaid maſter of the ſchools " ſhall cauſe to be erected upon the bridge afore- " ſaid, be for ever appropriated to repair, main- " tain, and uphold the ſame. And ſeeing the " neceſſary work of the ſaid bridge cannot be " accompliſhed without your aid and that of " others; we charge and exhort you kindly to " receive and honour the above-named Iſenbert, " and thoſe employed by him, who will perform " every thing to your advantage and credit, ac- " cording to his directions, you affording him " your joint advice and aſſiſtance in the premiſes. " For whatever good office or honour you ſhall " do to him, you ought to eſteem the ſame as " done to us. But ſhould any injury be offered " to the ſaid Iſenbert, or to the perſons employed " by him (which we do not believe there will) " ſee that the ſame be redreſſed, as ſoon as it " comes to your knowledge. Witneſs myſelf at " Molinel, the eighteenth day of April."

Notwithſtanding this royal recommendation of Iſenbert, it does not appear that the citizens accepted his ſervices towards the rebuilding their bridge; for none of our hiſtorians make mention of him as the architect, and it is well known that, after the death of Peter of Colechurch, the care of this great work was committed to Serle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewrite, merchants of this city, under whoſe inſpection the firſt ſtone bridge was compleated in the year 1209.

When the building of the bridge was finiſhed, there was a chapel erected thereon, which was dedicated to St. Thomas, and endowed for two prieſts and four clerks.

This chapel was erected on the eaſt ſide of the bridge, on the ninth pier from the north end, and was ſixty feet long, twenty feet and a half wide, and fourteen high.

Beſide the entrance from the bridge, there was another from the river, and both of them were elegantly

elegantly paved with black and white marble. There was a handſome ſepulchral monument in the middle of the chapel, under which it is imagined that Peter of Colechurch was buried.

A commodious dwelling houſe having been built over this chapel, it was occupied from time to time, by various perſons in trade; and the laſt tenants, before the total demolition of the houſes on London Bridge, were Wright and Gill, wholeſale ſtationers, by whom this venerable old chapel was converted into a warehouſe.

By a ſurvey of the Bridge made in the year 1730, it appeared that the exterior part of the foundation, on which the ſtone piers are laid, conſiſted of huge piles of timber, driven cloſe together, on the top of which were laid large planks ten inches in thickneſs, whereupon the baſes of the ſtone piers were laid, three feet below the ſterlings, and nine feet above the bed of the river.

It likewiſe appeared that the lowermoſt layers of the original ſtones, were placed with pitch inſtead of mortar, which we imagine was done with a view of preventing the water from damaging the work till it was advanced above the high water mark; for the modern method of building within a caiſſoon, as hath been ſucceſſfully practiſed at the erecting of the bridges at Weſtminſter and Blackfriars, was then totally unknown.

In the year 1280, which was but about ſeventy years after this ſtone bridge was compleated, it was found to be in ſuch a ruinous condition, that king Edward I. in the ninth year of his reign, granted to the keeper of the bridge, his licence to ſolicit the charitable donations of his ſubjects, towards keeping the ſame in repair.

The following is a faithful tranſlation of this royal brief or licenſe.

" The king, to all his baliffs, and liege ſub-
" jects, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greet-
" ing. It hath been lately repreſented unto us,
" and it grieves us to ſee, that London Bridge
" is in ſo ruinous a condition, that, unleſs it be
" ſpeedily repaired, it muſt inevitably fall down;
" and the great number of inhabitants dwelling
" thereon are in great danger of being deſtroyed:
" and that the work, which, taken in time,
" may now be prevented from falling, ſhall for
" want of ſufficient help be reduced to ſo wretch-
" ed a condition, as not to be recovered out of
" its ruins. Wherefore we, who are bound to
" take care of, and by all gentle means to pro-
" vide for, both the public and private good,
" and affectionately to embrace thoſe whom we
" perceive to be in need of our aſſiſtance, and
" to receive them under our royal protection:
" we command and require you, that, when the
" keepers of the ſaid coſtly bridge aforeſaid, or
" their meſſenger, or agent, ſhall come to you,
" authorized by our ſpecial licence and protec-
" tion, to collect every where throughout our
" realm the aſſiſtance of our pious and well-diſ-
" poſed ſubjects, you do admit them friendly at
" the contemplation of God, and in regard of
" charity, and for ſhew of devotion, on this be-
" half; not bringing on them, or permitting to
" be brought, wrongs, moleſtations, loſs, hin-
" drance, or grievance: any, if and damage be
" done them, that ye make them amends without
" delay: and that, when the ſaid keepers, or
" their meſſengers, ſhall apply for your aſſiſtance
" in the repairs of the ſaid bridge, ye ſhall
" chearfully contribute thereto, according to
" your reſpective abilities. And let each of you
" ſtrive to out-run the other in ſuch great works
" of charity; for which ye muſt needs merit of
" God, and have our thanks. In witneſs where-
" of, *&c.* witneſs the king at Walſingham, the
" eighth day of January."

This method of raiſing money not proving ſufficient to defray the expences attending ſo large a work, his majeſty, in the year following, granted his letters patent for the taking a toll, to be applied to the purpoſe of repairing the bridge; of which we have ſubjoined a tranſlation.

The king to his mayor of London, &c. greeting.

" Whereas lately, by reaſon of the ſudden
" ruin of London Bridge, we commanded, that,
" aſſociating to you two or three of the moſt
" diſcreet and loyal men of the city aforeſaid, ye
" ſhould take unto our parliament after Eaſter
" next paſt, for the ſupply of the reparation of
" the aforeſaid bridge, a certain cuſtom; as in
" theſe letters patents, which we have cauſed to
" be made from that time to you, more fully is
" contained: we, being willing that the taking
" of the ſaid cuſtoms be continued longer, com-
" mand you, that from the feaſt of Margaret the
" virgin next coming, unto the end of three years
" next following, to be completed, ye take the
" under-written cuſtom of the aforeſaid bridge:
" to wit, of every man on foot bringing merchan-
" dize, or other things ſaleable, and paſſing over
" the ſaid bridge, and he taking himſelf to other
" parts, as aforeſaid, with merchandize, or other
" ſaleable things, one penny: of every ſaleable
" pack, carried and paſſing over the bridge one
" half-penny, nor will we, in the mean time,
" that any thing be taken there on this occaſion,
" but in the ſubſidy of the reparation of the
" bridge: and our will is, that the foreſaid
" cuſtom ſhall ceaſe, and become void, at the
" full end and term of three years. Witneſs the
" king at Cheſter, the ſixth day of July."

It may ſeem extraordinary that the bridge ſhould be in ſo decayed a condition within ſo ſhort a time after its being built; but this was partly owing to a dreadful fire, which breaking out in Southwark, burnt a part of St. Mary Overy's church, and a ſtrong ſouth wind driving the flakes of fire to the north ſide of the bridge, prevented the return of great numbers of people who had run from London to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the fire in Southwark; and while they were attempting to get back through the flames at the north end of the bridge, the fire had extended from the borough of Southwark to the ſouth end of the bridge, ſo that more than three thouſand perſons either periſhed in the flames, or were drowned by the overſetting of boats and other veſſels, which went to aſſiſt them.

A very ſevere froſt, accompanied by a deep ſnow, in the year 1282, produced ſuch prodigious floods and immenſe loads of ice, that five

arches

arches of the bridge were broken down and deſtroyed; which, with the abovementioned accident of fire, eaſily accounts for the bad condition of the bridge, and the great need it had of repairs.

The reaſon of the crown interpoſing in the reparation of the bridge, appears from the following circumſtances: king John having taken the cuſtody of the bridge from the mayor of London, and given it to Friar Weſt, his royal ſucceſſors claimed the diſpoſal of it, and in the year 1269, king Henry III. granted the cuſtody thereof, with the liberties, and all matters thereto appertaining, to his queen conſort, who made no ſcruple of applying to her own uſe all the profits ariſing therefrom, while ſhe permitted the bridge to run to ruin.

In the reign of king Edward I. the citizens exhibited their complaint to the judges itinerant at the Tower, aſſerting their right to the cuſtody of the bridge, which at length, by the moſt unwearied perſeverance, they recovered.

There was antiently a tower on the north-ſide of the draw-bridge, which was firſt erected in the year 1426 and was built for the purpoſe of reſiſtign the attempts of an enemy.

By a careful admeaſurement made in the year 1725, it appeared that the length of the bridge was nine hundred and fifteen feet and one inch, the height of it forty three feet and ſeven inches, and the breadth of it twenty feet, excluſive of the houſes on each ſide, which, together, occupied a ſpace of fifty three feet, ſo that the whole breadth of the bridge was ſeventy three feet.

On the thirteenth of February in the year 1632, a dreadful fire broke out at a needle-makers near St. Magnus church, which burnt down two and forty houſes on the bridge, an accident which was in a great degree owing to a ſcarcity of water, the Thames being almoſt frozen over at the time.

The bridge remained in this ruinous condition for ſeveral years; but at length, in the year 1645 and 1646, ſeveral houſes, on the north ſide of the bridge, were rebuilt with timber, in a ſtrong and handſome manner.

By the terrible conflagration which laid this city in ruins in the year 1666, moſt of the houſes on the bridge were again deſtroyed, and the ſtone work received ſo much damage, that it coſt fifteen hundred pounds to repair it, before the houſes could be rebuilt.

In the year 1582 a water engine at London-bridge for the purpoſe of ſupplying the city of London with water, was erected under the inſpection of Peter Morrice, a Dutchman, which having been conſiderably improved ſince that time, by the care of ſeveral ingenious perſons, is at this time thought to be the beſt engine of the kind in the world.

In the year 1722 the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council of this city, publiſhed the following order, to preſerve a free paſſage over the bridge.

" This court being ſenſible of the great in-
" conveniences and miſchiefs which happen by
" the diſorderly leading and driving of cars,
" coaches, and other carriages over London-
" bridge, whereby the common paſſage there
" is greatly obſtructed, doth ſtrictly order and
" injoin (purſuant to ſeveral former orders made
" by this court, for prevention of thoſe miſ-
" chiefs) that three ſufficient and able perſons be
" appointed, and conſtantly maintained; one by
" the governors of Chriſt's-Hoſpital, one by the
" inhabitants of the ward of Bridge within, and
" the other by the Bridge maſter: which three per-
" ſons are to give their diligent and daily attend-
" ance at each end of the bridge, and by all good
" means to hinder and to prevent the ſaid incon-
" veniences; and for that purpoſe to direct and
" take care that all carts, coaches, and other, car-
" riages coming out of Southwark into this city,
" do keep all along on the weſt ſide of the ſaid
" bridge; and all carts and coaches, and other
" carriages going out of this city, do keep all
" along on the eaſt ſide of the ſaid bridge; and
" that no carman be ſuffered to ſtand acroſs the
" ſaid bridge, to load or to unload; and that
" they ſhall apprehend all ſuch who ſhall be re-
" fractory, or offend herein, and carry them be-
" fore ſome of his majeſty's juſtices of peace for
" this city and liberties, to be dealt with accord-
" ing to law. And further, to prevent the afore-
" ſaid obſtructions, it is ordered, That the col-
" lector of the tolls upon this the ſaid bridge ſhall
" take care that the ſaid duties be collected with-
" out making a ſtay of the carts, for which the
" ſame is to be paid."

In the year 1725, a fire breaking out at a bruſh-makers, greatly damaged the gate at the ſouth end of the bridge, and deſtroyed ſeveral of the neighbouring houſes. This gate was afterwards rebuilt with ſtone, with two poſterns for the convenience of foot paſſengers, and was compleated in the year 1728, at the expence of the city.

The want of a proper foot-path over the bridge having occaſioned the loſs of many lives, from the great number of carriages conſtantly paſſing over it, and the building leaſes being at length expired, a plan was projected for rebuilding the ſtreet over the bridge, with colonades on each ſide, ſo that the paſſengers might be ſheltered from the inclemencies of the weather, at the ſame time that they were protected from any danger that might ariſe from the number of horſes and carriages.

Not long afterwards a part of this plan was carried into execution, beginning at the north-eaſt end; and the advantages reſulting from this alteration were ſo great, that a wiſh to ſee the whole completed univerſally prevailed.

At length, in the year 1746, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, taking into their conſideration the number of lives that were loſt by the narrowneſs of the arches, which took up a fourth part of the bed of the river, and occaſioned a fall of five feet at low-water; and likewiſe the great expence of repairing the bridge, which had coſt no leſs than two thouſand pounds per annum for ſeveral years paſt, they reſolved to take down all the houſes on the bridge, and to widen and enlarge one or more of the arches.

The

The court therefore gave orders to their ſurveyor to draw a plan, and make out an eſtimate of the expence of the intended work; which being done, the whole amounted to £95,000.

It was now immediately reſolved not to grant or renew any leaſe or leaſes of the houſes, but to let the unexpired leaſes run out, and the houſes of courſe run to ruin.

Indeed Sir Chriſtopher Wren and Sir John Evelyn, had offered a plan of this kind, ſoon after the great fire in the year 1666; both thoſe gentlemen propoſing, inſtead of houſes on the bridge, to erect a ſtrong balluſtrade on each ſide of it.

The remarks of a gentleman who publiſhed a "Review of the public buildings of London" ſome years ago, are well worthy to be inſerted in this place.

"As ſome people (ſays he) are ignorant enough "to admire the bridge merely becauſe it is en- "cumbered with houſes from end to end; it will "not be amiſs to obſerve, that nothing can be "more ridiculous than this invention; nothing "can poſſibly offend the eye more, or extinguiſh "ſo many beauties as might take place, in caſe "this popular nuſance was removed: ſuppoſe "the preſent ſtructure of the bridge was ſtill to "continue as it is, there would, at leaſt, be room "for a magnificent breaſt-work and balluſtrade "above, and the top would afford one of the "fineſt proſpects in the world: on one hand a "fleet of merchant-ſhips, equal in value and im- "portance to half a nation; on the other, two "of the moſt conſiderable cities in Europe, "ſtretching along the banks of a beautiful river, "and ending with a diſtant view of the adjacent "landſcape."

For ſome years before the houſes on London-bridge were taken down, they leaned in ſuch a manner over the river, that a humane perſon could not look at them without terror, when he conſidered that many of them were inhabited; and while he dreaded the fate, he wondered at the folly and temerity of the inhabitants.

The elegant bridge at Weſtminſter likewiſe contributed in a great degree to convince the citizens of the advantages that would ariſe from the pulling down of the houſes; and it gave great ſatisfaction to the public, when, in the year 1756, the Lord-mayor, and common-council, applied to parliament to enable them to put this reſolution in practice.

An act of parliament was ſoon obtained, which enabled them to provide for the expence, by collecting a toll for every horſe and carriage that paſſed over the bridge, till the principal and intereſt of the money that ſhould be borrowed and laid out upon it, ſhould be repaid.

In a ſhort time after the paſſing of the act, orders were given for taking down the houſes on both ſides of the bridge to a conſiderable diſtance north of the gate.

The houſes and arches that extended acroſs the bridge being taken down, a ſtrong temporary bridge of wood was, with the moſt aſtoniſhing expedition, erected upon the weſtern ſterlings of the old bridge, for the paſſage of carriages, as well as of horſemen and perſons on foot, till the propoſed alterations ſhould be made; and in the month of October, 1757, this temporary bridge was opened, and found to be extremely ſafe and convenient.

But when the pavement of the old bridge was taken up, and an opening made into the cavities of all the piers; when ſome of them were taken down almoſt to the edge of the water, and all the ſpace on which the houſes had ſtood was a confuſed heap of ruins, the temporary bridge burſt ſuddenly into a flame, and was totally deſtroyed.

This fire began about eleven o'clock in the night of the eleventh of April, 1758, and by nine o'clock the next morning the temporary bridge was conſumed, though ſome pieces of timber among the ruins of the old ſtructure, together with the draw-bridge, continued on fire during the whole day.

There were various reports reſpecting the manner in which the bridge was ſet on fire. Some perſons declared, that about ten o'clock at night, they obſerved ſeveral people who appeared in liquor, coming over the bridge with a torch, and while ſome of them endeavoured to get it from the perſon who held it, he, in play, ſtrove to defend himſelf by burning them, and at length threw it over the boarded fence of the bridge, when the light diſappeared, till the timber below burſt into a flame.

On the contrary, the watchmen at the ſteelyard, thoſe on the cuſtom-houſe quay, and many other perſons, * declared that about eleven o'clock they obſerved ſome lights under the bridge, which appeared in ſeveral places like candles in lanthorns;

* The following is a copy of the depoſition of Mary, wife of John Dennis, living in George-alley, Thames-ſtreet, taken the 14th day of April, 1758, before the right honourable Sir Charles Aſgill, Knt. Lord-mayor of the city of London.

This deponent ſaith, That, about ten o'clock at night of the 11th of this month, ſhe, this deponent, was in the watch-houſe belonging to Dyers-hall, near London-bridge. That ſhe, being looking over the hatch of the ſaid watch-houſe, obſerved a lanthorn in the chapel pier of London-bridge. That ſoon after ſhe ſaw another lanthorn in the ſame place. That, ſoon loſing ſight of both lanthorns, preſently afterwards ſhe took notice of three lanthorns being upon the ſaid ſpot. That, upon obſerving the firſt lanthorn, ſhe ſuppoſed there might be ſome lighter or barge at the bridge; but when ſhe ſaw the ſecond lanthorn, ſhe perceived the lights were amongſt the wood-work of the ſaid pier: and that when the three lanthorns were there together, ſhe took notice one of them was held down. Another was at a ſmall diſtance; and the third was held up towards the upper part of the wood-work: which made her ſuppoſe there were workmen employed to rectify ſome defect in the bridge. This deponent farther ſaith, that in a ſhort ſpace of time, the lanthorns being all gone, ſhe ſoon after perceived, in the abovenamed place, a ſmall flame, which being dampt for a ſhort time, it then roſe again. That, after the flame's appearing damp the ſecond time, it blazed out very much. Upon which ſhe, this deponent, went to the next wharf to give notice London-bridge was on fire.

Note. This depoſition was confirmed by ſome people, who declared they ſaw the lanthorns from Cuſtom-houſe quay. It was alſo in part confirmed by the watchmen on the bridge. For theſe latter declared, that, upon the firſt alarm of fire, they ran down to the ſterling of the pier that was then almoſt removed to make the preſent great arch, when they perceived, juſt under the very centre of the temporary bridge, a ſmall flame, which, as they could not get near, ſoon ſpread itſelf with great velocity.

thorns; and that ſoon after this, the bridge burſt into flames from one end to the other.

This dreadful conflagration filled the citizens and the inhabitants of Southwark, with the apprehenſion that their intercourſe with each other would in a great degree be prevented for a long time; and it was the univerſal opinion that the bridge was purpoſely ſet on fire.

The Lord-mayor, who attended almoſt the whole time of the fire, gave every neceſſary direction for ſtopping the progreſs of it; but all proved ineffectual; and in the morning his lordſhip waited on Mr. Secretary Pitt, with the ſhocking news of this diſaſter.

His majeſty's pardon being immediately obtained for any perſon who would diſcover the authors of the calamity, except the perſons who actually committed the fact, the Lord-mayor ſummoned a court of common council, who reſolved to offer a reward of £200 for diſcovering the vile incendiaries; but no diſcovery was ever made reſpecting this very extraordinary affair.

The builders of the bridge were now aſked how ſoon they could poſſibly render it paſſable for carriages; and the public were very agreeably ſurprized when they promiſed to compleat it within three weeks, on condition of being allowed to employ a great number of hands, and permitted to work ſundays.

"But this ſurprize (ſays an ingenious writer) "was greatly increaſed, when they found that "by keeping men conſtantly at work, day and "night, this great work was compleated, and "the old bridge opened again in leſs than a "fortnight; and that in this ſhort time thoſe "arches that had been taken down, and the deep "cavities in all the piers lately uſed for cellars, "were covered over; the piers which had been "demoliſhed had ſtages formed of large beams "of timber raiſed to ſupport the upper works, "and the whole track of ruins was covered "with rows of ſtrong beams placed cloſe toge-"ther; theſe were gravelled over to a conſider-"able depth, and a ſtrong wooden fence, on "each ſide, raiſed about ſix feet high, with "places formed for foot paſſengers to ſtand in at "proper diſtances, to ſecure themſelves from "being hurt by the carriages.

"This great work was no ſooner finiſhed with "ſuch amazing expedition, than preparations "were made for a new temporary bridge, which "was ſoon after begun, and in a ſhort time was "opened."

The great loſs the city had ſuffered by the burning of the temporary bridge, induced the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, to apply to parliament for relief; when that body, rendering the repairing and beautifying of London bridge a national concern, an act was paſſed the ſame year, for granting the city fifteen thouſand pounds, towards the carrying on of that work; upon which two toll-booths that had been erected for receiving the toll granted by a former act, were immediately taken down, and all horſes and carriages ſuffered to go toll free.

London-bridge has been denominated by ancient writers "The bridge of the world," "The "wonder of the world," and "The bridge of "wonders:" but we ſhall hardly ſuffer ourſelves to be deceived by theſe pompous titles, if we conſider it even in its preſent much improved ſtate; for the wretched diſproportion of its arches, and the great fall of water, by which the lives of many of his majeſty's ſubjects are annually loſt, are a diſgrace to this city: but we hope the time is advancing, when a ſenſe of the dangers and inconveniences of this bridge, will inſpire thoſe in whoſe power it is, to apply for the aid of parliament towards erecting a ſuperb and magnificent ſtructure, which may do equal honour to the taſte, policy, and humanity of the preſent age.

CHAPTER VI.

The mayor of London acts as chief Butler at the coronation of Richard the firſt. A great maſſacre of the Jews. Preparations made for the king's expedition into Paleſtine. Regulations reſpecting the building of houſes in the city and liberties. A charter of confirmation granted by Richard I. *The ſingular hiſtory of William Fitz-Oſbert. The valuable charter of king Richard* I. *by which the city of London claims the juriſdiction and conſervancy of the river Thames. A conciſe, but accurate account of that noble river.*

IN the year 1189, the chief magiſtrate of London, claimed to act as chief butler at the coronation of king Richard the firſt; and as this claim was admitted, and he did actually officiate, there can be little doubt but the ſame office was exerciſed by his predeceſſors, though this is the firſt mention of this circumſtance in hiſtory.

An intimation was given to the Jews reſiding in London, that they muſt not make their appearance at Weſtminſter, on occaſion of the coronation: but notwithſtanding this, ſome of thoſe people, prompted by motives of curioſity, did attempt to get into Weſtminſter-abbey; where they were repulſed by ſome of the king's domeſtic ſervants, and a report was immediately propagated, that his majeſty had given orders that all the Jews ſhould be deſtroyed.

Hereupon the populace immediately attacked thoſe poor people, and killed all they could lay their hands on; not content with which, they haſtened into the city, where they maſſacred great numbers

numbers of the unfortunate Jews, robbed their houſes, and then ſet them on fire.

This horrid deed was applauded by the monks, who pretended that it was a meritorious action; but the king appears to have been of a very different opinion; for he immediately iſſued orders for apprehending the murderers, ſeveral of whom being taken, the ring leaders were hanged on the day after the dreadful maſſacre.

Not long after the coronation of king Richard, that monarch, having determined to fulfil a treaty, his father had concluded with the king of France, relative to a joint expedition to the Holy-land, directed his precepts to Henry de Cornhil, then ſheriff of London, to provide a certain number of helmets, ſteel caps, ſhields, ſpears, pavillions, and other military accoutrements; and alſo ſilken habits, mitres, caps, dalmatiques, coats, and wine, for the uſe of his majeſty.

In the year 1191 the magiſtrates of London, taking into their conſideration the great damages ſuſtained by the citizens, on the breaking out of fires among houſes built of wood, and thatched with ſtraw or reeds, ordained that "all houſes "thereafter to be erected in London, or within "the liberties thereof, ſhould be built of ſtone, "with party walls of the ſame, and covered "either with ſlates or tiles;" and it was farther provided, "to appeaſe contentions that might "ariſe among neighbours, upon incloſure be-"tween land and land, that twelve aldermen of "the city ſhould be choſen in full huſting, and "theſe ſworn to attend the mayor in making the "propoſed regulations."

Theſe regulations were that "the party walls "ſhould be built with ſtone, and be at leaſt three "feet in thickneſs and ſixteen in height, and "theſe magiſtrates were likewiſe to give direc-"tions reſpecting girders, windows, gutters, and "wells."

In the year above-mentioned the earl of Moreton, * attended by moſt of the biſhops and the nobility, aſſembled in St. Paul's church yard, where they were met by the principal citizens of London, by whoſe joint concurrence, William Longchamp, chancellor, biſhop of Ely, and one of the regents during the abſence of the king, was unanimouſly degraded from the high offices which he held, for his proud, inſolent and tyrannical behaviour.

The ready concurrence of the citizens to this act of degradation, gave ſo much ſatisfaction to the earl of Moreton, and the other members of the regency, that they confirmed the ancient privileges of the city, and ſwore to maintain the ſame during his majeſty's pleaſure.

In grateful acknowledgement of ſo ſingular a favour, the Londoners took an oath of fidelity to king Richard and his heirs, and engaged that in caſe of his death without iſſue, they would acknowledge his brother John for their ſovereign, ſwearing fealty to him in preference to every other perſon except king Richard.

From the circumſtances above recited, it is obſervable, that at this period the citizens of London were held in the moſt reſpectable light, as their advice was thought indiſpenſably neceſſary, in an affair of ſo much conſequence as the degrading an inſolent and deſpotic miniſter.

On king Richard's return to England, he was received by his faithful citizens, with every teſtimony of the ſincereſt joy, and with a pomp and magnificence becoming the ſentiments of loyalty which they expreſſed.

In grateful return for theſe tokens of loyalty, and in conſideration of the fidelity of the citizens of London during his abſence, king Richard granted them a charter of confirmation, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation.

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of "England, duke of Normandy, and earl of An-"jou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, "barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, miniſters, and all "others his faithful French and Engliſh people, "greeting.

"Know ye, that we have granted to our citi-"zens of London, that none of them may plead "without the walls of the city of London, for "any pleas, ſaving pleas of foreign tenures, "(except our monyers and miniſters): alſo we "have granted to them acquittal of murder "within the city, and in Portſoken; and that "none of them may wage battle; and that they "may diſcharge themſelves of pleas belonging "to the crown, according to the ancient cuſtom "of the city; and that none may take any lodg-"ings within the walls of the city by force, or "by delivery of the marſhal.

"This alſo we have granted to them, that all "the citizens of London be free from toll and "leſtage, throughout all England, and the ſea "ports; and that none be adjudged of amercia-"ments of money, but according to the law of "the city, which they had in the time of king "Henry, grandfather to Henry our father; and "that there be no miſkenning in any place within "the city; and that the huſtings be kept only "once a week; and they juſtly have all their "lands and tenures, and premiſes, and all o-"ther their debts, whoſoever do owe them to "them, and that right be done to them, ac-"cording to the cuſtom of the city, of all their "lands and tenures, which they have within the "city; and of all their debts which ſhall be lent "at London, and of promiſes there made: the "pleas ſhall be holden at London; and, if any "in all England ſhall take toll or cuſtom of the "men of London, after he ſhall fail of right, "the ſheriff of London, may take goods thereof "at London.

"Alſo we have granted to them, that they "may have their huntings whereſoever they had "the ſame in the time of king Henry, grandfa-"ther to Henry our father. Furthermore alſo, "for the advancement of the city, we have grant-"ed to them, that they all be acquit of all Brid-"toll, Childwite, Jeriſgive and Scotale; ſo that "no ſheriff of London, or any other bailiff, "ſhall make any Scotale. The ſaid cuſtoms we "do grant to them, and all other liberties and "free cuſtoms which they had in the time of "king Henry, grandfather unto Henry our fa-"ther,

* Afterwards king John.

" ther, when as they more better and freely had " the ſame. Wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly " command, that they and their heirs have and " hold all their things aforeſaid of us and our " heirs.

" Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of canterbury; " R. biſhop of Lincoln; Ralph, earl of Cheſ- " ter; R. earl of Clarence; Will. Marſhall, " Rog. Bigolt. Jeophery, ſon of Peter; Hugh " Bardolph, Will. Brewer, and Will. Warren. " Given by the hand of William, biſhop of " Ely, our chancellor, at Wincheſter, the " twenty third of April, in the fifth year of " our reign.

It would be ſuperfluous to inform ſuch of our readers as are acquainted with the Engliſh hiſtory, that king Richard, on his return from Paleſtine, was unjuſtly detained a priſoner by the Emperor Henry VI. * but it will be proper to obſerve, that ſoon after his majeſty's return to England, the citizens of London paid the ſum of fifteen hundred marks towards his ranſom.

In the year 1195 the tranquillity of this city was greatly diſturbed by one William Fitz-Oſbert, alias Longbeard, and his adherents, the particulars of whoſe conduct we will faithfully recite, as given by our beſt hiſtorians.

The perſon of Fitz-Oſbert was deformed, and he obtained the appellation of Long-beard, from his permitting his beard to grow to an unuſual length, partly from an affectation of gravity, and partly in deriſion of the Norman cuſtom of ſhaving the face.

The greateſt enemies of Fitz-Oſbert acknowledge, that being a perſon of moſt powerful elocution, he became the profeſſed advocate of the poorer citizens, againſt the oppreſſions of the more wealthy; and having frequently pleaded the cauſe of the poor before the magiſtrates, he became the idol of the lower orders of the people, who were univerſally at his devotion.

Matters being thus ſituated, Fitz-Oſbert began to act more openly, and made uſe of all his rhetoric to incenſe the people againſt a certain aid or tallage, which was to be raiſed for the ſervice of the public.

Fitz Oſbert inſiſted that this tax was proportioned in a very unjuſt manner, for that the poor were to bear the burden of almoſt the whole, while the rich were in a manner exonerated: and this inſinuation wrought ſo powerfully on the minds of the people, that a tumult enſued near St. Paul's church, in which many of the citizens were killed.

Advice of this inſurrection being tranſmitted to Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was the king's juſticiary, that prelate ſummoned Fitz-Oſbert to appear before him, at a fixed time and place.

Fitz-Oſbert obeyed the ſummons, but was attended by ſuch a numerous croud of his adherents, that the archbiſhop, inſtead of ſeizing his perſon, thought it neceſſary for his own ſafety to diſmiſs him with a gentle reproof, and his advice not to appear in any unlawful aſſembly for the future.

The more wealthy among the citizens being greatly terrified at the proceedings of Fitz Oſbert and his party, it was at length agreed that a number of men ſhould lay in wait to ſeize him at a time when he had but few attendants; and an opportunity of this kind ſoon offered; but Fitz-Oſbert, with the few friends he had with him, made a moſt deſperate defence, and having poſſeſſed themſelves of the church of St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapſide, they fortified the ſteeple, with a full determination of defending themſelves till further aſſiſtance ſhould arrive.

The ſituation of Fitz-Oſbert and his friends was no ſooner known, than the populace, from all parts in and near the city, aſſembled in Cheapſide, with the view of ſetting their champion at liberty: but the magiſtrates uſed ſuch perſuaſive arguments, that the people were at length prevailed on to diſperſe.

Matters were in this ſituation, when a reſolution was formed of ſetting fire to the ſteeple, ſo that Fitz-Oſbert and his abettors had no chance, but to force their way through the flames and fight for their lives, or to be burnt on the ſpot.

It cannot be doubted but they choſe the former expedient, as the leſs dreadful of the two; wherefore making an impetuous ſally, they endeavoured to ſeek their ſafety by wading through the blood of their opponents: but being overpowered by ſuperior numbers, Fitz-Oſbert and eight of his adherents were made priſoners, and committed to the Tower of London.

The next morning they were brought to their trial; and ſentence of death being paſſed upon them, they were allowed only one night to make their peace with heaven; for on the following day they were drawn by the feet through the city to a part of Smithfield then called the Elms, where they were publicly executed, and then hung in chains.

Still, however, the diſturbances were not wholly appeaſed; for the body of Fitz-Oſbert being taken down and carried away, a report was immediately propagated by a prieſt who was a kinſman of the deceaſed, that ſeveral miracles had been wrought at the place of his execution.

Hereupon vaſt numbers of people reſorted to Smithfield, many of whom picked up and carried away, as holy relicks, pieces of the earth on which the blood of their champion had been ſpilt, while others continued there the whole night in the utmoſt fervors of devotion; nor did they quit the place till a military guard was ſent, by whom they were at length, though with great reluctance on their part, diſperſed to their reſpective habitations.

It was now thought neceſſary, in order to undeceive the deluded populace, to make public the life of Fitz-Oſbert, which was accordingly done by authority; his relation, the prieſt, was excommunicated for attempting to deceive the people, who hereupon applied quietly to their

* A curious account of king Richard's expedition into the Holy-land, and every circumſtance conſequent thereon, may be found in CLARENDON'S HISTORY of ENGLAND, vol. 1. page 197, to 205.

reſpective

reſpective occupations, and all the riots and tumults ſubſided.

Such is the account of this extraordinary affair, as related by ſeveral of our hiſtorians; who, while they load Fitz-Oſbert with the opprobrious names of perfidious, turbulent and implacable villian, impoſtor, incendiary and traitor, do not advance one ſolid argument to prove that he was not a real friend to the poor, a ſtaunch defender of the liberties of his fellow citizens. How contemptible are theſe writers rendered, by ſuch egregious and ſcandalous partiality!

In the year 1197, king Richard the firſt granted a moſt valuable charter to the citizens of London, of which the following is a faithful copy:

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of "England, duke of Normandy, and earl of "Anjou, to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, "earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, ſtewards, con"ſtables, bailiffs, miniſters, and all his faithful "ſubjects, greeting.

"Know ye all, that we for the health of our "ſoul, and for the ſoul's health of our father, "and all our anceſtor's ſouls: and alſo for the "commonweal of our city of London, and of all "our realm, have granted and ſtedfaſtly com"manded, that all wears that are in the Thames "be removed, whereſoever they ſhall be within "the Thames: and that no wears be put any "where within the Thames: alſo we have quit"claimed all that which the keeper of our tower "of London was wont yearly to receive of the "ſaid wears. Wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly "command, that no keeper of the ſaid tower, "at any time hereafter, ſhall exact any thing of "any one, neither moleſt or burden, or any de"mand make of any perſon, by reaſon of the "ſaid wears. For it is manifeſt to us, and by our "right reverend father, Hubert, archbiſhop of "Canterbury, and other our faithful ſubjects, "it is ſufficiently given us to underſtand, that "great detriment and diſcommodity hath grown "to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to the "whole realm, by occaſion of the ſaid wears. "Which thing, to the intent it may continue "for ever firm and ſtable, we do fortify by the "inſcription of this preſent page, and the put"ting to of our ſeal: theſe being witneſſes:

"John of Worceſter, Hugh of Coventry, "biſhops; John earl of Moreton, Ralph earl "of Cheſter, Robert earl of Leiceſter, William "earl of Arundel, William of St. Mary's church, "Peter ſon of Hereb, Matthew his brother, "Simon of Ryma, Scherio de Quincero. Given "by the hand of Euſtace dean of Saliſbury, "vice-chancellor, then agent at the Iſle of "Audlyer, the fourteenth day of July, in the "eighth year of our reign."

In conſideration of this charter the citizens paid the king fifteen hundred marks: and if we conſider the amazing importance of the river Thames, we muſt acknowledge that the purchaſe was a very valuable one.

As the juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor of the city of London over the river Thames is very extenſive, and as this noble river is the principal ſource of the wealth of this metropolis, our readers will be pleaſed with a particular deſcription of it; and we ſhall endeavour to be as entertaining as conciſe in our account.

If we conſider the Thames with reſpect to its courſe and navigation, we muſt acknowledge that it is unequalled by any river in the known world.

This wonderful ſtream takes its riſe from a ſmall ſpring near the village of Hemble, in the pariſh of Cubberley, or Coberly, a little to the ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire; and taking its courſe eaſtward, becomes navigable at Lechlade for veſſels of fifty tons, and there receives the river Colne, about one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London.

It continues its courſe north-eaſt from Lechlade till it reaches Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; after which it runs ſouth-eaſt to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame, and continuing its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt by Wallingford to Reading, flows through Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Middleſex, Eſſex and Kent, and waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windſor, Eaton, Staines, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Sunbury, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Twickenham, Richmond, Shene, Iſleſworth, Kew, Brentford, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth, from whence both ſhores may be conſidered as a continued city, through Weſtminſter, Southwark, and the city of London, Horſleydown, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Shadwell, Ratcliff, Limehouſe, almoſt to Deptford and Greenwich; and from thence this river proceeds to Woolwich, Erith, Grays, Graveſend and Milton.

It is not in the power of language to deſcribe the beauties which adorn the banks of this noble river from Windſor to London; the numerous villages on each ſide being embelliſhed with the magnificent houſes, and elegant gardens of the nobility and gentry.

Thoſe who have not been accuſtomed to ſuch a ſight, would view with wonder and ſurprize the prodigious number of barges and boats, as well thoſe of pleaſure as of burden, continually paſſing and repaſſing above London-bridge, for the convenience and ſupply of the towns and counties through which the Thames runs; and ſtill greater would be their aſtoniſhment on beholding the vaſt fleets which conſtantly appear below bridge, which are continually exporting the manufactures of this kingdom, and bringing back the productions of every part of the globe.

In this place our readers will be pleaſed with Sir John Denham's moſt admirable deſcription of this river, which for juſtneſs of ſentiment and elegance of language, has never been excelled, poſſibly never equalled.

My eye deſcending from the hill ſurveys:
Where Thames among the wanton valleys ſtrays:
Thames, the moſt lov'd of all the Ocean's ſons,
By his old ſire, to his embraces runs,
Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.

Tho' with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuin and leſs guilty wealth t'explore,
Search not his bottom, but ſurvey his ſhoar;
O'er which he kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And hatches plenty for the' enſuing ſpring.
Nor then deſtroys it with two fond a ſtay,
Like mothers which their infants overlay.
Nor with a ſudden and impetuous wave,
Like profuſe kings, reſume the wealth he gave.
No unexpected inundations ſpoil
The mower's hopes, nor mock the plowman's toil:
But godlike his unwearied bounty flows;
Firſt loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Nor are his bleſſings to his banks confin'd,
But free and common as the ſea or wind;
When he to boaſt, or to diſperſe his ſtores
Full of the tributes of his greateful ſhores
Viſits the world, and in his flying tow'rs
Brings home to us, and makes both Indies ours;
Finds wealth where 'tis, beſtows it where it wants,
Cities in deſerts, woods in cities plants.
So that to us no thing, no place is ſtrange,
While his fair boſom is the world's exchange.
O could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Tho deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full;
Heaven her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer currents loſt.

The great advantage from the river Thames ariſes from the tides flowing above ſeventy miles up it, twice in every twenty-four hours; and hence alſo ariſes its great convenience with reſpect to trade and navigation; and as the tide is influenced by the moon, ſo each tide is twenty-four minutes later than that preceding it, and therefore there is but twelve minutes wanting of a whole hour in twenty-four.

By this rule the return of the tide to London-bridge, at any diſtance from the new or full moon, may be eaſily computed by the following tide table.

N. Moon / F. Moon.	Hour. 3		Min.
1	3	Time of high-water at London.	48
2	4		31
3	5		14
4	6		52
5	6		30
6	7		3
7	7		36
8	8		24
9	9		27
10	10		30
11	11		28
12	12		26
13	1		19
14	2		12

A perſon deſirous of learning when it will be high water at London-bridge, may by this table be immediately ſatisfied, provided he knows how many days it is ſince the laſt new or full moon; for ſuppoſing it is the eighth day after, by looking at the figure 8 in the firſt column, he will find the tide on that day to be at the eighth hour and twenty-four minutes, or twenty four minutes eight o'clock.

This table, however, can only be depended on when the tide is regular, and not interrupted by accidents; for if the wind blows hard at weſt or ſouth weſt, it will prevent the tide from flowing to its uſual height; and a contrary effect is produced by a hard gale at north-weſt.

The juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor of London over the river Thames, extends from Colne-ditch a little to the weſtward of Staines-bridge, to Yendal or Yenleet, to the eaſt, including part of the rivers Medway and Lea; and his lordſhip has a ſubſtitute or deputy, called the water-bailiff, whoſe office is to ſearch for and puniſh all perſons infringing the laws made for the preſervation of the river and the fiſh therein.

The Lord-mayor and aldermen hold courts of conſervancy eight times in the year, in the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex, in order to maintain the rights and privileges of the river Thames, and to charge four juries on oath to make enquiry after all offences committed on the river, in order to proceed to judgment againſt ſuch as may be found offending.

There are many laws reſpecting the fiſhery and the preſervation of the fry and ſpawn, from among which we have ſelected the following as the moſt important.

" No fiſherman ſhall uſe any net under two " inches and a half in the meſh above Richmond " Crane, nor any net in the work called beating " of the buſh, flag or reed, of leſs than three " in the meſh; nor uſe any weights or ſtones to " their nets, upon the forfeiture of forty ſhil- " lings for each offence.

" That no pike-net, or other net or engine be " drawn over the weeds for catching of pikes, " by any fiſherman within the juriſdiction of the " Lord-mayor, by reaſon it is deſtructive to, and " occaſions the driving of all the other fiſh out " of the weſtern rivers, that would otherwiſe lie, " ſpawn, and breed in the weeds, upon the ſame " penalty of forty ſhillings for every ſuch offence.

" That no fiſherman ſhall bend any net by " anchors, or otherwiſe, acroſs the channel, ſo " as to draw another net into it, whereby the " ſpawn of barbel and other fiſh may be de- " ſtroyed, upon the forfeiture of the ſame ſum " for each offence.

" That no perſon ſhall draw any net for ſal- " mon, of leſs than three inches in the meſh, " from the 10th of March till the 14th of Sep- " tember, in any part of the river Thames, from " Kew pile weſtward, to the city of London " mark-ſtone above Staines-bridge, upon the for- " feiture of forty ſhillings for every offence.

" That no perſon ſhall take or ſell any fiſh " contrary to the ancient aſſize: pike, fourteen " inches; barbel, twelve inches; ſalmon, ſix- " teen inches; trout, eight inches; tench, eight " inches; roach, ſix inches; dace, ſix inches; " and flounders, ſix inches.

" That every fiſherman ſhall have on his boat " both his chriſtian and ſurname, and the name " of his pariſh legibly painted, where any one

" may

" may ſee it; on the forfeiture of twenty ſhil-
" lings for every offence.

" No perſon whatſoever ſhall fiſh for ſmelts
" or ſhads, or any other fiſh whatſoever, or lay
" leaps, or rods for eels, in any place within the
" juriſdiction of the Lord-mayor, without a li-
" cence from the water-bailiff, who ſhall appoint
" the proper ſeaſons for fiſhing: and upon every
" ſuch occaſion, all the fiſhermen ſhall, upon due
" ſummons or notice given, repair to the water-
" bailiff at the chapel at Guildhall, to take out
" their ſeveral licences for going to fiſh, and to
" hear the ordinances for the preſervation of the
" fiſheries publicly read, that they may be the
" better able to preſerve and keep them; and
" that none go out to fiſh without ſuch a licence;
" and that every fiſherman offending herein,
" ſhall pay five pounds for every ſuch offence."

For the better preventing the uſe of unlawful nets or engines, it is farther ordained that,

" Any perſon or perſons authorized by the wa-
" ter-bailiff, may enter any fiſhermen's boats or
" veſſels, to view and ſearch for all unſizeable
" nets and engines, and for any fiſh they ſhall
" ſuſpect to be taken contrary to the laws of this
" kingdom; to ſeize and carry ſuch nets to the
" water-bailiff, with the names of the offenders,
" that they may be brought to juſtice; likewiſe to
" ſeize the fiſh taken contrary to law, and diſtribute
" it among the poor; and whoſoever ſhall reſiſt
" or diſturb the water-bailiff, or his deputies, in
" their ſearching for and ſeizing unlawful nets,
" engines, or fiſh, ſhall forfeit twenty marks."

There is no doubt but theſe laws are admirably calculated for the preſervation of the fiſh, or for an increaſe of their breed; and we wiſh we could ſay that theſe laws were at all times properly enforced, and the offenders againſt them puniſhed in an exemplary manner; as, in that caſe, there can be little doubt but that the immenſe numbers of fiſh with which providence has enriched the river Thames, would afford ſuch a large and conſtant ſupply, as would, in a great degree, tend to reduce the exorbitant prices of other proviſions in this metropolis.

Although the river Thames is ſaid to be navigable one hundred and thirty-eight miles above London bridge, yet in that courſe there are ſuch a number of flats, that a total ſtop would be put to the navigation weſtward, in the ſummer time, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of Locks, or machines made of wood, placed quite acroſs the river, and ſo contrived as to confine the current of water as long as is found convenient; that is, till the water riſes to ſuch a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to paſs over the ſhallows; which being effected the confined water is ſet at liberty, and the loaded veſſel proceeds on its voyage, till another ſhoal requires the ſame contrivance to carry it forward.

Theſe conveniences are undoubtedly very great, but they are attended with a very conſiderable expence; for a barge paſſing from Lechlade, to London pays no leſs than thirteen pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and ſixpence for paſſing through theſe locks; and one from Oxford to London pays twelve pounds eighteen ſhillings.

This expence, however, is incurred only in the ſummer, when the water is low: and from London-bridge to Bolter's-lock, which is a diſtance of fifty-one miles and a half, there is no lock on the river.

We ſhall conclude this account of the river Thames, by giving a catalogue of the greater part of the fiſh with which this celebrated river, by the goodneſs of providence, is moſt bountifully ſtored: The ſalmon, flounder, ſmelt, ſhad, trout, graylin, perch, carp, tench, barbel, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, pike, eel, lamprey, bleak, ruffee, ſturgeon, baſs, mullet, turbot, ſole, maid, plaice, dab, ſkate, thornback, halibut, pearl, whiting, haddock, oyſter, muſcle, cockle, buntin, crab, prawn, red and white ſhrimps, craw fiſh and others.

CHAPTER VII.

Charters granted by king John to the City of London. A council of thirty-five perſons choſen to hold the aſſizes in London. The fraternity of weavers expelled the city. The exchange of London farmed. Title of mayor firſt beſtowed. King John ſummons a Parliament to meet at Bridewell. Pope Innocent lays the city under an interdict. The exchequer removed to Northampton. The walls of London encompaſſed with a ditch. The barons and citizens compel king John to grant Magna-charta. The contents of that famous charter of liberty. King John breaks through his engagements and procures abſolution. The citizens invite Lewis, ſon of king Philip of France, to the crown of England. He accepts it. The French defeated. King John dies. Peace concluded between Lewis and the young king Henry. Lewis leaves England. Henry makes a public entry into London.

IN the year 1198, the king iſſued his orders to the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, to provide meaſures, gallons, iron rods, and weights, to be ſent to the ſeveral counties of England, to be uſed as one general ſtandard for weights and meaſures.

King Richard dying in the year 1199, was ſucceeded on the throne by his brother John, earl of Moreton, who had no ſooner aſſumed the reins of government, than he granted three charters to the city of London.

The firſt of theſe charters was only a recital and confirmation

confirmation of the charters granted by former monarchs with this additional privilege; "that "all the citizens of London ſhall be quit "from toll or laſtage, and every other cuſtom, "throughout all our lands, on this ſide and be-"yond the ſeas."

For this charter the citizens preſented the king with three thouſand marks; and immediately received a ſecond charter, a copy of which we have ſubjoined.

"John, by the grace of God, king of Eng-"land, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, "Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbi-"ſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, "ſheriffs, ſtewards, caſtle-keepers, conſtables, "bailiff's, miniſters and all his faithful ſubjects, "greeting:

"Know ye all, that we for our ſoul's health, "and for the ſouls health of Henry our father, "and all our predeceſſors; and alſo for the com-"monweal of our city of London, and all our "realm; have granted and ſteadfaſtly commanded, "that all the wares [or wears] which are in the "Thames or in the Medway, be amoved, where-"ſoever they ſhall be within the Thames and the "Medway; and that no wares from henceforth "be put any where in the Thames or Medway, "upon forfeiture of ten pounds ſterling; alſo "we have clearly quit-claimed all that, which "the keepers of the Tower of London were "wont yearly to receive of the ſaid wares: "wherefore we will and ſtedfaſtly command, that "no keeper of the ſaid Tower, at any time here-"after, exact any thing from any body, nor "trouble or moleſt any perſon, by reaſon of the "ſaid wares; for it is ſufficiently manifeſt to us, "by the right reverend Hubert, archbiſhop of "Canterbury, and other our faithful ſubjects, "it is given us ſufficiently to underſtand, that "very great detriment and diſcommodity hath "grown to our ſaid city of London, and alſo to "our realm, by occaſion of theſe wares; which "to the intent it may continue both firm and "ſtable for ever, we do fortify the ſame by in-"ſcription of this preſent page, and putting to "our ſeal:

"Theſe being witneſſes, William of London, "Euſtace of Ely, Godfrey of Wincheſter, "biſhops; Jeffrey, ſon of Peter, earl of "Eſſex; William Marſhall, earl of Pem-"broke; H. earl of Warren; earl Rogers "Pigott; R. earl of Clare; earl de Braos; "Robert, ſon of Roger, Hugh Bord, Wil-"liam Brewer, Stephen Turnham, William "Warren, Simon of Pattiſhel: given by "the hands of Hubert, archbiſhop of Can-"terbury our chancellor, at Shoreham, the "ſeventeenth day of June, in the firſt year "of our reign."

This charter extends the juriſdiction of the city of London over the river Medway, as it before had the conſervancy of the Thames, and granted a power to inflict a penalty of ten pounds, on any perſon who ſhould erect a wear or wears in either of thoſe rivers.

The third charter which was granted but a few days after the ſecond, exhibits peculiar marks of the kings regard to the city of London; for his majeſty therein grants them the fee-farm of the ſheriffwicks of London and Middleſex at the ancient rent; and likewiſe allows them the power of chuſing their own ſheriffs.

The following is a copy of this charter:

"John, by the grace of God, king of Eng-"land, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy, "Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbi-"ſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, "ſheriffs, rulers, and to all his bailiffs and loving "ſubjects:

"Know ye, that we have granted, and by this "our preſent writing confirmed, to our citizens "of London, the ſheriffwicks of London and "Middleſex, with all the cuſtoms and things to "the ſheriffwick belonging, within the city and "without, by land and by water, *to have and to* "*hold* to them and their heirs, of us and our "heirs, paying therefore three hundred pounds "of blank ſterling money, at two terms in the "year; that is to ſay, at the eaſter exchequer, "one hundred and fifty pounds; and at Mi-"chaelmas exchequer, one hundred and fifty "pounds; ſaving to the citizens of London all "their liberties and free cuſtoms.

"And further, we have granted to the citizens "of London, that they amongſt themſelves "make ſheriffs whom they will; and may amove "them when they will; and thoſe whom "they make ſheriffs, they ſhall preſent to our "juſtices of our exchequer, of theſe things, which "to the ſaid ſheriffwick appertain, whereof they "ought to anſwer us; and unleſs they ſhall ſuf-"ficiently anſwer and ſatisfy, the citizens may "anſwer and ſatisfy us the amerciaments and "farm, ſaving to the ſaid citizens their liberties "as is aforeſaid; and ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs "the ſame liberties, which other citizens have: "ſo that, if they which ſhall be appointed ſheriffs "for the time being, ſhall commit any offence, "whereby they ought to incur any amerciament "of money, they ſhall not be condemned for "any more than to the amerciament of twenty "pounds, and that without the damage of other "citizens, if the ſheriffs be not ſufficient for the "payment of their amerciaments: but, if they "do any offence, whereby they ought to incur "the loſs of their lives or members; they ſhall "be adjudged, as they ought to be, accord-"ing to the law of the city; and of theſe things, "which to the ſaid ſheriffs belong, the ſheriffs "ſhall anſwer before our juſtices at our exche-"quer, ſaving to the ſaid ſheriffs the liberties "which other citizens of London have.

"Alſo this grant and confirmation we have "made to the citizens of London for the amend-"ment of the ſaid city, and becauſe it was in "ancient times farmed for three hundred "pounds: wherefore we will and ſteadfaſtly "command, that the citizens of London and "their heirs may have and hold the ſheriffwick "of London and Middleſex, with all things to "the ſaid ſheriffwick belonging, of us and our "heirs, to poſſeſs and enjoy hereditarily, freely "and quietly, honourably and wholly, by fee-

"farm

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

Henry Fitzalwine Knt.
FIRST Lord Mayor of LONDON

Jas Record Sculp.

Sir William Wallworth.
LORD MAYOR of LONDON

for o.

" farm of three hundred pounds; and we forbid " that none preſume to do any damage, impedi- " ment or diminiſhment to the citizens of London " of theſe things, which to the ſaid ſheriffwick " do or were accuſtomed to appertain: Alſo we " will and command, that if we or our heirs, or " any of our juſtices, ſhall give or grant to any " perſon any of thoſe things which to the farm " of the ſheriffwick appertain, the ſame ſhall be " accounted to the citizens of London, in the " acquittal of the ſaid farm at our exchequer.

" Witneſs Edward of Ely, Savarick of Bath, " biſhops; William Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, " *&c. &c.*

This is the firſt conveyance on record, in which we find the terms, *to have and to hold*, which have been ſince, and ſtill are conſidered as eſſential to all conveyances.

If we may credit the authority of *Arnold's Chronicle*, in the year 1200, thirty-five perſons were made choice of by the wiſe men of the city, and formed into a council to hold the aſſizes in London.

In the year 1201, king John granted a fourth charter to the city of London, by which the guild or fraternity of weavers were expelled the city, as it is imagined for ſome great offence; but what their crime was, is not recorded; tho' a certain writer is of opinion that it muſt have been very heinous, as the whole community were expelled, for ſo trifling an addition as two marks annually to the royal revenue.

The following is a copy of this fourth charter:

" John, by the grace of God, king of Eng- " land, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and " Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to his archbi- " ſhops, biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, juſtices, " ſheriffs, and to all his bailiffs and faithful ſub- " jects, greeting: Know ye, that we, at the re- " queſt of our mayor and citizens of London, " have granted, and by this our preſent writing " confirmed, that the guild of weavers ſhall not " from henceforth be in the city of London, " neither ſhall be at all maintained: but, be- " cauſe we have been accuſtomed yearly to re- " ceive eighteen marks in money, every year, of " the ſaid guild; our ſaid citizens ſhall pay unto " us and our heirs twenty marks in money, for " a gift, at the feaſt of St. Michael, at our ex- " chequer.

" Witneſs Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, " *&c. &c.*"

It appears from the great roll of the exchequer, that in the firſt year of the reign of king John, the farm of the Cambium, or Exchange of London, was let upon leaſe for a term of years, to one Guy de Von, who in the fourth year of the ſame reign ſtood indebted to the crown, in the ſum of one thouſand and ſixty-ſix pounds, eight ſhillings and four-pence, for the farm of the ſaid exchange; which proves the trade of London to have been very conſiderable at that time.

The office of chamberlain of London likewiſe appears to have been very profitable, about the ſame period of time; for in the year 1204, William de St. Michael paid the king a fine of one hundred pounds for the ſame, and agreed to pay a rent of one hundred marks annually; by which it is alſo evident that this office was then veſted in the crown.

In the ſame year 1204, a ſevere froſt began on New-year's day, which, according to ſome authors, held till the nineteenth, and according to others, till the twenty-fifth of March: which occaſioned the price of wheat to be advanced to twelve ſhillings the quarter, a great part of the ſeed having been damaged in the ground by the froſt.

In the year 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the chief magiſtrate of this city, by the title of Bailiff, or Cuſtos, was honoured with that of Mayor.*

Matthew Paris informs us, that in the year 1210, king John ſummoned a parliament to meet him at his palace in St. Bride's pariſh, (on the ſpot of ground where Bridewell hoſpital now ſtands) when he exacted one hundred thouſand pounds from the clergy and religious houſes, and forty thouſand pounds from the white friars or monks in particular.

In the ſame year the biſhops of London, Ely, and Worceſter, laid the city of London, and other parts of the kingdom, under an interdict, by command of pope Innocent, becauſe the king refuſed to obey the imperious orders of the ſee of Rome.

In conſequence of this interdict, almoſt all eccleſiaſtical ceremonies ceaſed, the churches and church-yards were ſhut up, the bodies of the deceaſed were buried in the highways and ditches, and no burial ſervice read over them.

King John being offended with the citizens, though hiſtorians do not relate the cauſe of his anger, he this year removed his exchequer from Weſtminſter to Northampton, as a puniſhment for the offence.

The weakneſs of this monarch having induced him to take ſuch meaſures as loſt him in a great degree the affections of his ſubjects, and the public ſafety becoming every day more and more precarious, the citizens of London determined to put that city into a proper poſture of defence.

In conſequence of this reſolution, they, in the year 1211, began to encompaſs the wall of the city with a ditch two hundred feet wide, and of a great depth; and this great work was compleated in the year 1213.

Robert Fitzwater, caſtellain and ſtandard-bearer of the city of London, having eſpouſed the cauſe of the malecontent barons, and refuſed to give ſecurity for his fidelity to king John, fled into France: upon which the king gave orders for the demoliſhing of Fitzwater's ſtately palace, called Baynard's-Caſtle, which was ſituated at the ſouth-end of Thames-ſtreet.

Soon after this the king ſummoned a convention of the ſtates to be held in St. Paul's cathedral, where, in the preſence of Nicholas, biſhop of Freſcati, the pope's legate, he acknowledged

* This is related on the authority of ARNOLD, in his *Chronicle*.

and renewed a ſcandalous ſubjection of his crown to the pope, which he had before made to a former legate named Pandulph; to whom the king's charter, ſealed with wax, having been heretofore delivered, it was now re-delivered to Pandulph, with a ſeal of gold.

The king having agreed to pay the pope a large ſum of money for taking off the national debt, the citizens of London were obliged to pay two thouſand marks towards the ſame: but to prevent as much as poſſible thoſe murmurs which he had but too much reaſon to apprehend, he granted the citizens his fifth and laſt charter, a copy of which we have ſubjoined:

" John, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, duke of Normandy, Aquitain, and earl
" of Anjou; to his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots,
" earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, and to
" all his faithful ſubjects, greeting:
" Know ye, that we have granted, and by this
" our preſent writing confirmed, to our barons
" of our city of London, that they may chooſe to
" themſelves every year a mayor, who to us may
" be faithful, diſcreet, and fit for government
" of the city, ſo as, when he ſhall be choſen, to
" be preſented unto us, or our juſtice, (if we
" ſhall not be preſent); and he ſhall ſwear to be
" faithful to us; and that it ſhall be lawful to
" them, at the end of the year, to amove him,
" and ſubſtitute another, if they will, or the
" ſame to retain, ſo as he be preſented unto us,
" or our juſtice, if we ſhall not be preſent. We
" have granted to the ſame our barons, and by
" this our preſent charter confirmed, that they
" well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly,
" have all their liberties, which hitherto they
" have uſed, as well in the city of London as
" without, as well by water as by land, and in
" all other places, *ſaving to us our chamberlain-*
" *ſhip*: Wherefore we will and ſtreightly com-
" mand, that our aforeſaid barons of our afore-
" ſaid city of London may chuſe unto themſelves
" a mayor of themſelves, in manner and form
" aforeſaid; and that they may have all the
" aforeſaid liberties well and in peace, wholly
" and fully, with all things to the ſame liberties
" appertaining, as is aforeſaid.
" Witneſs the lords, P. of Winton, William
" of Worceſter, William of Coventry, bi-
" ſhops; William Brigword; Peter, ſon of
" Herbert, *&c. &c.*

The citizens of London, by this charter, received a confirmation of their antient rights and privileges, with the additional one of chuſing their own chief magiſtrate, the king reſerving to himſelf the nomination of a chamberlain only.

King John appears to have been, upon the whole, an enemy to the liberties of the people; but his ſubjects were not of that kind who would eaſily ſubmit to reſign thoſe rights, which ought ever to be held ſacred in the eſteem of every free-born Engliſhman; this will ſufficiently appear in the ſequel.

The barons of the kingdom, determined to aſſert their rights and liberties, aſſembled in great numbers at St. Edmundſbury, under pretence of devotion, and there took a ſolemn oath at the altar of the church, that they would repair to the king, and demand a re-eſtabliſhment of king Edward's laws, and a confirmation of all the conſtitutional acts, contained in the charter of Henry the firſt; and if the king refuſed to comply with their demand, to compel his acquieſcence by force of arms.

In purſuance of this reſolution, they, in the beginning of January 1214, repaired to London, and going to the new temple (where now ſtand the inns of court) the reſidence of the king, they made their demands; alledging, that they required nothing but what he had ſolemnly ſworn to grant at the time of his abſolution at Wincheſter.

John could not deny that he had made ſuch a promiſe; but in order to put off the evil day, he deſired till Eaſter to give his anſwer. This was complied with; but inſtead of giving an anſwer to the ſatisfaction of the barons, he then treated their demand with the utmoſt contempt.

Hereupon the barons, reſolving to effect by force what they could not obtain from the favour and juſtice of the king, ſet on foot a private negotiation with ſome of the principal citizens of London, who ſoon prevailed on their fellow citizens to join in oppoſing a prince who had always conſidered his own arbitrary will as a law, and had oppreſſed his ſubjects to a degree not to be borne by a free and ſpirited people.

The army of the barons was at this time encamped at Bedford; where private meſſengers arrived from London, with advice that the city was ready to admit them, provided they made their approaches with ſecrecy and reſolution.

On receipt of this agreeable intelligence, they proceeded to Ware in Hertfordſhire, and marching from thence in the night, arrived at London early in the morning of Sunday the twenty-fourth of May, without the king's receiving the leaſt intelligence of their approach, notwithſtanding he was at that time in the Tower of London.

The gates being opened for their reception, they entered the city by Aldgate, and being joined by their friends, took poſſeſſion of the city, while the greater part of the inhabitants were employed at their devotions.

They now began to plunder the houſes of the royaliſts and Jews, the latter of which they pulled down, and repaired the city walls with the ruins thereof.

Their next ſtep was to beſiege the Tower of London; and as their numbers increaſed every day, by the junction of the nobility and gentry, the king found himſelf under a neceſſity of endeavouring to compromiſe all matters in diſpute between him and his diſcontented ſubjects.

With this view he offered to refer the deciſion of the matter to four noblemen to be choſen from each party, and to leave the arbitration of the whole to the pope: but this propoſal being rejected, he ſubmitted at diſcretion, promiſed to grant them all their demands, and conſented to ſend commiſſioners to a conference to be held between Staines and Windſor.

Accordingly, on the fifteenth day of July, the barons made their appearance, and after a conference of a few days, the deputies adjuſted

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the articles of the two valuable charters, called MAGNA CHARTA, and Charta de Foreſta, in the former of which it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that "the city of London ſhall have all its ancient "privileges and free cuſtoms, as well by land as "by water."

Theſe noble charters were moſt ſolemnly ratified and confirmed at Runnymead, near Staines; and as that called Magna Charta has been always conſidered as the great baſis of Engliſh liberty, and every reader muſt conſequently be greatly intereſted therein, we ſhall ſubjoin an abſtract of the principle heads thereof as we find it recorded in *Clarendon's Hiſtory of England.*

"Magna Charta, or the great charter, confirm-"ed what was lately granted to the clergy, re-"lative to the freedom of elections; allowed "perſons to leave the kingdom without ſpecial "licence, except in time of war; ordained that "no clergyman ſhould be amerced in proportion "to his benefice, but according to his lay tene-"ment; ſecured to the lay nobility, the cuſtody "of vacant abbies and convents, which were "under their patronage; aſcertained the reliefs "for earldoms, baronies, and knight's fees, which "before were arbitrary; decreed that barons "ſhould recover the lands of their vaſſals, for-"feited for felony, after they ſhould have been "a year and a day in the poſſeſſion of the crown; "that they ſhould enjoy the wardſhips of their "military tenants, who held no other lands of "the crown by a different tenure; that a perſon "knighted by the king, though a minor, ſhould "enjoy the privileges of an adult at law, pro-"vided he was a ward of the crown; but ſuch "knighthood conferred on a ward of a baron, "ſhould not deprive that baron of his ward-"ſhip; that widows ſhould not be forced to mar-"ry againſt their inclination, or to pay any fine "for their dower; that the wardſhips of mi-"nors ſhould not be ſold; that guardians ſhould "not take unreaſonable profits from the lands of "their wards, or commit waſte, but keep the "houſes in good repair, leave the farms well "ſtocked, and diſpoſe of their wards in mar-"riage, without diſparagement; that no ſcut-"tage ſhould be levied in the kingdom without "the conſent of the common-council of the "realm, except in the caſes of ranſoming the "kings perſon, knighting his eldeſt ſon, or "marrying his eldeſt daughter; that no freeman "ſhall be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of "his freehold, liberties, or free cuſtoms, but by "the lawful judgment of his peers, or by legal "proceſs; that ſheriffs ſhould not hold county "courts above once a month; that they, as well "as caſtellans, coroners, and kings bailiffs, "ſhould be reſtrained from holding pleas of the "crown; that ſheriffs who had the management "of the crown revenues within their ſeveral "diſtricts, ſhould not raiſe the farms of counties, "hundreds, and tythes according to their plea-"ſure, except in the king's demeſne manors; "that the people ſhould not be unjuſtly proſe-"cuted, and put to canonical purgation, with-"out legal proof, in regard to carriages, pur-"veyance of victuals and other ſervices; that "amerciaments ſhould be proportioned to the "offence, and circumſtances of the offenders, "ſo as not to affect his landed eſtate, or diſable "him from following his vocation, but be rated "by the verdict of twelve creditable men in the "neighbourhood."

The king, however, was ſo far from being ſincere in his engagements, that he made no ſcruple of breaking through moſt of them, and applied to the pope for abſolution, and to ſeveral foreign princes for their aſſiſtance; agreeing at the ſame time, that ſhould he through their means conquer his rebellious ſubjects, he would immediately make them maſters of their poſſeſſions: in conſequence of this promiſe, a prodigious number of mercinary troops from Flanders, Gaſcony, Brabant, Poictou and Normandy, arrived in England, and entered into his ſervice. Upon this, the barons retired to London, convinced they ſhould not be able to withſtand a power ſo far ſuperior to their own; at which place a meſſenger from the pope arrived almoſt as ſoon as themſelves, and announced a bull of excommunication not only againſt the barons, but the whole city, for having joined them.

The barons and citizens alike affected to treat the pope's bull with contempt; and John, taking advantage of their inactivity, deſtroyed all their caſtles, and committed great devaſtations upon their eſtates.

This rouzed them; and, determined to be revenged on their perfidious monarch, they ſent ambaſſadors to France, with an invitation to Lewis, the eldeſt ſon of king Philip, to accept the crown of England.

The predominant paſſion of the young prince was ambition; no wonder then if he embraced the propoſal. Meſſengers arrived from France with acknowledgements of the ſignal proof the Londoners had given him of their eſteem, which were ſoon followed by himſelf at the head of a moſt powerful army.

On his arrival, he received oaths of allegiance from the barons and citizens, and he ſwore to reſtore their laws, their liberties, and their poſſeſſions.

The citizens kept their engagements; but John dying, William, earl of Pembroke taking the part of Henry his ſon, perſuaded about fifty of the barons to deſert Lewis, and acknowledge him for their ſovereign.

Lewis, upon this, was conſtrained to agree to a truce: and going over to France ſoon returned to London with freſh ſupplies: previous to his arrival, however, the king's troops had taken the field, and lay encamped before the caſtle of Mount Sorrel in the county of Leiceſter: Lewis immediately diſpatched 600 knights from London, and upwards of 20,000 regular troops to relieve the beſieged; and upon their appearance in the field, the earl of Cheſter raiſed the ſiege.

However, Lewis was not every where ſucceſsful, for a prodigious number of the French being defeated at Lincoln, and much about the ſame time, a fleet, with powerful ſupplies, deſtroyed by ſome ſhips fitted out by the cinque ports, he was conſtrained to keep cloſe in London, where being reduced to great ſtraits; he deſired a negotiation for peace might take place; adding that he

hoped and expected, from the known generoſity of the Engliſh, no terms would be offered but ſuch as he might, conſiſtent with his honour, acquieſce in.

In ſhort, a treaty was concluded, in which Lewis took care to have the rights and privileges of the citizens confirmed; and, as a teſtimony of their gratitude, the citizens lent him 5000 marks to diſcharge the debts he had contracted, after doing which, he returned home.

Upon the departure of Lewis, the young king made his public entry into London with great pomp, and was received with every poſſible demonſtration of ſincere affection; notwithſtanding which, the court had conceived a violent diſlike to the citizens, which it was no eaſy matter to ſubdue.

CHAPTER VIII.

The foreſt of Middleſex diſforeſted. The goal of Newgate repaired at the expence of the crown. A great riot in conſequence of a wreſtling-match between the citizens of London and the inhabitants of Weſtminſter. The rioters executed, and ſureties given for the good behaviour of the citizens. Magna Charta confirmed in parliament. A terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightning. An order that ſheriffs ſhould hold their office only one year. Hubert de Burg, the juſticiary, narrowly eſcapes the vengeance of the citizens. The original of paying a quit-rent of ſix horſhoes into the exchequer. King Henry's ſplendid entrance into London. Water firſt brought in pipes to the city, and preſerved for uſe in conduits. Cuſtom of the Lord-mayor and aldermen hunting annually on the eighteenth of September. The Jews of London compelled to pay the king a tax of twenty thouſand marks. The falling down of part of the Tower of London. An inundation of the Thames. The wonderful death of Griffith, ſon of Leoline, prince of Wales. The king ſeizes the liberties of the city. The Lord-mayor and citizens purchaſe the fee-farm of Queenhithe.

IN the year 1218, being the ſecond year of Henry the third, the citizens paid a tax of forty marks for the privilege of ſelling a certain kind of cloth, which was not two full yards broad, which was the breadth limited by law.

In the ſame year the foreſt of Middleſex was diſforeſted, and many of the citizens purchaſing different parts of it to build on, the city and ſuburbs were greatly enlarged. About the ſame period the ſheriffs of London, agreeable to an order from the king, began to repair the gaol of Newgate, for the expence of which the crown became anſwerable, which ſhews that the government of this goal was not then veſted in the city. And in the ſame year, the citizens paid to his majeſty, for the confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges, a fifteenth of their perſonal eſtates.

The miniſtry, in the year 1222, were furniſhed with a plauſible pretext to execute their deſigns againſt the citizens of London, who had, as has been before obſerved, greatly offended the court, by their endeavours to fix the crown on the head of Lewis. A wreſtling match being held at Matilda's hoſpital (now St. Giles's in the Fields) and the citizens greatly excelling the people of Weſtminſter both in ſtrength and activity, the abbot of Weſtminſter's ſteward, mortified at the ſuperiority of the Londoners, offered a ram as a prize to be wreſtled for on the firſt day of Auguſt; and the unſuſpecting citizens accepting the invitation, were ſet upon by a ſet of deſperate, armed ruffians, who wounded many of them, and drove the reſt from the field in the utmoſt confuſion.

The Londoners, in revenge for the affront that had been offered them, reſolved to puniſh the authors of it, and a prodigious number of them being aſſembled, and headed by one Conſtantine Fitz Arnulph, a citizen of great property, they proceeded to Weſtminſter, crying, "*Mount Joye*, "*Mount Joye, God help us and our lord Lewis,*" and returned to London in triumph, after having pulled down ſeveral houſes which were the property of the abbot and his perfidious ſteward.

The citizens hearing that a complaint was made to Philip Dawbney, one of the king's council, of the damage done to the abbot's property, beſet his houſe, beat his ſervants, and took away twelve of his horſes; and the abbot, endeavouring to make his eſcape by means of a back-door, was diſcovered by ſome of the mob, and pelted to the river-ſide, where he took water, and eſcaped their fury.

Shortly after this tranſaction, the mayor, and principal citizens were ſummoned to attend Hubert de Burg, the chief juſticiary, at the tower of London; where it being demanded who was the ringleader of the rioters, Fitz Arnulph ſaid he was happy that he could ſay it was himſelf: upon this bold confeſſion, the juſticiary diſmiſſed all the company except Fitz Arnulph and his nephew, and though he offered fifteen thouſand marks for his pardon, they were hanged the next morning.

Many others of the rioters were afterwards apprehended by the juſticiary, who, without the leaſt form of trial, ordered their hands and feet to be cut off, and their bodies burnt: and not contented with the grievous cruelties he had inflicted, he degraded the mayor and aldermen, obliged thirty perſons of great property to become ſureties for the good behaviour of the citizens, and ſet a guard over the city: and the king obliged the citizens to pay him many thouſand marks before he would be reconciled to them.

In the year 1224, the Londoners addreſſed the king,

king, ſolliciting that he would be pleaſed to confirm to them their rights and privileges, which he at laſt agreed to. Notwithſtanding an ordinance made to the contrary, Henry, the next year, exempted the citizens from proſecutions for manufacturing liſted cloth, called Burells.

In the ſame year, in the parliament held at Weſtminſter, Magna Charta was confirmed; and a right to have a common ſeal was granted by the king to the commonalty of the city.

Henry grew every year a greater tyrant; and in the year 1227, he extorted from the citizens of London five thouſand marks, obſerving, that they could not heſitate paying a ſum to their king, which they had voluntarily given to Lewis, his enemy. However, the king, in the ſame year, granted to them five charters; the firſt of which is nothing more than an exemplification of that granted by king John, confirming to the citizens of London the ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex. The ſecond of theſe charters is a recital of king John's charter for confirming to the citizens the right of electing a mayor of London; the third the ſame that was granted by that monarch, for granting to the city the conſervancy of the rivers Medway and Thames; the fourth a repetition of the charters of king Henry the firſt, and Henry the ſecond, relative to acquital of murder, pleadings, toll, recovery of debts, right of hunting, and releaſement from *bridtol*, *childwite*, *jeriſgive*, and *ſcotale*. But by the fifth the citizens of London and others, who had purchaſed lands in the diſtoreſted warren of Staines, were exempted from all taxes and exactions, and had many other freedoms granted to them and their heirs for ever.

Henry at the ſame time, granted two clerks and two ſerjeants to the ſheriffs of London. In the year 1229, freſh exactions were made by the king on the citizens, who patiently ſubmitted and raiſed him a prodigious ſum, by ſeveral taxes, which were collected by the aldermen.

On St. Paul's day, in the following year, while Roger Niger, biſhop of London, was celebrating maſs in St. Paul's, the atmoſphere was ſuddenly overſpread with darkneſs, loud claps of thunder were heard, and it lighten'd inceſſantly; which ſo terrified the congregation, that they left the biſhop and one deacon, and ran out of the church in great diſorder and confuſion.

About the ſame time, it being diſcovered that many of the preceding ſheriffs had taken bribes of victuallers, and extorted money from their fellow citizens, an ordinance was made by the magiſtrates of the city, that, in future, the ſheriffs ſhould continue no longer than one year in office.

A great fire breaking out in the year 1232, deſtroyed a great part of the city: and in the ſame year, the ſum of twenty thouſand pounds was extorted from the citizens for the uſe of the king.

It is the opinion of moſt writers, that Hubert de Burg was the adviſer of every arbitrary and oppreſſive meaſure put in execution againſt the citizens: the villain, however, was at length diſgraced, and, the king demanding an account of his receipts and diſburſements relative to the public, he fled for ſanctuary to the priory of Merton, which ſo exaſperated Henry, that he iſſued a proclamation that all ſuch perſons as had any complaint to make of the juſticiary, ſhould immediately make application to him, with a full ſtate of their grievances. Upon which the citizens accuſed him of arbitrarily and illegally putting to death Conſtantine Fitz-Arnulph; they alſo charged him with being guilty of extortion, and many other acts of injuſtice; and the king immediately ſent a precept to the Lord-mayor of London to repair to Merton priory, and ſeize Hubert, and bring him to London.

The citizens no ſooner heard the commiſſion than they aſſembled to the number of twenty thouſand, reſolving to fulfil the king's command with alacrity, and were preparing to ſet forward on their expedition, when ſeveral of the graver citizens, fearing ſome ill conſequences might ariſe from the appearance of ſo many men in arms, they requeſted the advice of the biſhop of Winchester, who told them that the king's orders muſt be obeyed at all events.

However, Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, applying to the king in favour of the juſticiary, his majeſty was prevailed on to revoke his former orders, to the great mortification of the citizens, who were thus diſappointed of wreaking their vengeance on their inveterate foe.

In the year 1235, one Walter le Bruin, a farrier, obtained of the king the grant of a piece of ground, in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, for the purpoſe of erecting a forge; which leaſe was granted on the following very ſingular terms.

Le Bruin was bound to deliver annually into the exchequer, a quit-rent of ſix horſhoes, with the nails thereto belonging: and though this piece of ground is not at preſent in poſſeſſion of the city of London, yet the cuſtom of making this tender at the exchequer, by the hands of the ſheriffs, is ſtill kept up.

The marriage of king Henry with Eleanor, ſecond daughter of Raymond, earl of Provence, having been ſolemnized at Canterbury, the royal pair ſet forwards to make their public entry into London; on which occaſion they were met on the road by the mayor, aldermen, and chief citizens, to the number of three hundred and ſixty, mounted on fine horſes, dreſſed in robes of embroidered ſilk, and each man carrying in his hand a cup of gold or ſilver, as an emblem of the office claimed by the mayor of London, of being chief butler at the coronation of the kings of England.

This pompous proceſſion was preceded by the king's trumpeters, and thoſe ſtreets of the city through which they paſſed, were moſt ſplendidly adorned with pageants, rich ſilks, and a great variety of elegant exhibitions.

In this manner the cavalcade proceeded to Weſtminſter, where the citizens attended the coronation of the queen: at night the city was illuminated in the moſt beautiful manner by lamps, *&c.* and every mark of joy and loyalty was ſhewn on the occaſion.

About this period, a great want of water prevailing in London, occaſioned in a great degree by the encroachment of buildings on the freſh water canals about the city, many of the more ſubſtantial citizens contributed in a liberal man-

ner to a ſcheme for bringing water from ſix fountains in the town of Tyburn; which was accordingly carried into execution, and is the firſt inſtance on record of water being conveyed to the city by means of pipes.

In ſeveral parts of the city were erected conduits for the reception of this water, the firſt of which was built in the year 1285, at the weſt end of Cheapſide; * and theſe conduits were found ſo convenient, that they ſoon increaſed to nineteen in number, and were ſupplied by water pipes from different wells or fountains in the neighbourhood of the city, and from the river Thames.

But theſe conduits having been long ſince rendered uſeleſs by the preſent method of conveying water from the Thames and New-River, they have been totally removed for ſome years paſt; by which the paſſage through the principal ſtreets of the city is much leſs obſtructed than it was in former times.

We are told by an ancient writer, that when theſe conduits were in uſe, it was cuſtomary for the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, to repair on horſeback, annually, on the eighteenth of September, to viſit the heads from whence the conduits were ſupplied, and to hunt a hare in the morning, and a fox after dinner, in the fields adjacent to the town of Tyburn.

In the year 1241, the Jews of the city of Norwich having preſumed to circumciſe a chriſtian child, were puniſhed in an exemplary manner; and though the Jews of London were ſuppoſed to have had no concern in, or knowledge of this tranſaction, yet the king made this circumſtance a pretence for extorting twenty thouſand marks from that people, which they paid, to avoid perpetual impriſonment, which was threatened in caſe of their refuſal.

About this time an accident happened which gave great pleaſure to the citizens. The king having, in the year 1239, added ſome fortifications to the Tower of London, theſe buildings fell ſuddenly to the ground, and were totally deſtroyed. The ſatisfaction of the citizens on this event aroſe from their having been informed that theſe additional buildings had been erected as priſons for ſuch of the Londoners as ſhould aſſert their ancient rights and privileges, in oppoſition to the will of their arbitrary ſovereign.

The river Thames having overflowed and broken down its banks at Lambeth, in the year 1242, a great inundation followed, which laid the country totally under water for the ſpace of ſix miles, by which the inhabitants ſuſtained prodigious damage.

In the year 1243, Beatria, counteſs of Provence, mother to the queen of England, paid a viſit to this kingdom, and was received by the Londoners with a ſplendor and magnificence, which are great teſtimonies of their loyalty to a prince, who by his frequent exactions and arbitrary ſway, does not ſeem to have merited ſo great a compliment.

The counteſs of Provence was attended by her daughter Cincia, bride to Richard, brother to the king, whoſe nuptials were celebrated ſoon after their arrival, with a degree of pomp, which perhaps has been hitherto unequalled in this kingdom; for if the authority of Matthew Paris may be relied on, there were no leſs than thirty thouſand diſhes ſerved up at the wedding dinner.

A very ſingular accident happened in the year 1244, to Griffith, eldeſt ſon of Leoline, prince of Wales, who being impriſoned in the Tower of London, attempted to make his eſcape from the top of that building, by the help of tablecloths, ſheets, and hangings, tied together; but being a very corpulent man, he fell to the ground, and in ſuch a poſition, that his neck was broke, and his head was driven between his ſhoulders, quite into his body.

In the year 1244, king Henry extorted fifteen hundred marks from the citizens of London, under the pretence of puniſhing them for permitting one Walter Buckerel, (who had been baniſhed twenty years before) to reſide in the city; though this very king had himſelf pardoned Buckerel, by his letters patent, before he preſumed to return to his native country.

In the year following the king extorted a thouſand marks more from the citizens; and not long afterwards he ſeized upon the liberties of the city, and degraded the magiſtrates, for a falſe judgment given againſt Margaret Veil, a poor widow; on which occaſion William Haverel, and Edward of Weſtminſter, were by the king appointed *Cuſtodes* of the city of London.

At this period the mayor and commonalty of this city, purchaſed the fee-farm of Queenhithe, of Richard, earl of Cornwall, brother to the king, as will more fully appear by the following charter:

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy,
" and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou; to all
" archbiſhops, biſhops, priors, earls, barons,
" juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all
" bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

" Know ye, that we have ſeen a covenant
" made between Richard earl of Cornwall, our
" brother, on the one part, and the mayor and
" commonalty of the city of London, on the
" other part, in theſe words: In the thirtieth
" year of the reign of Henry, the ſon of king
" John, on the day of the tranſlation of St. Ed-
" ward, this covenant was made at Weſtminſter,
" between the right honourable man, Richard
" earl of Cornwall, on the one part, and John
" Giſors, then mayor of the city of London,
" and the commonalty of the ſame city of Lon-
" don, on the other part, for and concerning
" certain exactions and demands belonging to
" Queenhithe, of the city of London; that is
" to ſay, that the ſaid earl hath granted for him
" and his heirs, that the ſaid mayor and all the
" mayors after him, and all the commonalty of
" the ſaid city, may have and hold the ſaid
" Queenhithe, with all their liberties, cuſtoms,
" and other things to the ſame belonging, in
" fee-farm, paying therefore yearly to the ſaid
" earl, his heirs and aſſigns, fifty pounds, at
" two terms in the year, at Clerkenwell; that
is

* Then called *Weſtcheap*.

" is to ſay, at the cloſe of Eaſter
" pounds; and in Octavis of St. Mich
" five pounds; and for the more ſure
" to the part of the chirography rema
" the mayor and commonalty of Lo
" ſaid earl hath put his ſeal; and to t
" thereof remaining with the ſaid
" foreſaid mayor and commonalty have

CHAPT.

London damaged by an earthquake. The original of Tou-
tion of money from the citizens. Quarrel between Richard
zens. The mayor depoſed. Charter granted by Henry. Eſcape of John Gal-
gate, with its conſequences. The goods of the citizens ſeized by order of the king. The ſheriffs committed to the Marſhalſea, but bailed by the whole body of the citizens. The king grants the citizens the liberty of pleading their own cauſe without employing a lawyer. The city wall repaired. A ſervant of William de Valence, half-brother to the king, ſtoned to death by the populace. Bakers convicted of Mal-practices, expoſed in the ſtreets in a dung-cart. The firſt gold coined in London. Account of a terrible famine.

ON the thirteenth of February 1247, there happened a dreadful earthquake, which threw down many of the houſes in the city of London and occaſioned other conſiderable damage.

King Henry lived in ſo profuſe and extravagant a manner, that he was perpetually in want of money; and at length was reduced to ſuch extremity for a ſupply, as to entertain ſerious thoughts of ſelling his plate and jewels; and enquiring where he could find a purchaſer, he was told in London, to which he replied "thoſe clowniſh Londoners "who call themſelves barons, are an immenſe "treaſure of themſelves;" adding his opinion, "that "if the treaſure of Auguſtus Cæſar was "to be ſold, the city of London could purchaſe "it."

Henry, however, did not diſpoſe of his jewels, but had recourſe to a method full as effectual, to raiſe the ſums he wanted. This was no other than the paſſing a grant to Richard de Crokeſley, abbot of Weſtminſter, to hold an annual fair, for the ſpace of fifteen days, at Tothill, where the ſtreet of that name now ſtands.

This grant being made, his majeſty iſſued ſtrict orders, that during the time of Tothill fair the citizens ſhould carry on no kind of trade, either publicly or privately; the conſequence of which was, that the Londoners paid the king a large ſum of money, to be rid of ſuch an intolerable grievance.

Henry ſpent his Chriſtmas, in the year 1249, among the citizens of London; begged conſiderable ſums of them by way of new-years gift, and ſoon after he left the city, compelled them to pay two thouſand pounds at once; not content with which arbitrary proceedings, he even encouraged his dependants to enter the ſhops of the citizens, and forcibly take away their goods.

Henry's tyranny was now increaſed to ſuch a degree, that many of the moſt eminent of the citizens retired into the country, being reſolved to live no longer under the immediate eye of ſo rapacious a tyrant.

The king dreading leſt the depopulation of the city of London ſhould deprive him of his uſual reſources in time of neceſſity, iſſued an order for the magiſtrates of the city to attend him in Weſtminſter Hall, where, in the preſence of the nobility, he ſolemnly promiſed never to oppreſs them again, but that they ſhould live in the quiet poſſeſſion of the fruits of their induſtry.

This, though it appeaſed the minds of the citizens for the preſent, appears to have been nothing more than a vile piece of diſſimulation; for in the year 1251, the king ordered proſecutions to be commenced againſt a body of Italian uſurers in London, who, under pretence of being the pope's merchants, had for a long time carried on a moſt pernicious and deſtructive trade of uſury.

Hereupon ſeveral of the uſurers were taken up and impriſoned, while others took ſanctuary until the affair could be accommodated with the king; which, in fact, was eaſily affected, for upon paying his majeſty a large ſum of money, they were permitted to renew their pernicious trade, and to continue it without moleſtation.

About the ſame time the citizens were ſummoned to Weſtminſter, where the king propoſed to them the undertaking of the holy war, which being declined by the whole aſſembly except three perſons, Henry upbraided them in the moſt ignominious terms; and ſhortly after not only obliged them to pay him a fine of twenty marks in gold (200 in ſilver) but ordered all the ſhops in the city to be kept ſhut, Tothill fair to be held in the dead of winter, and four-pence a day to be paid by them for the maintenance of a white bear in the Tower of London, and its keeper.

A quarrel happening, the next year, between ſome of the king's domeſtics, and ſome young citizens (which quarrel was ſecretly ſet on foot by Henry) he ordered the citizens to pay him one

thouſand

eed by them to be paid towards the
e into Gaſcony.
ne ſame time a priſoner in Newgate,
n Gate, otherwiſe Offrem, † having
cape, the king ordered the mayor and
ttend him at the Tower of London,
ng ſatisfied of the innocence of the
ſuffered him to depart, but notwith-
the charge againſt the ſheriffs was unſup-
by the leaſt ſhadow of truth or argument,
ined them in the Tower for a month.

eems the ſtate of the caſe was this: the bi-
op of London, as ſoon as the above criminal was apprehended, deſired leave of the ſheriffs to commit him to Newgate, which the ſheriffs agreed to, on condition that the biſhop ſhould appoint proper perſons to prevent his eſcaping; the biſhop accordingly ſet a guard over him, which guard aſſiſted him in his elopement.

Notwithſtanding the truth of this appeared on the examination of the ſheriffs at the Tower, the king compelled the citizens to pay a fine of three thouſand marks, and degraded both the ſheriffs.

Shortly after this the citizens were ſummoned to attend the king, to have their city ‡ tallaged, when Henry demanded the ſum of three thouſand marks; but after ſome deliberation with the principal citizens, Ralph Hardel, the mayor, told the king that two thouſand marks ſhould, if he pleaſed, be immediately paid into the hands of his treaſurer, but that they could not—they would not give him any more.

Upon this, the king ordered his lawyers to ſeek for a precedent for tallaging the city, and ſeveral being found, the citizens paid the ſum demanded without farther heſitation.

The ſheriffs being to diſtrain the citizens for the *Aurum Regina*, they at the return of the writ told the barons that they had not brought the money, not being able to find purchaſers for certain *Vadia*, § which they had ſeized; upon which, they were ordered to attend the barons, and bring the ſaid *Vadia*, on a day appointed.

The ſheriffs attended agreeable to their inſtructions, when they informed the barons, that above a thouſand citizens, conſiſting of drapers, ſpicers, and other tradeſmen, had made a ſtout reſiſtance, and would not ſuffer their property to be carried off.

Upon this declaration the ſheriffs were immediately committed to the marſhalſea, but were ſpeedily bailed by the whole community of London, repreſented in the perſons of Michael Tony, Robert Hardel, Thomas Adrian, and Simon de Cobham.

This incenſing Henry, he degraded the mayor, appointed his under treaſurer Cuſtos of the city, and ſeized upon the liberties of the citizens, for the reſtoration of which they were obliged to pay the enormous ſum of four thouſand marks.

In the year 1257, the following articles was

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ngland, and
o his archbi-
ps, abbots, priors, earls, barons,
" juſtices, ſheriffs, rulers, miniſters, and all his
" bailiffs and faithful people, greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted for us and
" our heirs, and confirmed it by this our preſent
" charter, that our mayor and citizens of Lon-
" don may have and hold all their liberties and
" free cuſtoms, which they had in the time of
" king Henry our grandfather, and which they
" had by charters of our anceſtors, kings of
" England, as they more better and freely had
" the ſame, and they moſt freely and fully have
" and uſe the ſame for ever.

" Alſo we have granted to the ſaid citizens,
" that every mayor, whom they ſhall chuſe in
" our city of London, (we being not at Weſt-
" minſter) they may yearly preſent to the barons
" of our exchequer, that he may be admitted by
" them as mayor, ſo notwithſtanding, at the
" next coming of us or our heirs to Weſtminſter
" or London, he be preſented to us or our heirs,
" and ſo admitted mayor. And we will and
" command, for us and our heirs, that, out of
" the farm of our city of London, there be al-
" lowed to our ſheriff of the ſaid city yearly, in
" his ſaid account, ſeven pounds, at our exche-
" quer, for the liberty of St. Paul's, London:
" and that our ſaid citizens throughout all our
" dominions as well on this ſide the ſea as be-
" yond, be quit of all toll and cuſtom for ever,
" as in the charters of the aforeſaid kings is
" granted. And we forbid, upon our forfeiture,
" that none preſume henceforth to vex or diſ-
" quiet the ſaid citizens, contrary to this liberty,
" and our grant: theſe being witneſſes, the re-
" verend father P. biſhop of Hereford; Richard,
" earl of Cornwall, *&c.*"

In the year 1254 the ſheriffs of London were committed to the Marſhalſea priſon for the non-payment of a tax they had agreed to pay to the royal conſort, called *Aurum Regina*, * for the reſtitution of their liberties; and in the ſame year the ſame perſons, together with the mayor, were again committed to the ſame priſon, for arrears

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* The queen's gold.

† This man had been convicted of murdering a prior, who was related to the queen.

‡ The word *tallage* is derived from the French word *tailler*, to *ſhare* or *cut out a part*, and implies a ſhare or part of the value of any man's goods or chattels; and was uſed as a general term, including all ſubſidies, taxes, *&c.*

§ Goods.

made

made uſe of by * Henry, by the means of which he continued his ſhameful exactions, and oppreſſed the citizens in a greater degree, if poſſible, than ever.

Under pretence of having found at Windſor, a roll of crimes committed by the city magiſtrates, he ordered John Manſell, his chief juſtice to ſummon a † folkmote at St. Paul's church, to read the accuſations, and to order the aldermen to chuſe an inquiſition of thirty-ſix perſons out of their reſpective wards; the aldermen appeared according to their ſummons, but peremptorily refuſed to act contrary to the rights and eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of the city.

Hereupon Manſell withdrew, and making the king acquainted with the behaviour of the citizens, they were next day ordered to attend him at Weſtminſter, but he ſent them back without ſeeing them, and ordered Manſell, attended by his council, to return to the city: the citizens, by order, being aſſembled at Guildhall, Manſell, with great plauſibility, told them that the king, his maſter, intended to puniſh ſeverely all ſuch perſons as had been acceſſary to oppreſſing his faithful commonalty of the city of London, and aſked them, if ſuch a proceeding would not be agreeable to them: the unthinking multitude unanimouſly cried out "yea, yea."—And Manſell immediately iſſued his orders for electing the conſtable of the Tower, Cuſtos of the city, and John Adrian and Michael Tony, ſheriffs: the people inſtantly ſaw their error, and breaking up the aſſembly, returned ſorrowfully to their reſpective habitations.

A ſhort time after, Manſell ſummoned the citizens to attend him at Guild-hall, where he choſe out of them an inquiſition of thirty-ſix, who, like the former, not acting, they, together with the mayor, aldermen, and four men from each ward, were ordered to attend the king in Weſtminſter-hall, where Ralph Hardel, the late mayor, Nicholas Batt, Nicholas Fitzjoſne, Matthew Buckerell, John Toleſham, and John le Mynourie, were informed that they were found guilty, by the inquiſition of their fellow citizens; and the charge being read, they ſolemnly avowed their innocence of every article, and begged they might be allowed to put themſelves upon trial, and be condemned or acquitted by a jury of their countrymen.

This was denied, and they were again ordered to attend the king and council, at the ſame place, the next day, when Henry ſpeaking with much warmth, two of them were ſo greatly terrified, that they directly threw themſelves upon his mercy, while the reſt deſired to be tried by the laws of the city; but this requeſt not being complied with, the charge was again ordered to be read to them, when each of them anſwered fully to every article, and they were for that time diſmiſſed.

The day after, a folkmote was, by order of the king, held at St. Paul's croſs; and, the aſſembly being very numerous, the accuſed aldermen were fearful that the artful inſinuations of Manſell might prejudice the populace ſo much in their diſfavour, as to approve of the meaſures taken againſt them; they therefore threw themſelves on the king's mercy, which being made known to him, they were ordered to attend the next day at Weſtminſter, when they were told that the court had awarded, that they ſhould be fined at their diſcretion, but that the king had been graciouſly pleaſed to mitigate their fines; for which they returned thanks in court upon their knees: but notwithſtanding this ſhew of mercy, Henry was no ſooner departed than they were all put under an arreſt; however, they ſoon procured ſufficient ſecurity, and, after paying immenſe ſums, were reſtored at once to their former offices and the favour of the king.

At a folkmote held at St. Paul's croſs the day before the feaſt of St. Leonard, Henry acquainted the citizens with his deſign of viſiting his foreign dominions; declaring that he would ever preſerve their rights and liberties; and at the ſame time granted them the following very advantageous privilege, viz.

"That for the future every citizen ſhould have "liberty to plead his own cauſe, without being "obliged to employ a lawyer, except in pleas "that might concern the crown; that the wiſ"dom of the court being certified of the truth "of the affair, without any colouring, they "might decree equal and juſt judgment to the "parties concerned."

The walls and bulwarks of the city being in a ruinous condition, the citizens, by the command of Henry, repaired the ſame at a prodigious expence.

In the ſame year a perſon in the ſervice of William de Valence, half brother to the king, having, without the ſmalleſt degree of provocation, dangerouſly wounded ſeveral of the citizens, was ſtoned to death by the populace; at which Henry was ſo highly offended, that he commanded the mayor immediately to attend him.

The mayor obeyed the ſummons, and, in his defence, ſaid, that it was not poſſible for him to ſtop the reſentment of the affronted populace, with which excuſe the king appeared ſatisfied.

Shortly after, a court of itinerancy was held in London by Sir Hugh Bigot, when a great number of bakers, convicted of ſelling bread ſhort of weight, and other mal-practices, were carried through the ſtreets in a dung cart, and expoſed to the reſentment of the populace; and at the ſame time the above named judge ordered many perſons to be puniſhed for having been guilty of divers proceedings totally inconſiſtent with the rights and privileges of the citizens.

A penny of pure gold, was, this year, coined,

* Tho' moſt authors are, with us, of opinion that Henry was the contriver of this fraud, *Manwood* tells us, that the roll of fictitious crimes was dropped in the king's wardrobe at Windſor, by ſome diſcontented citizens.

† The word *Folkmote* ſignifies a general aſſembly of the people, which uſed to be held in St. Paul's church-yard, to which they were ſummoned by the ringing of a great bell, in a tower erected near the eaſt end of St. Paul's church, which meeting was looked upon as the *ſupreme aſſembly* of the city, and was empowered to call the magiſtrates to account for miſgovernment, to examine and determine the liberties and cuſtoms by a majority of voices, &c.

by order of the king, weighing two ſterlings, and which is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt gold coined in England.

Towards the end of the ſame year a dreadful famine happened, occaſioned by too much rain, when wheat was ſold for no leſs than one pound four ſhillings per quarter.

We are informed by an ancient hiſtorian, that at this ſevere ſeaſon he ſaw a number of citizens fighting for carrion and dead dogs, and that they drank the waſh, which was uſually given to ſwine; and by another hiſtorian we are told, that it occaſioned the death of about twenty thouſand perſons.

To heighten the diſtreſs of the citizens, money was, at the ſame time exceedingly ſcarce, the king's extortions, together with thoſe of the pope, and the ſum of ſeven hundred thouſand pounds, being carried into Germany by Richard, king of the Romans, having drained the nation to ſuch a degree, that it was with great difficulty the moſt eminent citizens ſupported themſelves and their families.

CHAPTER X.

A parliament held at Oxford, in which the ancient rights and privileges of the people were eſtabliſhed. The citizens entertain king Henry and his brother the king of the Romans. Proceedings in the city during Henry's abſence in France. The houſes of ſeveral Jews plundered. Prince Edward robs the knights templars of ten thouſand pounds. Reſolution of the mayor to expel all aliens from the city. A regular watch appointed in every ward of London. Above five hundred Jews maſſacred in London. A battle between the king and his ſubjects, in which his majeſty is taken priſoner. An act to diveſt the citizens of their liberties. Several citizens impriſoned at Windſor. Matters accommodated between the Londoners and the king, who grants them a charter of remiſſion.

THE whole nation ſeverely feeling the ill conſequences of the oppreſſions of their avaricious and tyrannical monarch, it was determined in a parliament held at Oxford in the year 1218, at once to ſhake off the burden; and they accordingly took ſuch meaſures as ſoon procured a ratification of many ancient rights and privileges which had been infamouſly violated by Henry.

Meſſengers were diſpatched to London to inform the citizens of the ſteps the parliament of Oxford had taken, to ſhew to them a confirmation of their liberties, ſigned by Henry and his brother, and to know if they would upon every occaſion act in defence of the ſaid rights and privileges.

The citizens, after calling a folkmote, and debating on the ſubject, aſſented, and ſolemnly ſwore to maintain their rights from the ſmalleſt infringement.

In conſequence of theſe ſtatutes paſſing into a law, except two tons of wine, at two pounds per ton, which the king was allowed out of every ſhip, the king's purveyors were obliged to pay ready money for every thing they had in London.

At the cloſe of this year, the perſons appointed to collect money for repairing the city walls were detected in embezzling conſiderable ſums, but, contrary to expectation, through the interceſſion of Manſell, they were pardoned, on paying a conſiderable ſum of money to the king's treaſurer.

In February 1259, Henry, his brother Richard, king of the Romans, and their queens, made a public entry into the city, where they were received with every mark of reſpect, and the city was embelliſhed in a moſt ſumptuous manner; and ſhortly after the king, confirmed the privileges of the company of German or Anſeatic merchants, at the requeſt of the king of the Romans.

Henry deſigning to viſit France, ſummoned a folkmote, which was held on the ſixth of November, the ſame year, when he aſſured the citizens in an affectionate ſpeech, that he would preſerve their liberties free from all encroachments; and enjoined the mayor to be doubly vigilant, during his abſence, to preſerve peace and good order among the citizens.

A great diſſention happening, during the king's abſence, between the earl of Glouceſter and prince Edward, a parliament was ſummoned to meet at Weſtminſter, where the prince and earl, attended by numerous and armed retinues, ſoon arrived to ſupport their oppoſite intereſts in parliament; and both parties deſigning to lodge in the city, the mayor thought it prudent to adviſe with the regency; who, after calling to their aſſiſtance the king of the Romans, determined that the mayor ſhould not give admittance to either of them, but that every citizen of the age of fifteen ſhould be immediately furniſhed with arms, in order to defend themſelves on the occaſion, if force ſhould be attempted; and, at the ſame time, a prodigious number of armed men were brought by the king's brother, and two of the regency, into the city, where they continued till the diſpute was ended.

The king arriving, during the ſitting of parliament, from France, he ordered the prince to reſide at Weſtminſter, and the earl in London,

lodging

lodging himſelf at the biſhop of London's palace; and the affair was ſhortly after compromiſed to the entire ſatisfaction of the parties concerned.

Henry, diſſatisfied with the ſtatutes made and ſigned at Oxford, determined to break through the reſtrictions there laid upon him: but, ſenſible that he muſt firſt gain the Londoners to his intereſt, he ſummoned a folkmote, which was held at St. Paul's croſs the day before valentine's day in the year 1260, where he ordered every citizen more than twelve years of age to be ſworn, before the mayor and aldermen, to be true and faithful to their king and his heirs, and enjoined the mayor always to have a number of armed men in readineſs to ſuppreſs any commotions in, or attempts upon the city.

The next year Henry renewed his precaution, and after having the city wall, together with the fortifications of the Tower of London repaired, he, a third time, ſwore the citizens to adhere to him, and then ſent a powerful body of guards into the city, and ordered proclamation to be made, that he would maintain all perſons that would enter into his ſervice.

All this management was nearly overturned by an injudicious ſeizure of ſeveral ſhips loaded with corn, by the conſtable of the Tower, which ſo greatly irritated the citizens, that they were with great difficulty appeaſed; however, it was determined by the chief juſtice Baſſet, that the keeper of the Tower ſhould, in future, come to the market in the city to purchaſe corn for the king and the inhabitants of the Tower, and that it ſhould be ſold to him for two pence in the quarter leſs than the aſſize fixed by the mayor.

A quarrel happening on the ninth of November following, between a chriſtian and a jew, in the church of St. Mary Cole, at the corner of the Old Jury in the Poultry, the latter dangerouſly wounded the former, and attempted to eſcape, but being purſued, he was overtaken and ſtabbed; and the mob, in the height of their fury, plundered and deſtroyed the houſes of ſeveral other jews.

The year following, the river Thames was frozen over in ſuch a manner, that not only men, women, and children, paſſed over it, but it became a highway for the heavieſt carriages.

In the year 1262, a cauſe was tried between the Londoners and the abbot of Weſtminſter, when it appeared by the verdict of the jury, which conſiſted of twelve knights of the county of Middleſex, that the ſheriff of London had a right to enter the town of Weſtminſter, and all the houſes in Middleſex belonging to the abbot, and to diſtrain his tenants in caſe of non-appearance on a proper ſummons.

Prince Edward returning from Wales in the year 1263, repaired to the temple of the knights templars, which he broke open, and took from their treaſury the ſum of ten thouſand pounds; at which the citizens were ſo highly irritated, that they inſtantly took to their arms, and aſſaulted and plundered the houſes of lord Gray and divers other courtiers, and unanimouſly reſolved to join the barons, who, being informed, that the king had violated his oath made to them at Oxford, were raiſing a powerful army.

A meſſenger arriving, at the ſame time, from the barons, to know if the Londoners would join them, the mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas, carried the letter to the king, who then held his court in the Tower of London, and who directly aſked the mayor his opinion, as to the meaſures proper to be taken. The mayor deſired he might be permitted to conſult his brother citizens, which requeſt not being complied with, he told the king, "that he and his brethren, the aldermen and commonalty of London had been frequently ſworn "to obey all ſuch ordinances as had been made to "the honour of God, the intereſt of the king, and "the good of the kingdom; which oaths they "thought themſelves obliged in conſcience to "keep; and that to prevent any further miſunderſtanding between him and his nobility, on "account of foreigners reſiding in London, they "had taken a reſolution to expel all aliens from "the city."

To this the king made no reply, conſcious that the preſent period was a very improper one to ſhew any kind of reſentment; and the mayor, on his return, gave the barons a particular account of the whole tranſaction.

While theſe affairs were in agitation, it was thought a point of prudence that the city ſhould be well guarded; upon which a ſtrong guard was appointed in the day time, and in the night time there was a regular patrol of horſe and foot guards.

A ſet of thieves, taking advantage of this circumſtance, pretended to be a part of the foot guard, and entering the houſes of many of the citizens, with the plea of ſearching for ſtrangers, committed a great number of robberies. To prevent theſe practices, a regular watch was appointed in every ward; and the barons were admitted into the city ſoon afterwards.

Hereupon the king concluded a treaty with the barons and citizens, in which he engaged to abide by the ſtatutes made at Oxford; ſoon after which he removed from the Tower to Weſtminſter, and ſent a meſſage to the mayor and citizens of London, in which he enjoined them to preſerve the peace of the metropolis.

But the barons, with a view to ingratiate themſelves ſtill farther, into the good opinion of the Londoners, undertook to procure the king's charter to confirm all their ancient liberties, and to grant them ſuch farther privileges, as they thought might contribute to the proſperity of the city.

In this, however, the barons engaged for more than they could perform; for Henry had no other view in making his laſt conceſſions, than to gain time to ſtrengthen his party, which he ſoon effected, by prevailing with ſome of the barons to eſpouſe his cauſe.

Affairs were in this ſituation, when the citizens, reſolved to ſubmit no longer to the arbitrary will of ſo deſpotic a monarch, marched into Lambeth Fields to give him battle: but it was there agreed by both parties, that Lewis, king of France, ſhould arbitrate the matters in diſpute between them.

During the interval in which they waited for the determination of the French monarch, it happened, in the week preceding Eaſter, in the year 1264, that a jew having demanded more than

than legal intereſt for the loan of twenty ſhillings for a week, the populace aſſembled in all parts of the city, attacked the jews with ſo diabolical a rage, that above five hundred of them were moſt inhumanly murdered, their ſynagogue and their houſes deſtroyed, and thoſe who eſcaped through the humanity of particular perſons, were ſecured in the Tower of London from farther inſult.

The French king having given his award in favour of Henry, the barons accuſed Lewis of partiality, had immediate recourſe to arms, and eaſily engaged the populace of London to embark in the ſame cauſe; and theſe imagining that ſome of the aldermen and principal citizens were in the intereſt of the king, they uſurped the government of the city, re-choſe Thomas Fitz-Thomas for mayor, and engaged to take up arms on a ſignal given by the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's.

The conſtable of the Tower, with a body of men under his command, having joined the citizens, they marched to Iſleſworth, where they deſtroyed the palace of the king of the Romans; and on their return pulled down the king's ſummer houſe in the neighbourhood of Weſtminſter.

Theſe feats being atchieved, they returned in triumph to the city, joined the earl of Leiceſter, and marched, under his command, to give battle to the king: but his majeſty retreated into Kent, where he prevailed upon the cinque ports to ſend a number of ſhips to block up the river Thames, ſo as to prevent the port of London from receiving a ſupply of proviſions or merchandize.

The forces under the command of the earl of Leiceſter, together with a great body of Londoners, immediately marched in purſuit of the king; and encamping at a place called Flexenwith, in Suſſex, within five miles of the royal army, diſpatched the biſhops of London and Worceſter, to propoſe terms of accommodation.

Henry rejecting their propoſals with diſdain, a battle enſued, in which prince Edward, with the troops under his command, attacked that wing of the army which conſiſted of Londoners, who being altogether undiſciplined, were ſoon put to flight.

Prince Edward purſued them four miles, making a terrible ſlaughter; but this injudicious conduct occaſioned the royal army to be totally routed; and the earl of Leiceſter took the king of England, the king of the Romans, and prince Edward priſoners.

Leiceſter now preſuming to uſurp the government into his own hands, his party were ſo greatly diſguſted that many of them joined that of the king; and prince Edward making his eſcape from impriſonment, marched againſt Leiceſter, and gave him battle, in which the earl and one of his ſons were killed.

About Chriſtmas the king ſummoned a parliament to meet at Weſtminſter, who were ſo extremely ſubſervient to the will of his majeſty, that they made a law, ordaining, "that the city "of London, for its late rebellion, ſhould be "diveſted of its liberties, its poſts and chains "taken away, and its principal citizens impri-"ſoned, and left to the mercy of the king."

Notwithſtanding the paſſing of this law, ſome of the citizens were for defending themſelves to the laſt extremity; but the fears of the majority prevailing over their courage, it was finally reſolved to ſubmit themſelves to the king's clemency.

In conſequence of this reſolution, an inſtrument in writing was drawn up, to which the ſeal of the city was affixed, and after great application had been made, the king determined to accept their ſubmiſſion, and gave his ſafe-conduct to the mayor, aldermen, and forty of the principal citizens, to attend him at Windſor.

The citizens, conſidering this ſafe-conduct as a full ſecurity to their perſons, repaired to Windſor, where they were treated with great indignity, and committed to the care of the conſtable of the caſtle, who confined them in a large tower, where they were very meanly accommodated.

On the evening of the following day they were all removed to lodgings prepared for them, except Fitz-Thomas, the mayor, Michael Tony, Stephen Buckerell, Thomas Pywelldon, and John Fleet, who being conſidered as ringleaders in the late rebellion, were, notwithſtanding their ſafe-conduct, delivered to prince Edward, to be dealt with as he ſhould think proper; and by his orders they were cloſely confined in priſon, till they paid what was demanded for their ranſom.

His majeſty having diſmiſſed the city magiſtrates from their offices, appointed Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hertford, John de Baliol, Roger de Leyburn, and Roger de Walerand, guardians of this city; and iſſued a writ to them, in which he recited, that "Whereas the mayor, ci-"tizens, and whole community of London, had "ſubmitted themſelves, both as to their lives "and limbs, together with their lands, tenements, "and eſtates to the king's mercy, they were to "cauſe proclamation to be made, that his peace "ſhould be kept in the city and parts adjacent. "Given at Windſor the ſixth of October."

Not content with this, his majeſty ſeized on the eſtates of many of the chief citizens, and gave to his domeſtics their houſes, moveable effects, lands and chattels. He likewiſe cauſed the ſons of other citizens to be impriſoned in the Tower, as a ſecurity of the good behaviour of their parents; and he detained four of the richeſt citizens, among whom was Thomas Fitz-Thomas, priſoners at Windſor, till they purchaſed their liberty at a moſt exorbitant price.

The unfortunate citizens, wearied out with theſe continual oppreſſions, and dreading ſtill greater and more accumulated miſeries, moſt humbly addreſſed themſelves to the king, and beſought him to name a ſum which he would accept, as a full token of his reconciliation, and a remiſſion of all paſt offences.

The tyrant demanded ſixty thouſand marks; an immenſe ſum at that period of time! but this the Londoners declared themſelves unable to pay, without involving many innocent families in ruin; and therefore intreated the king to lower his demands to ſuch a ſum as they ſhould be able to collect for him.

At length Henry agreed to accept twenty thouſand marks, as a full reſtitution for all offences; and the citizens having given ſecurity for

for the payment of this ſum, the king granted them the following charter of remiſſion.

" Henry by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" lord of Ireland, and duke of Guyan, to all
" men greeting.

" Know ye, that in conſideration of twenty
" thouſand marks, paid to us by our citizens
" of London, as an atonement for their great
" crimes and miſdemeanours committed againſt
" us, our royal conſort, our royal brother Ri-
" chard, king of the Romans, and our dear ſon
" Edward: That we have and do by theſe pre-
" ſents remit, forgive, and acquit, for us and our
" heirs, the citizens of London and their heirs,
" of all crimes and treſpaſſes whatſoever; and
" that the ſaid citizens, as formerly, ſhall enjoy
" all their rights and liberties; and that from
" Chriſtmas laſt they ſhall and may receive the
" rents and profits of all their lands and tene-
" ments whatſoever: And alſo, that the ſaid
" citizens ſhall have all the goods and chattels
" of ſuch criminals, as have or ſhall be indicted
" on account of the late rebellion; except the
" goods and chattels of the perſons already men-
" tioned, which we have given to our ſon Ed-
" ward; and alſo, all the lands and tenements
" that ſhall eſcheat to us, by reaſon of the fore-
" ſaid rebellion. And we likewiſe grant, that
" all the citizens confined in our ſeveral priſons
" ſhall be diſcharged; except thoſe given as
" pledges to our ſon Edward for his priſoners,
" and thoſe for citizens that are fled. In witneſs
" whereof we have made theſe letters patents.

" Witneſs myſelf at Northampton, the tenth
" day of January, in the fiftieth year of
" our reign."

Hereupon the king, on the day following, ſigned a warrant for the diſcharge of all the priſoners not excepted in the pardon above recited; and two ſeneſchals whom his majeſty had appointed to govern the city, being diſmiſſed, the citizens made choice of William Fitz-Richard for mayor, and Thomas le Ford, and Gregory de Rockeſly were choſen ſheriffs.

CHAPTER XI.

The citizens collect the twenty thouſand marks for the king. Conteſted election of a mayor. London ſurprized by the earl of Glouceſter. Matters accommodated between the king and the earl, and an important charter granted to the citizens of London. The ſheriffs or bailiffs account of profits ariſing to the king in the city. A deſperate battle by night, between the Goldſmiths, Merchant-Taylors, and other citizens. A ſevere froſt in 1269, *and exceſſive rains in the year following. A dreadful famine. Several perſons killed by the falling of the ſteeple of Bow-church.*

THE government of the city being thus ſettled, and affairs beginning to wear a more favourable aſpect than they had done for a conſiderable time paſt, the citizens loſt no time in collecting the twenty thouſand marks which they had engaged to pay to the king: when not only the houſe-holders, but lodgers and ſervants were aſſeſſed towards raiſing this ſum; and many perſons, unable to bear the weight of this tax, were diſfranchiſed.

Not long after this, the king iſſued an order for the payment of three-pence per day to each of the keepers of the ſeven gates of this city.

In the year 1267, the citizens preſented an humble petition to the king, for permiſſion to chuſe two bailiffs, to take the cuſtody of London and the county of Middleſex; which being accepted, his majeſty ordered the barons of the exchequer to admit the ſaid bailiffs, when regularly preſented to them; upon which the Londoners made choice of two of their fellow citizens, who took an oath of fidelity to the king, and to the citizens of London.

In the year abovementioned, there was a violent diſpute between the magiſtrates and the common citizens reſpecting the election of a mayor; when a folkmote being held on the occaſion, the aldermen and the principal citizens were for electing Allen Souche to that office; but the inferior people declared for Thomas Fitz-Thomas, tho' he was not yet diſcharged from his confinement at Windſor.

At length, Souche's party, being ſupported by the court, carried the election by force, and ſeizing many of their opponents, committed them to priſon; whereupon Souche was declared duly elected.

In the ſame year likewiſe, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, together with many of the barons, having raiſed a numerous army, under pretence of aſſiſting the king in a war againſt France, but in reality favouring the deſigns of a number of rebels in the Iſle of Ely; the earl procured the regent's permiſſion to quarter a part of his forces in the city of London.

The forces had been thus ſtationed but a ſhort time, before the earl began to diſcover his real intentions, and a ſtrong party of the rebels arriving in Southwark, he then threw off the maſk at once.

Hereupon the magiſtrates drew up the drawbridge, and ſhut the gates of the city: but the earl took the keys from the mayor, and delivered them to perſons attached to his cauſe; ſo that the rebels had free admiſſion into the city, and the citizens were ſo alarmed that many of them abſconded; whereupon the earl immediately ſeized their effects, and began to ſecure the city by additional fortifications.

The populace now ſecured the perſons of ſuch

of the aldermen as were known to be in the intereſt of the king, committed them to priſon, and divided their effects among themſelves. They likewiſe degraded the mayor and ſheriffs, and choſe others in their ſtead.

Matters were in this ſituation when the earl of Glouceſter inveſted the Tower of London; but he was vigorouſly oppoſed by the pope's legate, and a great number of jews who had retired thither for ſecurity.

This oppoſition gave time to the king, who was then at Cambridge, to march to the relief of the Tower, with an army of thirty thouſand French and Scots, which his ſon Edward had raiſed.

The king taking Windſor in his way to London, halted at that place; when the idea of his majeſty's near approach ſo terrified the earl of Glouceſter that he made propoſals of accommodation. Theſe, however, the king rejected with diſdain; upon which a day was appointed to decide the affair by a battle on Hounſlow Heath.

The king and his army attended at the appointed place; but their opponents not making their appearance, his majeſty marched towards London, and wheeling to the eaſt, encamped near Stratford, from whence he attempted to aſſault the city, at ſeveral different times, for the ſpace of two months, but without effect.

In the interim, Glouceſter diſpatched different parties to ravage and lay waſte the counties of Kent and Surry, where they met with no oppoſition, and returned laden with booty.

They now repaired to Weſtminſter, where they did great damage to the abbey, broke the doors and windows of the king's palace, and ſeized upon his wine and the richeſt of his furniture.

Four of theſe banditti being taken, were diſcovered to be ſervants of the earl of Derby; upon which that nobleman ordered them to be tied up in ſacks, and thrown into the Thames, which ſentence was accordingly executed.

By this time the earl of Glouceſter was reduced to great extremities, his army being abſolutely in want of proviſions; ſo that he made a virtue of neceſſity, and by the interpoſition of the king of the Romans, at length accommodated all matters in diſpute between him and Henry, and the citizens of London were included in this accommodation.

Though Henry granted the Londoners a full pardon, yet he inſiſted upon their paying a thouſand marks to the king of the Romans, for the damage they had heretofore done to his palace at Iſleſworth.

The behaviour of the citizens in the late tranſactions being eſteemed rather the effect of compulſion than choice, his majeſty in the year 1268 granted them the following charter.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, lord of Ireland, duke of Aquitain; to
" his archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls,
" barons, ſheriffs, juſtices, rulers, miniſters, and
" all bailiffs, and his faithful ſubjects, greeting.

" Know ye, that we have granted to our ci-
" tizens of London, for us and our heirs, whom
" of late we have received again into our grace
" and favour, after divers treſpaſſes and for-
" feitures of them and their commonalty to us
" made, for the which, both for life and mem-
" ber, and all other things belonging to the
" ſaid city, they have ſubmitted themſelves to
" our will; that none of them be compelled to
" plead out of the walls of the ſaid city, for
" any thing except foreign tenures, and except
" our monyers and officers, and except thoſe
" things which ſhall happen to be done againſt
" our peace, which, according to the common
" law of our realm, are wont to be determined
" in the parts where thoſe treſpaſſes were done;
" and except pleas concerning merchandizes,
" which are wont to be determined according to
" the law-merchant in boroughs and fairs, ſo
" yet notwithſtanding that thoſe plaints be de-
" termined in the boroughs and fairs, by four
" or five of the ſaid citizens of London, who
" ſhall be there preſent; ſaving to us the amer-
" ciaments in any wiſe coming, which they ſhall
" faithfully anſwer us and our heirs, upon pain
" of grievous forfeitures.

" We have alſo granted to our ſame citizens
" acquittal of murder in the ſaid city and in
" Portſoken; and that none of the ſaid citizens
" may wage battle; and that for the pleas be-
" longing to the crown, chiefly thoſe which may
" chance within the ſaid city and ſuburbs there-
" of, they may diſcharge themſelves according
" to the ancient cuſtom of the ſaid city; this
" notwithſtanding except, that upon the graves
" of the dead, for that which they ſhould have
" ſaid, if they had lived, it ſhall not be lawful
" preciſely to ſwear; but inſtead and place of
" thoſe deceaſed, which before their deaths, to
" diſcharge thoſe which for concerning the things
" belonging to the crown, were called and re-
" ceived, there may other free and lawful men
" be choſen, which may do and accompliſh that
" without delay, which by the deceaſed ſhould
" have been done, if they had lived; and that
" within the walls of the city and in Portſoken
" none may take lodgings by force, or delivery
" of the marſhal.

" We have alſo granted to our ſaid citizens
" throughout all our dominions, whereſoever
" they come to dwell with their merchandizes
" and things, and alſo throughout all the ſea
" ports as well as on this ſide as beyond the ſeas,
" they ſhall be free of all toll and laſtage, and of
" all cuſtoms, except every where our due and
" ancient cuſtom and prices of wines; that is
" to ſay, one tun before the maſt, and of one
" other behind the maſt, at twenty ſhillings
" the tun, to be paid in ſuch form as we and
" our anceſtors have been accuſtomed to have
" the ſaid prices; and if any in any of our
" lands, on this ſide or beyond the ſeas, or in
" the ports of the ſaid ſea, on this ſide or be-
" yond the ſeas, ſhall take of the men of Lon-
" don toll, or any cuſtom contrary to this our
" grant, (except the aforeſaid prices) after he
" ſhall fail of right, the ſheriff may take goods
" therefore at London.

" We have alſo granted to them, that the
" Huſtings might be kept in every week once
" the

" the week, and that only by one day; or as " notwithſtanding that thoſe things within the " ſame day cannot be determined, may continue " till next morning, and no longer; and that " right be holden to them for their lands and " Tenures within the ſame city, according to " the cuſtom of the ſaid city; ſo as nevertheleſs, " that as well foreigners as others may make " their attorneys, as well in pleading as defend- " ing, as elſewhere in our courts; and they " may not be queſtioned as miſkenning in any " their pleas; that is to ſay, if they have not " declared altogether well; and of all their debts " which were lent at London, and promiſes there " made, pleas be there holden, according to the " juſt and ancient cuſtom.

" Furthermore, we do alſo grant, toward the " amendment of the aforeſaid city, that all be " quit of childwite and jereſgive, and from " ſcotale; ſo that our ſheriffs of London, nor " any other bailiff, ſhall not make any ſcotale: " and alſo, that the ſaid citizens may juſtly have " and hold their lands, tenures or premiſes; " and alſo their debts, whoſoever do owe them; " and that no merchant or other do meet with " any merchant coming by land or by water, " with their merchandizes or victuals, towards " the city, to buy or ſell again, 'till they come " to the ſaid city, and there have put the ſame " to ſale, upon the forfeiture of the things " brought, and pain of impriſonment; from " whence he ſhall not eſcape without great " puniſhment; and that none ſhew out their " wares to ſell, who owe any cuſtom, 'till the " cuſtom thereof be levied, without great pu- " niſhment, and upon pain of forfeiture of all " that commodity, of him that happens to " do otherwiſe: and that no merchant, ſtranger, " or other, may buy or ſell any wares, which " ought to be weighed or troned, unleſs by our " beams or trone, upon forfeiture of the ſaid " wares.

" Moreover, thoſe debts, which of their " contracts or loans ſhall be due unto them, " may cauſe to be enrolled in our exchequer, " for the more ſurety of them upon the recog- " nizance of thoſe who ſhall ſtand bound unto " them in the ſaid debts: ſo as nevertheleſs, " that no debts be enrolled upon the recogni- " zance of any perſon who is not there known; " or unleſs it be manifeſted concerning his perſon " by the teſtimony of ſix or four lawful men, " who be ſufficient to anſwer as well for the debt " as for the damages, which any may have of " ſuch recognizances, if the ſame happen to be " falſly done under their names: And for every " pound to be enrolled in the exchequer, one " penny to be paid to our uſe, for the charge " of ſuſtentation of thoſe which muſt attend to " ſuch enrolling: Theſe liberties and free cuſ- " toms we grant to them, to hold to them and " their heirs, ſo long as they ſhall well and " faithfully behave themſelves to us and our " heirs, together with all their juſt and reaſon- " able cuſtoms, which in time of us and our " predeceſſors heretofore they have had, as well " for manner of pleading of their tenures, debts, " and promiſes, as for all other cauſes whatſo- " ever, concerning both them and the ſame " city: So long as the cuſtoms be not contrary " to right, law and juſtice; ſaving in all " things the liberty of the church of Weſtmin- " ſter to the abbots and monks of the ſame " place, to them granted by the charters of us " and our predeceſſors, kings of England: but, " as touching our jews and merchant ſtrangers, " and other things out of our foreſaid grant " touching us or our ſaid city, we and our heirs " ſhall provide as to us ſhall ſeem expedient.

" Theſe being witneſſes; Richard king of " Almain, our brother; Edward our firſt " ſon; Roger of Mortimer; Roger de Clif- " ford; Roger Leybourn; Robert Watrand; " Robert Aquiln. Mi. Godfrey; Gifford our " chancellor; Walter de Merton; John " Cheſhil, archdeacon of London; John " de la Lind; William de Aette, and " others. Given by our hand at Weſtmin- " ſter, the twenty-ſixth day of March, in " the two and fiftieth year of our reign."

His majeſty, by the above-recited charter, grants a remiſſion of all paſt offences, confirms all their ancient privileges except the chuſing of their magiſtrates, and prohibits the foreſtalling of the markets, under ſevere penalties.

Soon after this, his majeſty iſſued his precept to Allen Souche the mayor, to preſent to him ſix perſons eligible to the office of ſheriff, two of whom, viz. Walter Harvey and William de Durham, were appointed to that office by the name of bailiffs.

The ſaid bailiffs having delivered to the king an account of the profits ariſing to his majeſty in the city for the ſpace of half a year, we ſhall ſubjoin it as a curioſity, as we find it in *Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer*.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the amount of tronages (the king's weigh-houſe) and petty ſtrandages. —	97	13	11
By the amount of cuſtoms of all ſorts of foreign merchandizes, together with the iſſues of divers paſſages — — — — —	75	6	10
By the metage of corn, and cuſtoms at Billingſgate — —	5	18	7
By the cuſtoms of fiſh, &c. brought to London-bridge-Street — —	7	0	2
By the iſſue of the field and bars of Smithfield — —	4	7	6
By toll raiſed at the city gates, and duties on the river of Thames, weſtward of the bridge	8	13	2
By ſtallages, duties ariſing from the markets of Weſtcheap, Graſs Chirche and Wool Chirchehawe, and annual ſcottage of the butchers of London —	42	0	6
By the produce of Queenhithe — — — —	17	9	2
By the chattels of foreigners, forfeited for trading in the city, contrary to the laws and cuſtoms thereof — — — — —	10	11	0
By places and perquiſites within the city — — —	86	5	9
By the produce of the Waidarii and Ambiani of Corbye and Neele, French merchants of thoſe towns — — — —	9	6	8
Sum total	364	13	2½

In

In the ſame year, 1268, a violent diſpute ariſing between the company of Goldſmiths and that of the Merchant-Taylors; and ſeveral other companies taking part with one or the other, their paſſions were at length ſo inflamed, that more than five hundred people, completely armed, aſſembled in the night, and engaged with ſuch fury, that many perſons were killed and wounded of both parties: nor did the battle ceaſe, till the ſheriffs, having raiſed a conſiderable body of the citizens, ſeized ſeveral of the combatants; thirteen of whom being tried and convicted, received ſentence of death, and ſuffered accordingly.

The year 1269 is remarkable for an uncommon ſevere froſt, which beginning in the month of November, continued till the month of February, during almoſt all which time the navigation was ſo totally obſtructed, that no ſhips could ſail up the Thames, and foreign merchandize was brought to London by land, from the ſeveral ſea-ports.

In the year 1270 the rains were ſo exceſſive that the fruits of the earth were in a great meaſure deſtroyed, and the river Thames breaking down and overflowing its banks in many places, did inconceivable damage both to houſes and land.

The conſequence of theſe inundations were ſeverely felt; for wheat raiſed to the enormous price of ſix pounds eight ſhillings the quarter,* and the famine at length raged to ſuch an aſtoniſhing degree, that, if the authority of ancient writers may be relied on, many of the poorer people were reduced to the dreadful neceſſity of eating their own children.

At the latter end of this year many people unfortunately loſt their lives, by the ſudden falling of the ſteeple of the church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapſide.

CHAPTER XII.

The death of king Henry III. *and the commencement of the reign of Edward* I. *Animoſities among the Citizens reſpecting the choice of a mayor. Orders for fixing the prices of proviſions. The Jews forbidden the practice of uſury. The mayor of London appointed an ambaſſador. An earthquake. The foundation of the convent of Black-friars. Firſt ordinance of the common-council of London. Jews executed for diminiſhing coin. Letters patent granted to receive a toll for repairing London-bridge. Extinction of the kings of Wales. Murder of Lawrence Ducket. The mayor degraded. Murders and robberies frequent in the city. Regulations for preſerving the peace of the city. Foreigners permitted to ſettle in London. King Edward's brief relative to Bartholomew fair. Writ directed by the king to the mayor and aldermen in favour of the clergy. Edward by a charter confirms many antient privileges to the citizens. Prices of meat and poultry. Firſt recorder of London. The uſe of ſea coal prohibited.*

PRINCE Edward having undertaken an expedition to the holy land, he there received advice of the death of his father, Henry the third, who departed this life at Weſtminſter, on the twentieth of November 1272, after an oppreſſive and inglorious reign of more than fifty-ſix years.

On being made acquainted with the death of Henry, the young king immediately diſpatched letters to the mayor, ſheriffs, and citizens of London, in which he recited many injuries his ſubjects had ſuſtained from the Flemiſh; he therefore ordered proclamation to be made that no Fleming ſhould be permitted to reſide in London, on the penalty of forfeiting his whole effects.

His majeſty likewiſe directed the magiſtrates carefully to preſerve the peace of the city during his abſence, which he promiſed to make as ſhort as poſſible; and not having the ſeal of England with him, that of the king of Sicily was affixed to theſe diſpatches.

The citizens were ſo pleaſed with having been honoured with theſe letters from their ſovereign, that on his majeſty's return to England, he was received into London with the utmoſt pomp and magnificence; the fronts of the houſes being adorned with the richeſt tapeſtry and ſilks; the wealthy citizens ſcattered gold and ſilver among the populace, and the conduits were ſupplied with a variety of the moſt delicious wines.

From ſuch appearances the public entertained hopes of enjoying great eaſe and happineſs under their new ſovereign: but their pleaſing dream was ſoon at an end; for on the choice of the next mayor, there aroſe ſuch a diſſention among them, as might have had the moſt fatal conſequences, if they had been ruled by a monarch more diſpoſed to arbitrary meaſures than Edward appears to have been.

In this caſe, however, the king only interpoſed ſo far as to appoint a cuſtos of the city, till the paſſions of the contending parties ſhould ſubſide.

By this appointment the citizens began to ſee the ill conſequences that might ariſe from their civil diſſentions, as they might at any time furniſh the king with a plauſible pretence for interfering in the government of the city.

* This ſum is equal to above ſixty pounds for a quarter of wheat at this time!

They

They therefore unanimouſly made choice of Walter Harvey for mayor, who was the very man that the populace had propoſed at firſt: but ſoon finding that Harvey was a man of bad character, they, in the year following, degraded him from the office of alderman, declared him incapable of being a member of the city council, and obliged him to give ſecurity for his good behaviour during life.

The iniquitous practices of engroſſing and foreſtalling, being now carried to the moſt enormous height, it became neceſſary to provide laws againſt all who ſhould be found guilty; and in particular againſt the bakers who accuſtomed themſelves to make bread ſhort of weight, and the millers who ſold their meal by a ſhort meaſure.

The legiſlator having paſſed laws for the redreſs of theſe grievances, the king iſſued his orders for the mayor and ſheriffs of London to enforce them, and to regulate the prices of the various kinds of proviſions, and particularly of poultry and fiſh, which were the articles that were chiefly engroſſed.

By theſe laws the baker was to forfeit his bread for the firſt offence, to ſuffer impriſonment for the ſecond, and to be impilloried for the third.

The puniſhment ordained for the miller who ſhould be convicted of offending againſt the ſtatute, was to be carried through certain ſtreets of the city, in a tumbrel or duſt cart, expoſed to the contempt of the people.

In obedience to theſe laws, the magiſtrates of the city publiſhed an ordinance to the following purpoſe. "By the command of the lord the king, "and with the aſſent and conſent of the gentlemen of the kingdom, and citizens aforeſaid, "it is ordained that no huckſter of fowl (or "poulterer) go out of the city to meet them "that bring poultry into the city, to make any "buying from them; but buy in the city, after "the buyers of the lord the king, of the barons, "and of the citizens, have bought and had what "ſhall be needful for them, namely, after three "o'clock, and not before."

After this hour the following proviſions were to be ſold at the undermentioned prices:

	s.	*d.*	*qrs.*
The beſt hen, at —— ——	0	3	2
The beſt pullet at — —	0	1	3
The beſt capon, at ——	0	2	0
The beſt gooſe, from Eaſter to Whitſunday —— ——	0	5	0
Ditto, from Eaſter to St. Peter *ad vincula*	0	4	0
Ditto, at all other times of the year, at	0	3	0
The beſt wild gooſe, at ——	0	4	0
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	1	0
The beſt mallard, at ——	0	3	2
The beſt cercel, at ——	1	6	0
The beſt wild duck, at ——	0	1	3
The beſt partridge, at ——	0	3	2
The beſt begaters, four for ——	0	1	0
The beſt larks, a dozen for ——	0	1	0
The beſt pheaſant, at ——	0	4	0
The beſt boter, at —— ——	0	6	0
The beſt heron, at ——	0	6	0
The beſt corlune, at ——	0	3	0
The beſt plover, at ——	0	1	0

	s.	*d.*	*qrs.*
The beſt ſwan, at ——	3	0	0
The beſt crane, at ——	3	0	0
The beſt peacock, at ——	1	0	0
The beſt coney, with the ſkin, at	0	4	0
One ditto without the ſkin, at ——	0	3	0
The beſt hare without the ſkin, at	0	3	2
The beſt kid, from Chriſtmas to Lent, at	0	10	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	6	0
The lamb, from Chriſtmas to Lent	0	6	0
Ditto, at other times of the year	0	4	0

It was alſo ordained, "that no huckſter of fiſh, "[or fiſhmonger] who ſells fiſh again to others, "go out to meet thoſe that bring or carry fiſh to "the city, to make a foreſtall thence; nor have "any partnerſhip with a ſtranger who brings fiſh "from the ſea to the city: but let them ſeek for "fiſh in their own ſhips; and permit foreigners to bring it, and to ſell when they are "come, in their own ſhips. Becauſe, by ſuch "partnerſhip, they who are of the city, when "they cannot ſell as they will, lay it up in cellars, and ſell dearer than the ſtrangers would "do, if they came without partnerſhip, and "knew not where they might be harboured: "nor let them buy any thing in the city, until "the king's ſervants, &c. have bought, and not "before three o'clock. And if they who have "bought fiſh, ſhall come after three o'clock, let "them not ſell that day; but let them ſell on "the morrow morning. And if they expect "more, let the fiſh be taken into the lord the "king's hands: and let them keep no fiſh, except ſalt-fiſh, beyond the ſecond day of their "coming; which, if it happen to be found, let "them loſe their fiſh, and be at the mercy of "the lord the king. [to fine them.]"

The order for the ſale of fiſh was as follows:

	s.	*d.*	*qrs.*
The beſt plaiſe, at ——	0	1	2
The beſt ſoles, the dozen, at ——	0	3	0
The beſt freſh mulvel, at ——	0	3	0
The beſt ſalt mulvel, at ——	0	3	0
The beſt haddock, at ——	0	2	0
The beſt barkey, at ——	0	4	0
The beſt mullet, at ——	0	2	0
The beſt conger, at ——	1	0	0
The beſt turbet, at ——	0	6	0
The beſt dorac, at ——	0	5	0
The beſt bran, ſard, and betule, at	0	3	0
The beſt mackarel, in Lent, at	0	1	0
Ditto, out of Lent, at ——	0	0	2
The beſt gurnard, at ——	0	1	0
The beſt freſh merlings, four for	0	1	0
The beſt powdered ditto, twelve for	0	1	0
The beſt pickled herrings, twenty for	0	1	0
The beſt freſh herrings, before Michaelmas, ſix for ——	0	1	0
Ditto, after ditto, twelve for,	0	1	0
The beſt Thames, or Severn lamprey, at	0	4	0
The beſt buge, ſtock-fiſh, at —	0	1	0
The beſt mulvil ſtock-fiſh, at	0	0	3
The beſt croplings, three at	0	1	0
The beſt freſh oyſters, a gallon for	0	2	0
The beſt freſh ſalmon, from Chriſtmas to Eaſter at ——	5	0	0

	s.	d.	qrs.
Ditto, after ditto, at ——	3	0	0
A piece of rumb, groſs and fat, at	0	4	0
The beſt new pickled balenes, the pound	0	2	0
Ditto of the preceding year, the pound, at ——	0	1	0
The beſt ſea hog, at ——	6	8	0
The beſt eels, a ſtrike, or a quarter of an hundred —— ——	0	2	0
The beſt lampreys, in winter, the hundred at —— ——	0	8	0
Ditto, at other times, the hundred at	0	6	0
The beſt ſmelts, the hundred, at —	0	1	0
The beſt roche, in ſummer, at ——	0	1	0
Ditto, at other times —— ——	0	0	2
The beſt lucy, at —— ——	6	8	0
The beſt lamprey of Nauntes, at firſt	1	4	0
Ditto, a month after, at —— ——	0	8	2
The Thames or Severn ditto, towards Eaſter, at —— ——	0	2	0

In the year 1275, it was ordained by act of parliament, that no jews ſhould follow the practice of uſury, and that for the future all uſurers ſhould wear a badge on their breaſt, or immediately quit the kingdom.

In the ſame year the mayor of London being appointed the king's ambaſſador beyond the ſeas, his majeſty entruſted the government of London to four perſons of eminence who were recommended by their brother citizens.

About this time a moſt terrible earthquake happened, which threw down many houſes and churches in London, damaged many others, and extended its dreadful effects to many other parts of the kingdom.

In this ſame year, 1275, Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by licence from the crown, founded the convent of preaching friars, commonly called Black-friars, which was erected partly out of the ruins of a part of the city wall taken down on that occaſion, and partly out of the ſtones of the tower of Mount-Fitchet, which was likewiſe pulled down to make way for the building the ſaid convent.

The king likewiſe commanded the citizens to erect a new wall, to run weſtward from Ludgate, behind the houſes to Fleet-ditch, and then ſouth as far as the Thames; and at the head of this wall to erect a tower for his majeſty's reception.

Towards the expence of completing this work, king Edward granted the city a duty to be raiſed on ſeveral kinds of merchandize for the ſpace of three years; and ſent them the following letter ſoon afterwards.

" Whereas we have granted you, for aid of " the work of the walls of our city, and the " cloſure of the ſame, divers cuſtoms of vend- " ible things, coming to the ſaid city, to be " taken for a certain time; we command you, " that you cauſe to be finiſhed the wall of the " ſaid city, now begun near the manſion of the " friars preachers, and a certain good and " comely tower at the head of the ſaid wall, " within the water of the Thames there, wherein " we may be received and tarry with honour, " to our eaſe and ſatisfaction in our comings " there, out of the pence taken and to be taken " of the ſaid cuſtoms, &c.

" Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the eighth " day of July, in the fourth year of my " reign."

It was ordained in the fifth year of this king's reign, that no market ſhould be held on London bridge, or in any other place, except ſuch as ſhould be by a common-council appointed. It was alſo ordered that no perſon ſhould go to Southwark to buy wares, which might be purchaſed in the city. This is the firſt ordinance of common-council relative to the order of holding of markets in the city of London.

In the year 1278, a great number of jews being convicted of clipping and diminiſhing the king's coin, the jews throughout England were ſeized and impriſoned in one day; and of thoſe apprehended in London, two hundred and eighty of both ſexes were executed.

London-bridge being in a very ruinous condition, the citizens, in the year 1281, procured letters patent of the king, empowering the bridge keeper to receive a toll of all ſuch perſons as ſhould paſs over it.

In the year 1282 the Anſeatic company of merchants were called upon to fulfil their engagements with reſpect to repairing Biſhopſgate, which was in a very ruinous ſituation; which demand of the city being rejected by the company, the affair was carried by writ into the exchequer, and the company were obliged to perform their agreement.

In the ſame year, upon the citizens paying to the king a conſiderable ſum of money, he granted them a pardon for every infringement they had made, contrary to their charters, to that time; and in the following year he granted letters patent for the repairing and incloſing the city.

This year, 1283, Llewellyn, the laſt Welſh prince who reigned in Wales, having loſt a battle, fled for ſafety to Bluith caſtle, where he was betrayed into the hands of Roger le Strange, who, taking him when he was not in the leaſt apprehenſion of danger, with a ſtroke of his broad ſword took off his head, at the moment he was railing againſt the Engliſh.

The head being directly ſent to Edward, he ordered it to be carried to London, and the citizens met the meſſenger who brought it, and conducted him into the city with drums and trumpets, and proceeded in grand cavalcade through Cheapſide, with the head fixed upon a lance with a chaplet or circle of ſilver; * it was then fixed for the remainder of the day upon the pillory in Cheapſide, and afterwards upon the tower of London, crowned with a wreath of ivy.

A moſt intenſe froſt happened the winter fol-

* According to an antient author, this was done by way of ſneer, the prince having been told by a Welſh fortune-teller, that his head ſhould one day paſs through Cheapſide adorned with a ſilver coronet.

lowing

lowing, at the breaking of which five arches of London-bridge were carried away.

In the year 1284, a goldſmith, named Lawrence Ducket, having wounded Ralph Crepin in Weſtcheap, (now Cheapſide) he fled for ſafety to Bow church, and concealed himſelf in the ſteeple; he was, however, ſurprized in the night by Crepin's friends, who hung him up in one of the windows in ſuch a poſition, that upon an inqueſt being taken on the body, the jury brought in their verdict *Felo de ſe*, and he was accordingly buried in a ditch; however, the murderers were at laſt informed againſt by a boy who had concealed himſelf in the church during the ſhocking tranſaction, and ſixteen men were hanged, and a woman, the perpetrator of it, was burnt alive: The body was dug up, put into a coffin, and decently buried.

In the year following the conduit in Cheapſide was built; and it was ordered that only an halfpenny ſhould be paid for grinding a quarter of wheat.

The ſame year the jewiſh ſynagogues in London were deſtroyed by command of John Peckham, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

At a time when the affairs of the city ſeemed to wear a moſt favourable aſpect, a diſguſt was unfortunately given to the lord treaſurer by the mayor, who refuſed to attend to give an account of the meaſures taken by him and the aldermen for the preſervation of the peace; and upon their attendance being inſiſted on, the mayor went to Barking church, where he delivered the city ſeal and the enſigns of mayoralty to Stephen Aſwy, and retired to the tower.

The treaſurer was ſo highly incenſed at this behaviour, that he ordered the mayor, together with many of the principal citizens to be taken into cuſtody, and committed to priſon; and Stephen Sandwich was by the king appointed cuſtos of London, in which office he remained only till the February following, when another perſon was appointed.

The pretence for degrading the mayor was, that he had connived at the unlawful practices of the bakers; and under colour of puniſhing them for offences, which every citizen knew had never been committed, for twelve years the city of London was without a mayor.

The city ſoon felt the ill effects of being deprived of its firſt magiſtrate; robberies, and even murders became frequent throughout the city and ſuburbs; which occaſioned the following regulations to be made. "That no ſtranger ſhould "wear a weapon nor be ſeen abroad after the "ringing of the corfeu-bell; that all taverns "and victualling-houſes ſhould be ſhut up after "the ringing of the ſaid bell; that no fencing-"ſchool ſhould be kept in the city; that the al-"dermen in their reſpective wards ſhould make "diligent ſearch for ſuch offenders, in order to "bring them to juſtice; that no perſon not free "of the city ſhould be ſuffered to reſide therein; "and that ſuch freemen as were ſuſpected, ſhould "give ſecurity for their good behaviour:" amongſt whom were Thomas Pywelldon and fifty-ſeven others, who were exiled for life.

A great number of foreign merchants were about this time permitted to ſettle in London, and obtained leave ſoon after to diſpoſe of their goods without employing a broker, which was as advantageous to them as diſadvantageous to the citizens; for before this time, they were obliged to keep in their lodgings, and their landlords, who were citizens, officiating as brokers, were very great gainers.

The foreigners, however, making uſe of many villainous practices, by which the fair traders were conſiderably hurt, many of them were apprehended and carried to priſon, and were obliged to pay large ſums for their enlargement.

In the fifteenth year of his reign, Edward commanded the court of exchequer to be removed to Guildhall, at which time it appeared, that the citizens were five hundred and thirty-eight pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, indebted to the king.

One of the ſheriffs of London carrying a priſoner to gaol in the year 1293, the mob ſeized on the priſoner and conveyed him away; for which offence, three perſons ſoon after had their hands cut off, at the ſtandard in Cheapſide, by the common hangman.

In the year 1295 Ralph Sandwich was again appointed cuſtos of the city, and a diſpute ariſing between him and the prior of St. Bartholomew's, relative to the profits ariſing from the fair of that name held in Smithfield, the cuſtos inſiſting that as the privileges of the city were forfeited, all the benefits ariſing therefrom muſt of courſe belong to the king: the affair coming to the knowledge of Edward, who was then at Durham, he ordered that the controverſy ſhould be determined by the barons, and his treaſurer, and the following brief was diſpatched to the cuſtos and ſheriffs of London, for that purpoſe:

"The lord the king hath commanded the "cuſtos and ſheriffs in theſe words: Edward, "by the grace of God, to the cuſtos and ſhe-"riffs of London, greeting: Whereas the prior "of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, in the ſu-"burbs of London, by the charter of our pro-"genitors, kings of England, and our confir-"mation, claimeth to have a certain fair there "every year, during three days, viz. on the "eve, on the day, and on the morrow of St. "Bartholomew the Apoſtle, with all liberties "and free cuſtoms belonging to the fair; a con-"tention hath ariſen between the ſaid prior and "you the ſaid cuſtos, which ſue for us, concern-"ing the uſe of the liberties of the ſaid fair, "and the free cuſtoms belonging to it: And "hindrance being made to the ſaid prior by you "the ſaid cuſtos, as the ſame prior aſſerteth, to "wit, concerning a moiety of the ſaid eve, and "of the whole morrow beforeſaid; concerning "which, we will, as well for us, as for the "foreſaid prior, that juſtice be done, as is fit, "before our treaſurer and barons of the exche-"quer, from the day of St. Michael next, for "one month. We command you, that ſufficient "ſecurity be taken of the ſaid prior, of reſtoring "to us the ſaid day the iſſues of the aforeſaid "fair, coming from the moiety of the aforeſaid "eve, and of the whole morrow, if the ſaid "prior cannot then ſhew ſomething for himſelf, "why the ſaid iſſues ought not to belong to us.

We

" We command you, that ye permit the ſame " prior, in the mean time, to receive the foreſaid " iſſues, in form aforeſaid. And you have there- " fore this brief.

" Witneſs myſelf at Dunelm, the ninth day " of Auguſt, in the twentieth year of our " reign."

Edward having been informed, that ſeveral of the clergy had been committed by the laity to the Tun, a priſon ſo called in Cornhill, on pretence of their having committed crimes of which they were entirely innocent, he ſhewed his diſapprobation of ſuch meaſures, by directing the following writ to the mayor and citizens.

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. Where- " as Richard Graveſend, biſhop of London, " hath ſhewed unto us, that by the great charter " of England, the church hath a privilege, that no " clerk ſhall be impriſoned by a layman, without " our commandment and breach of peace; which " notwithſtanding, ſome citizens of London, " upon mere ſpite, do enter in their watches into " clerk's chambers, and, like felons, do carry " them to the Tunney, which Henry de Walleys, " ſome time mayor, built for night-walkers. " Wherefore, we will that this our command- " ment be proclaimed in full huſtings; and that " no watch hereafter enter into any clerk's cham- " ber, under the forfeit of 20l. Dated at Car- " liſle, the 18th of March, in the 25th year of " our reign."

The citizens being highly offended at this mandate, a number of them aſſembled, broke open the tun, and ſuffered ſeveral of the priſoners to eſcape; for which behaviour they were peſonally puniſhed, and the city was fined twenty thouſand marks, which ſums the citizens were obliged to pay, together with three thouſand marks more, for which they obtained full confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges; for the king returning victorious from Scotland, and the citizens teſtifying their joy on the occaſion, he ordered the aldermen, together with the principal magiſtrates, to attend him on Eaſter Wedneſday at Weſtminſter, at which time and place he reſtored them the power of electing a mayor; and Henry Walleys being choſen into that office the Friday after, was preſented to the king at Fulham, the Wedneſday following, when he was very graciouſly received, and next day ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

A charter of confirmation of the rights and privileges of the citizens immediately followed the above act of royal favour, in which charter, among other things it is enacted.

" That whereas our ſaid citizens, by the char- " ters of our ſaid progenitors, have been ac- " cuſtomed hitherto to preſent every mayor, " whom they have choſen in the ſaid city yearly, " before the barons of the exchequer, (our pro- " genitor, or we not being at Weſtminſter) that " he may be admitted by the ſaid barons as mayor " for us, notwithſtanding that, at the next com- " ing of our progenitor or of us unto Weſtmin- " ſter or London, he may be preſented to our " progenitors, or to us, and ſo admitted mayor. " We, willing to ſhew more ample favour to the " ſaid citizens in that behalf, do grant to them " for us and our heirs, the mayor of the ſaid " city, when he ſhall be choſen by the ſaid citi- " zens, we, and our heirs, and our barons, not " being at Weſtminſter or at London, they may " or ſhall be preſented or admitted to and by the " conſtable of our Tower of London, yearly, " in ſuch ſort as before they were wont to be " preſented and admitted; ſo as nevertheleſs, " that, at the next coming of us or our heirs to " Weſtminſter or London, the ſaid mayor be " preſented to us or our heirs, and admitted for " mayor.

" And alſo, we have granted for us and our " heirs, to our ſaid citizens, that they and their " ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſaid city, be for " ever quit and free of pannage, pontage and " murage throughout all the realm, and all our " dominions: and that the ſheriffs of the ſaid " city, as often as it ſhall happen them to be " amerced in our court for any offence, they " ſhall be amerced according to the meaſure and " quantity of the offence, as other the ſheriffs of " our ſaid realm have been amerced for the like " offence.

" Wherefore we will, and ſtreightly charge and " command, for us and our heirs, that the ſaid " citizens and their ſucceſſors have all the liber- " ties, freedoms, quittals and free cuſtoms afore- " ſaid, and then may or ſhall uſe according to " our confirmation, renovation, and grants a- " foreſaid, for ever; as by the aforeſaid char- " ter (amongſt other things) more fully appear- " eth."

All which the king certified by the following brief to his officers of his exchequer:

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. to his " treaſurers and barons of the exchequer, greet- " ing. Whereas, for the good ſervice that our " beloved citizens of London have hitherto done " us, by our letters patent we have rendered and " reſtored to the ſame our foreſaid city, together " with the mayoralty, all their liberties (which " city, mayoralty and liberties we have long " ſince cauſed to be taken into our hands) to be " had and held to the ſame citizens, according to " their will, as freely and intirely as they had and " held them on the day of the ſaid taking them " away, as is contained more fully in our ſaid " letters: we command you, that ye permit the " ſame citizens to uſe and enjoy the liberties " which they have reaſonably uſed on the day of " the foreſaid taking, before you in the exche- " quer beforeſaid, according to the tenor of our " foreſaid Letters. Witneſs myſelf at York, " the eight and twentieth day of May, in the ſix " and twentieth year of our reign."

The additional privileges granted in this charter are 1. The mayor elect is to be preſented and admitted by the conſtable of the Tower of London, in

in the abſence of the king and the barons. 2. To be free and quit from pannage. * 3. To be likewiſe free from pontage. † 4. And to pay no murage. ‡

An order to the mayor and ſheriffs at London accompanied this brief, commanding them to puniſh perſonally ſuch bakers, brewers, and millers, as ſhould be found guilty of bad practices, and all malefactors, who were detected in carrying fire-arms about with them in the night; and to oblige millers to return flour according to the weight of grain given to them to be ground.

In the twenty-ſeventh year of this reign, on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, Elias Ruſſel was unanimouſly choſen, by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London, into the office of mayor of this city, and was ſworn, accordingly, and received by the conſtable of the Tower, (by the king's writ, directed for that purpoſe,) without the Tower gate.

An act of common-council was paſſed during this mayoralty, by conſent of the king and nobility, for regulating the prices of proviſions ſold in London, the butchers, poulterers, &c. having by fixing exorbitant prices upon their different commodities, greatly diſtreſſed the poorer ſort of the citizens: the following is the table of the prices the different ſorts of poultry were fixed at

	s.	*d.*	*qrs.*
A fat cock, at	0	1	2
Two pullets, at	0	1	2
A fat capon, at	0	2	2
A gooſe, at	0	4	0
A mallard, at	0	1	2
A partrich, at	0	1	2
A pheaſant, at	0	4	0
A heron, at	0	6	0
A plover, at	0	1	0
A ſwan, at	3	0	0
A crane, at	1	0	0
Two woodcocks, at	0	1	2
A fat lamb from Chriſtmas to Shrovetide	1	4	0
One ditto for all the year, at	0	4	0

A celebrated antiquary tells us, that in the thirtieth year of this king's reign, the prices of various ſorts of proviſions were as follows:

	s.	*d.*	*qrs.*
A quarter of wheat, at	4	0	0
A quarter of ground malt	3	4	0
A quarter of peaſe	2	6	0
A quarter of oats	2	0	0
A bull	7	6	0
A cow	6	0	0
A fat mutton	1	0	0
One ewe ſheep	0	8	0
A capon	0	2	0
A cock or hen	0	1	2

In the year 1304, Geoffrey de Hartilepole, alderman, was elected recorder of this city, which is the firſt account of a recorder of London we meet with in hiſtory.

The year following, the celebrated Scotch champion, Sir William Wallace, being taken priſoner, was, contrary to the laws of nature and of nations, put to an ignominious death in Smithfield for no other crime than defending his native land againſt the attempts of an inveterate enemy.

In the year 1306 the king conferred the order of knighthood on the young prince of Wales, on which occaſion the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, preſented his majeſty with the ſum of two thouſand pounds.

In the ſame year the brewers and dyers of London, and others whoſe profeſſions required the uſe of great quantities of ſea coals, burning great quantities of that article, the air was ſo infected by the ſmoke ariſing therefrom, that the health of the inhabitants was thought to be in danger; whereupon, at the requeſt of the nobility and gentry, the king iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly forbidding the uſe of ſea-coals: but little regard being paid to this proclamation, a commiſſion of oyer and terminer was appointed, to puniſh the delinquents, who were fined for the firſt offence, and had their furnaces and kilns deſtroyed for the ſecond.

* *Pannage* ſignifies a certain duty payable to the king, for the liberty of ſending ſwine or cattle to feed in any of his foreſts.

† *Pontage* was a duty paid for liberty to paſs over bridges with horſes, carts, or other carriages; or under them with barges, boats, &c. which duty was applied and put to the uſe of repairing the ſaid bridges.

‡ The term *murage* ſignifies a duty paid towards repairing or building the walls of the cities and towns throughout England.

CHAPTER XIII.

Edward II. *makes his public entry into London. Royal Mandate reſpecting the finiſhing the wall and tower near Ludgate. The king's debts diſcharged by the citizens. London exempted from being taxed as a royal demeſne, on lending the king a thouſand pound. Prices of proviſions regulated by parliament. Proclamation concerning the election of mayor and ſheriffs. The making of wheat into malt forbidden. Dreadful famine and peſtilence. The king's brief for revoking the regulation reſpecting the prices of proviſions. The citizens fined a thouſand marks for pulling down a mud wall. The city ſends repreſentatives to a parliament held at York. A ſtrong watch kept night and day in London. The two Spencers, favourites of the king, baniſhed. A charter exempting the citizens from ſerving the king in a military capacity out of the city. Two thouſand marks extorted from the city. The Londoners join the queen's party, which being ſucceſsful, the king is taken priſoner, and obliged to reſign the crown to his ſon.*

HAVING in the preceding chapter faithfully recorded every material tranſaction reſpecting this city, during the reign of Edward I. we now proceed to that of his ſon Edward II. who having married the princeſs Iſabella, daughter to the king of France, made a ſolemn entry into London, in the year 1308, and was received by the citizens with a degree of ſplendor and elegance, that ſufficiently teſtified their loyalty.

His majeſty being informed that part of the new city wall near Ludgate, and the Tower, which his father had ordered to be built at the extremity of the ſaid wall, were not finiſhed; a royal mandate was immediately iſſued to the mayor and citizens of London, enjoining them to loſe no time in compleating the ſaid buildings.

At the ſame time his majeſty granted the following charter, which will ſufficiently explain itſelf.

" Edward, the ſon of king Edward, &c. To " all, &c. Whereas Gregory de Rockeſley, our " mayor of London, and the other barons of the " ſaid city, at our inſtance, have commonly and " unanimouſly granted to the venerable father " Robert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his " aſſigns, two lanes, contiguous to his place of " caſtle baynard and the tower of Mountfichet, " to be ſtopped up for the enlarging of the fore- " ſaid place, and to encloſe them; while yet he " ſhall aſſign a like way to them, and as conve- " nient for the commonalty of the ſaid city. " And we, underſtanding from the foreſaid " mayor and barons of the ſaid city, that the " ſaid archbiſhop hath already prepared a better " way, and more convenient for the ſaid com- " monalty, than the foreſaid lanes were: we " to the ſaid archbiſhop and his aſſigns, for us " and our heirs, as much as in us is, do grant, " ratify, and confirm the foreſaid grant. So that " our ſaid barons of London, by occaſion of their " foreſaid grant, nor the archbiſhop, nor his " aſſigns, on account of the ſaid changing of " the ways, be accuſed or moleſted for time to " come before our juſtices itenerants at the Tower " of London, upon cauſe of perpreſture made of " the foreſaid lanes. In teſtimony whereof, &c. " Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the tenth day " of June, in the fourth year of our reign."

In the year 1311, the mayor and aldermen of London undertook to pay ſeveral debts which the king had contracted with the merchants in London, and others, for neceſſaries for the royal wardrobe and houſhold, amounting to about ſeventeen hundred pounds, and the king, in return, aſſigned to them, the farm of the city, together with other iſſues ariſing by aids, tallages, &c. to the amount of that ſum.

In the ſame year the mayor and aldermen of London were made acquainted with the king's intention to tax his ſeveral demeſnes; and the city of London being included under that appellation, the magiſtrates were ſent for by the privy council then ſitting at Whitefryars in Fleet-ſtreet, and aſked if they would fine for their tallage, or raiſe the ſum required by a pole-tax, and an aſſeſſment on their eſtates.

The mayor and his brethren deſired they might be permitted to conſult the commonalty; which requeſt being complied with, they gave for anſwer, that the king's demeſnes were liable to taxation whenever his majeſty ſhould think it neceſſary; but that the city of London was undoubtedly free from ſuch tallage, not only by the rights, privileges, and immunities, granted to them by magna charta, and ſo often confirmed by other charters, but by their paying the king a ſum of money annually for the fee-farm of the city: they therefore ſollicited the deferring of the ſaid tallage till the parliament ſhould meet, as they ſhould then have an opportunity of conferring with many of the nobility who were proprietors of lands and tenements in the city.

They were told that if they would lend two thouſand marks to the king, the tax ſhould be deferred, agreeable to their requeſt. The citizens refuſed to agree to this propoſal; whereupon commiſſioners were appointed to aſſemble at Guildhall to aſſeſs the ſaid tallage.

This circumſtance alarmed the mayor and citizens to ſuch a degree, that they offered to lend the

the king a thouſand pounds, on condition that the aſſeſſment might not be permitted to take place till after the meeting of the parliament.

This propoſal being acceded to, his majeſty granted letters patent to the citizens in the following form:

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. To all " to whom the preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas our beloved the " mayor and aldermen, and the reſt of the citizens of our city of London, have lately cauſed " to be lent to us a thouſand pounds ſterling; " we, willing to ſatisfy them, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the ſame ſum of money, " as we are bound, have granted unto them, that " in the next aid to be granted unto us in our " foreſaid city, or in the county of Middleſex, " or in levying money in the ſaid city and county " for our need, for whatever cauſe next to be " levied, we will cauſe the foreſaid thouſand " pounds to be allowed them.

" We have granted alſo to the ſame mayor, " aldermen, and citizens, that we will by no " means cauſe to be aſſeſſed any tallage ſingly " by poll, or in common upon them, their " goods, chattels, lands and tenements, or " rents in the ſaid city, or ſuburbs of the ſame, " before our next parliament, or to be levied " upon them; ſaving always to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the ſaid city, the " aſſignments made before by us to them for " debt, concerning which they undertook to " ſatisfy us; as in our letters patent made to them " thereupon more fully is contained: In witneſs " whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be " made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Windſor, " the thirteenth day of February, in the ſixth " year of our reign."

On the ſame day that theſe letters patent were granted, the king iſſued an order, commanding that the aſſeſſors of the county of Oxford ſhould not aſſeſs the citizens of London trading to Henley, and not being inhabitants of the ſaid town, and paying ſcot and lot.

In the year 1314, proviſions of all kinds were ſo greatly advanced in price, that the diſtreſſes of the poor were almoſt inſupportable; upon which the parliament interpoſed its authority, and fixed prices of the ſeveral articles here undermentioned:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt graſs fed ox, alive, at	0	16	0
The beſt grain fed ox, at ——	1	4	0
The beſt cow, at —— —	0	12	0
The beſt hog of two years old, at	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn mutton, at ——	0	1	4
The beſt gooſe, at ——	0	0	3
The beſt capon, at — ——	0	0	2½
The beſt hen, at ——	0	0	1½
The beſt chickens, 2 for ——	0	0	1½
The beſt young pidgeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty eggs, at ——	0	0	1

It was enacted, by the authority of the king and parliament, that if any perſon refuſed to ſell the articles abovementioned at the fixed prices, they ſhould be forfeited to the king.

For ſeveral years paſt it having been a common practice with the populace to diſturb and interrupt the regular election of the mayor and ſheriffs of this city; the king, to prevent the like irregularities for the future, iſſued the following letter by way of proclamation,

" Edward, by the grace of God, &c. to the " mayor and ſheriffs of London, greeting. " Whereas by the charters of our progenitors, " kings of England, it was granted to our citizens of our city aforeſaid, that they ſhould " chuſe a mayor and ſheriffs from themſelves, " when they would, and preſent them, we not " being at Weſtminſter, to the treaſurer and " barons of our exchequer, and there to be " admitted according to cuſtom; and ſuch " election by the mayor and aldermen, and " more diſcreet perſons of the ſaid city, eſpecially ſummoned and warned for this purpoſe, " hath been accuſtomed in former times: and " now we have underſtood, that ſome of the " popular and plebian ſort, making a conſpiracy among themſelves, cauſing contentions, " differences, and innumerable miſchiefs, day " and night, in the ſaid city, and making " among them clandeſtine conventicles in private places, and being not called nor ſummoned, do thruſt and mingle themſelves of " their own accord into ſuch elections; and by " threatenings and clamours hindering the due " making of ſuch elections, endeavour to chuſe " ſuch as for time to come may favour their errors; that their wickedneſs, by defect of con- " grous government, may paſs unpuniſhed under diſſimulation, by ſuch perſons ſo elected, " to the hurt of our crown and dignity, and the " ſubverſion of the ſtate of the foreſaid city, and " the manifeſt oppreſſion of our citizens abiding " in it: we willing to provide for the quiet and " tranquillity of the people under us, as we are " bound, and to meet with ſuch malice, command, firmly enjoining you, that, before the " time of the election of the mayor and ſheriffs " next to be choſen, ye cauſe it be publickly " proclaimed through the whole city, and firmly " to be forbid, that none, unleſs he ſhall be to " this eſpecially called or ſummoned, or is " bound thereto, come thither at the time, nor " intrude himſelf in making the election, nor " hinder it any way, under pain of impriſonment; from which he may not eſcape without " our ſpecial command: and that the foreſaid " election be made by the aldermen, and the " other more diſcreet and powerful citizens of the " ſaid city, as in the ſame it hath been anciently " accuſtomed to be done: taking notice for the " future, that, if ye ſhall preſent any election, " otherwiſe than is mentioned before, to the " treaſurer and barons of our exchequer aforeſaid, we will by no means admit them. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the fourth day of " July, in the eighth year of our reign."

Proper application to parliament having been neglected to be made on the part of the citizens,

citizens, to prevent their being tallaged at the pleaſure of the king; his majeſty's want of money impelled him to take advantage of this circumſtance, whereupon he appointed commiſſioners to tax the citizens, of which he informed the ſheriffs by two precepts, iſſued in the months of October and November 1314.

The citizens, to prevent this tax being levied, granted the king a loan of ſix hundred marks; upon which the tallage was again reſpited.

In the year 1316 there was an exceſſive ſcarcity of corn in London, which being thought to ariſe from the vaſt quantities of wheat made into malt, an act of parliament was paſſed, ordaining that from that time forward no wheat ſhould be made into malt.

The mayor and aldermen publiſhed an order for carrying this act into execution; and another for regulating the prices of ale, by which the ſtronger ſort was to be ſold for three halfpence the gallon, and the ſmaller at a penny.

The price of wheat ſtill continued to advance, till it was ſold at four pounds the quarter; which produced ſuch a ſcene of miſery and diſtreſs, that, if the ancient hiſtorians may be credited, ſeveral parents, attacked with the intolerable pains of exceſſive hunger, devoured even their own children, and the malefactors in priſon preyed upon each other: and this calamity was ſucceeded by ſuch a raging peſtilential diſorder, that thoſe who eſcaped the contagion were ſcarcely numerous enough to bury thoſe who died of it.

About this time it was repreſented to the king, that the ordinance of the preceding year, reſpecting the prices of proviſions, was found to be very prejudicial, as it prevented the country people from ſupplying the city markets; his majeſty therefore revoked the ſaid ordinance by a brief, of which the following is a copy.

"The king to the ſheriffs of London, greeting.
"Although we lately commanded you, that in
"each place in the foreſaid city, where it ſhould
"ſeem to you to be the beſt expedient, ye ſhall
"cauſe it to be publickly proclaimed, that oxen,
"cows, hogs, ſheep, geeſe, capons, hens, chick-
"ens, pigeons and eggs, ſhould be ſold at a cer-
"tain price; becauſe nevertheleſs we have un-
"derſtood, that ſuch a proclamation, which at
"that time we believed would be for the profit
"of the people of our realm, redounds to their
"greater damage than profit; we command
"you, that in the ſaid ſeveral places ye cauſe
"publickly to be proclaimed, that oxen, cows,
"hogs, ſheep, geeſe, capons, hens, chickens,
"young pigeons and eggs, be ſold for a reaſon-
"able price, as was accuſtomed to be done, be-
"fore the ſaid former proclamation; certifying
"all and ſingular, that the former proclamation
"was not made by virtue of the ordinances late
"made by the prelates, earls, and barons, and
"nobles of the ſame realm, and by us accepted,
"nor was contained in them. Witneſs myſelf at
"Lincoln, the twentieth of February, in the
"ninth year of our reign.

A mud wall having been erected by the order of king Henry III. without the tower of London, and within the wall of the city, the Londoners looking upon it as an unreaſonable encroachment, aſſembled in the year 1316, and pulled down the ſaid wall: but they ſuffered for their indiſcretion; for the king made this a pretence to extort a thouſand marks, which he compelled them to pay in the year following.

About the year 1318 the magiſtrates of the city of London were ſo greatly favoured by the courtiers, and were ſo entirely attached to that party, that, indifferent about the ſentiments of their fellow citizens, they arrogantly aſſumed the ſole right of appointing officers, and of continuing them in office as long as they pleaſed.

They likewiſe impoſed arbitrary taxes, in which they favoured themſelves, while they greatly oppreſſed the lower orders of the people.

The freemen having made frequent complaints to the judges itinerant at the tower, for a redreſs of theſe grievances, but without effect, they at length determined to ſubmit no longer to the yoke; but compelled the magiſtrates to ſubmit to the following conſtitutions, from a full conviction that the city would otherwiſe have again fallen a prey to the crown.

For the citizens of London concerning new articles then made to be obſerved.

"The king, to all whom, &c. greeting.
"Know ye, that whereas our beloved and
"faithful the mayor and aldermen, and other
"citizens of our city of London, had lately or-
"dained and appointed among themſelves, for
"the bettering of the ſame city, and for the
"common benefit of ſuch as dwell in that city,
"and reſort to the ſame, certain things to be in
"the ſame city perpetually obſerved and had,
"inſtantly beſeeched, that we would take care
"to accept and confirm the ſame.
"We having ſeen certain letters, patentwiſe,
"ſigned with the common ſeal of that city, and
"the ſeal of the office of the mayoralty of that
"city, upon the premiſes, and to us exhibited,
"have cauſed certain articles to be choſen out
"of the foreſaid letters, and cauſed them in
"ſome things to be corrected, as they are under-
"neath inſerted, viz.
"1. That the mayor and ſheriffs of the ſame
"city be elected by the citizens of the ſaid
"city, according to the tenor of the charters
"of our progenitors, heretofore kings of Eng-
"land, made to them thence, and no other-
"wiſe.
"2. That the mayor remain only one year
"together in his mayoralty.
"3. That the ſheriffs have but two clerks
"and two ſerjeants; and that they take ſuch
"for which they will anſwer.
"That the mayor have no other office belong-
"ing to the city, but the office of mayoralty;
"nor to draw to himſelf the ſheriffs plea in
"the chamber of London, nor hold other
"pleas than thoſe the mayor, according to an-
"tient cuſtom, ought to hold.
"5. That the aldermen be removed from
"year to year, on St. Gregory's day, and not
"re-elected; and others choſen by the ſame
"wards.
"6. That tallages or aids henceforth to be aſ-
"ſeſſed for the king's buſineſs, or for the ſtate and
benefit

" benefit of the city, after they ſhall be aſſeſſed " by the men of the wards elected and deputed " for this, be not increaſed or heightened but by " the common conſent of the mayor and com- " monalty. And that the money coming from " theſe tallages and aids be delivered into the " cuſtody of four honeſt men, commoners of the " city, to be choſen by the commonalty, to be " further delivered by the teſtimony of the ſaid " four men; ſo that they may inform the com- " monalty to what profit, and for what uſes, thoſe " monies go.

" 7. That no ſtranger be admitted into the " freedom of the city in the huſting; and that " no inhabitant, and eſpecially Engliſh merchant, " of ſome myſtery or trade, be admitted into " the freedom of the city, unleſs by ſurety of ſix " honeſt and ſufficient men of that myſtery or " trade he ſhall be of, who is ſo to be admitted " into the freedom; which ſix men may under- " take for him, of keeping the city indemni- " fied in that behalf. And that the ſame form " of ſurety be obſerved of ſtrangers to be ad- " mitted into the freedom in the huſting, if " they be of any certain myſtery or trade. And " if they are not of ſome certain myſtery, then " that they be not admitted into the freedom, " without the aſſent of the commonalty. And " that they who have been taken into the free- " dom of the city (ſince we undertook the go- " vernment of our realm) contrary to the forms " preſcribed; and they who have gone contrary " to their oath in this behalf, or contrary to " the ſtate of the city, and are thereof lawfully " convicted, loſe the freedom of the ſaid city.

" Saving always, that concerning apprentices " the antient manner and form of the ſaid city " be obſerved.

" 8. That each year in the ſame city, as often " as need ſhall be, inquiry be made, if any of " the freedom of the ſame city exerciſe mer- " chandizes in the city, of the goods of others " not of the ſame freedom, by calling thoſe " goods their own, contrary to their oath, and " contrary to the freedom of the ſaid city; and " they that are lawfully convicted thereof, to " loſe the freedom of the ſaid city.

" 9. That all and every one being in the li- " berty of the ſaid city, and that would enjoy " the liberties and free cuſtoms of the ſaid " city be in lot and ſcot, and partake of all " burthens for maintaining the ſtate of the ſaid " city, and the freedom thereof, according to " the oath they have taken, when they were ad- " mitted into their freedom; and whoſo will not, " to loſe his freedom.

" 10. And that all and every one, being of " the freedom of the city, and living without " the city, and that either by themſelves, or by " their ſervants, exerciſe their merchandizes " within the city, be in lot and ſcot with the " commoners of the ſaid city, for their mer- " chandizes, or elſe to be removed from their " freedom.

" 11. And that the common ſeal of the city " remain in the cuſtody of two aldermen and " two others commoners, to be choſen for this " purpoſe by the commoners; and that that ſeal " be not denied neither to poor nor rich com- " moners, when they ſhall need it; yet ſo that " they reaſonably prove the cauſe of their de- " mand: and that for the putting to of the ſeal " nothing be taken. And that the giving of " judgments in the courts of the city, and eſpe- " cially after the verdicts of inquiſition taken, " in caſes where inquiſitions have been taken, " be not deferred, unleſs difficulty intervene. " And if difficulty intervene by reaſon of this, " giving judgment ſhall not be put off beyond " the third court.

" 12. That weights and ſcales of merchan- " dizes to be weighed between merchants and " merchants, the iſſues coming of which belong " to the commonalty of the ſaid city, remain " in the cuſtody of honeſt and ſufficient men; " of the ſame city, expert in that office, and " as yet to be choſen by the commonalty, to be " kept at the will of the ſame commonalty; and " that they be by no means committed to others " than thoſe ſo to be choſen.

" 13. That the ſheriffs for the time being " commit toll, and other cuſtoms belonging to " their farm, and other publick offices belong- " ing to them, and to be exerciſed by others, " to ſufficient men, for whom they will anſwer, " and not commit them to others. And if any " deputed by the ſaid ſheriffs to any of the " aforeſaid offices, take undue cuſtom, or car- " ry himſelf otherwiſe in that office than he " ought, and is thereupon convicted at the ſuit " of the complainant, let him be removed from " that office, and puniſhed according to his " demerits.

" 14. Merchants, who are not of the freedom " of the city, not to ſell, by retail, wines or " other wares, within the city or ſuburbs.

" 15. That there be no brokers hereafter in " the city of any merchandizes, unleſs elected " to this by merchants of the myſteries, in which " the brokers themſelves may have to exerciſe " their offices; and at leaſt of this to make oath " before the mayor.

" 16. That the common harbourers in the " city and ſuburbs, although they are not of " the freedom of the ſame, be partakers of the " contingent burdens for maintaining the ſaid " city, according to the ſtate of it, as long as " they ſhall be ſo common harbourers, as other " like dwellers in the city and ſuburbs ſhall par- " take, on the account of thoſe dwellings. " Saving always, that the merchants of Gaſcoin, " and other foreigners, may, one with another, " inhabit and be harboured in the ſaid city, as " hitherto they have accuſtomed to do.

" 17. That the keeping the bridge of the " ſaid city, and the rents and profits belonging " to that bridge, be committed to be kept to " two honeſt and ſufficient men of the city, " other than the aldermen, to be choſen to this " by the commonalty, at the will of the ſaid " commonalty, and not to others; and who " may anſwer thereupon to the ſaid common- " alty.

" 18. That no ſerjeant of the chamber of " Guyhald take fee of the commonalty of the " city, or do execution, unleſs one choſen for

" this by the commonalty of the city; and that " the chamberlain, common clerk, and common " ſerjeant be choſen by the commonalty of the " city, and be removed according to the will of " the ſame city.

" 19. And that the mayor and recorder, and " the foreſaid chamberlain and common clerk, be " content with their fees antiently appointed and " paid on account of their offices, and take not " other fees for the aboveſaid offices.

" 20. That the goods of the aldermen, in aids, " tallages and other contributions, concerning " the ſaid city, be taxed by the men of the wards " in which thoſe aldermen abide, as the goods of " other citizens, by the ſaid wards.

" Which articles, as they are above expreſſed, " and the matters contained in the ſame, we ac- " cept, approve and ratify; and we yield and grant " them, for us and our heirs, as much as in us " is, to the foreſaid citizens, their heirs and ſuc- " ceſſors in the foreſaid city and ſuburbs, for the " common profit of thoſe that inhabit therein, " and reſort thither, to obtain the ſame, and to " be obſerved perpetually.

" Moreover, we willing to ſhew ampler grace " to the mayor, aldermen and citizens, at their " requeſt, have granted to them, for us and our " heirs, that the mayor, aldermen, citizens and " commonalty of the commoners of the city, and " their heirs and ſucceſſors, for the neceſſities and " profits of the ſame city, may, among them- " ſelves, of their common aſſent, aſſeſs tallages " upon their own goods within that city, as well " upon the rents as other things, and as well " upon the myſteries as any other way, as they " ſhall ſee expedient, and levy them, without " incurring the danger of us or our heirs, or our " miniſters whomſoever. And that the money " from ſuch tallages remain in the cuſtody of four " honeſt and lawful men of the ſaid city, to be " choſen to this by the commonalty, and be laid " out, of their cuſtody, for the neceſſities and " profits of the ſaid city, and not otherwiſe. In " witneſs whereof, *&c.*

" Witneſs the king at York, the eighth day " of June."

It is worthy of remark, that the articles above recited were afterwards added to the charters of the city, and confirmed by the parliament, in the ſeventh year of the reign of Richard II.

In this ſame year, 1318, the king ſummoned a parliament to aſſemble at York, and iſſued his writ to the ſheriffs of London to chuſe two of the citizens to repreſent the ſaid city: but inſtead of two, they made choice of three repreſentatives, to whom, or to two of them, they delegated the power of acting for the public good in the ſaid parliament.

The populouſneſs and riches of London at this period may be judged of from the following circumſtance; for in this parliament it was enacted that this city ſhould provide and furniſh two hundred men, to march againſt the Scots; which is five times the number that was ſupplied by any other city in the kingdom.

In the year 1321, complaint was made to the juſtices itinerant at the Tower, that the mayor and aldermen had preſumed to turn out ſome members of the common-council at their pleaſure; which was particularly inſtanced in the caſe of Walter Henry, who was ejected from the common-council becauſe he would not permit the rich to tax the poor, till they themſelves had diſcharged their arrears of former tallages.

Hereupon Sir John Giſors, a former lord-mayor, and ſeveral other perſons of conſequence, were ſummoned to attend the ſaid juſtices; but conſcious of their guilt, they fled, and concealed themſelves till the affair was dropt.

The two Spencers, favourites of the king, having at this period ſo entirely engroſſed his majeſty's confidence, that he reſigned the whole management of public affairs to their guidance, the barons highly reſented this unmanly conduct of their ſovereign; and this occaſioned the ſummoning of a parliament to meet at London, to which the nobility repaired with a prodigious number of armed attendants, who quartered themſelves in the ſuburbs.

Hereupon the magiſtrates thought it prudent to guard againſt any unexpected attack, by appointing a guard of a thouſand citizens, who being completely armed, watched the gates and walls of the city from four o'clock in the morning till ſix in the evening, when they were relieved by the ſame number, who kept watch during the night.

Beſides theſe, two aldermen, with a proper number of attendants, patrolled the ſtreets during the whole night, to keep the watch to their duty; and the gates of the city, which were ſhut at nine o'clock at night, were not opened till the next morning at ſeven.

By this good conduct the peace of the city was preſerved, till the king gave permiſſion to the Londoners to receive the barons and their army within the walls: and in a ſhort time afterwards an act of parliament was paſſed, and ſigned by the king, by which the Spencers were doomed to perpetual baniſhment. *

This careful defence of the city gave the king a great opinion of the fidelity of his citizens of London; and he had ſoon afterwards occaſion to put their loyalty ſtill farther to the trial; for the governor of the caſtle of Leeds in Kent, having refuſed the queen a lodging in that caſtle, the king raiſed an army conſiſting chiefly of Lon-

* The ſentence of baniſhment againſt the Spencers was ſoon reverſed; whereupon they preſented a petition to the king, ſetting forth the damages they had ſuſtained; and by this petition it appeared that the real eſtate of the elder Spencer (if the authority of our ancient writers may be relied on) conſiſted of " Sixty-three manors, and his per- " ſonal of two crops of corn, one in barns, and the other " upon the ground; in caſh, jewels, ſilver and golden uten- " ſils, *&c.* ten thoaſand pounds; armour for 200 men, war- " like engines, and the deſtruction of his houſes, 30,000 " pounds; the furniture of his chapel and wardrobe, 5,000 " pounds; 28,000 ſheep; 1000 oxen and heifers; 1200 " cows, with their calves for two years; forty mares, with " their foals for two years; 560 cart-horſes; 2000 hogs; " 400 kids; 40 tons of wine; 600 bacons; 80 carcaſes of " beef; 600 muttons in larder; ten tons of cyder, and " thirty-ſix ſacks of wool; with a library of books."

doners;

doners, with whom he marched and ſummoned the caſtle to ſurrender: but the governor being reſolved to defend it, his majeſty beſieged it in form, and compelled it to ſurrender at diſcretion.

In return for this ſervice, the king granted the following charter to his faithful citizens of London:

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain;
" to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come,
" greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas the mayor and the
" good men of the city of London have, of
" late, thankfully done us aid of armed footmen
" at our caſtle of Leeds in the county of Kent;
" and alſo aid of like armed men now going with
" us through divers parts of our realm for divers
" cauſes: we, willing to provide for the indem-
" nity of the ſaid mayor and good men of our city
" of London in this behalf, have granted to them,
" for us and our heirs, that the ſaid aids, to us ſo
" thankfully done, ſhall not be prejudicial to the
" ſaid mayor and the good men, their heirs and
" ſucceſſors; nor ſhall they be drawn into con-
" ſequent for time to come. In witneſs whereof
" we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made
" patents. Witneſs myſelf at Aldermanſton, the
" twelfth of December."

Soon after the granting of this charter the citizens made the king a preſent of two thouſand marks, towards defraying the expences of a war againſt the Scots; and it is not improbable that this ſum was given in conſequence of receiving the charter.

But this friendſhip between the king and the citizens of London does not appear to have been of any long continuance; for the king having been ſucceſsful againſt the barons, and cauſed the earl of Lancaſter to be beheaded; he took advantage of ſome diſſentions which were ſtill ſubſiſting between the citizens, on account of the laſt preſentment to the juſtices itinerant, and made this pretext for ſeizing the liberties of the city, by which he extorted two thouſand marks for their redemption, which was paid him in the year 1322.

The Spencers being re-eſtabliſhed in the king's favour, the queen was ſo diſguſted with the aſcendancy they had gained over her huſband, that ſhe prevailed on him to permit her and her ſon to viſit her brother the king of France; but her real intention was to ſollicit aid to compel the Spencers to fly the kingdom.

Her majeſty was ſo ſucceſsful as to conclude a treaty with the earl of Hainault, in order to invade England; of which Edward receiving advice, demanded a ſupply of men and money of the citizens of London.

To this demand the Londoners replied, " That
" they would at all times revere their ſovereign
" lord the king, the queen, and the prince their
" ſon, the indubitable heir of the crown; and
" ſhut their gates againſt, and to the utmoſt of
" their power, reſiſt all foreigners and traitors;
" but that they were not willing to march out to
" fight, unleſs, according to their ancient privi-
" leges, they could return home the ſame day
" before ſun-ſet."

" The king, being greatly diſguſted with this reply, appointed Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, cuſtos of the city; he alſo furniſhed the Tower of London with military ſtores, and having placed therein his ſon, John of Eltham, he went into the weſtern counties of England to raiſe an army.

Soon after the departure of the king, the mayor and citizens received a pathetic letter from the queen, entreating their ſpeedy and effectual aſſiſtance in the great cauſe of liberty and their country.

This letter from the queen being ſtuck upon the croſs in Cheapſide, many copies were taken from it, and fixed in other parts of the city; whereupon the biſhop of Exeter demanded the keys from the mayor; but the populace, determined to prevent the keys being delivered up, ſeized the mayor, and would have put him to death, if he had not ſworn an implicit obedience to their orders. They likewiſe entered into a ſolemn agreement to deſtroy the enemies of the queen, of all ranks and degrees, wherever they could lay hold of them.

The firſt victim to their fury was John Marſhall, a ſervant to the younger Spencer, whoſe head they cut off without ceremony; and then attacking the palace of the biſhop of Exeter, they ſet his gates on fire, carried off his houſhold goods, jewels and plate; and purſuing the prelate, who was going to take ſanctuary in St. Paul's, they overtook him at the north door of the cathedral, where they beat him in a terrible manner, then dragged him into Cheapſide, where they declared him a traitor, and having cut off his head, and the heads of two of his domeſtics, they buried their bodies among the rubbiſh of a tower which the biſhop was building on the banks of the Thames.

On the day following, the mob happening to meet Sir John de Weſton, conſtable of the Tower of London, they compelled him to deliver up the keys; and taking immediate poſſeſſion of that fortreſs, they diſcharged all the king's officers, ſet the priſoners at liberty, and appointed John of Eltham, the king's ſecond ſon, guardian of the city and kingdom.

In a ſhort time after this tranſaction, Robert Baldock, the chancellor, was brought from Hereford, a priſoner, and committed to the biſhop's priſon: but this perſon being the real or ſuppoſed author of moſt of the miſeries in which the kingdom was involved, the populace dragged him from thence, and lodged him in Newgate; but in the way thither they beat him in ſuch an unmerciful manner, that he ſoon died of the wounds.

By this time the queen's party was become ſo powerful, that the king was obliged to retreat into Wales to conceal himſelf; but he was ſoon diſcovered and made priſoner; and the queen and her ſon Edward being received into London with every demonſtration of joy, the parliament ſpeedily aſſembled, and compelled Edward to reſign the crown to the young prince.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XIV.

The first charter of Edward III. *to the citizens of London. The village of Southwark granted to the citizens of London by charter. Account of dreadful riots, with a copy of the king's letters for suppressing them. The king's letters to the mayor to try rioters. Account of a tournament in Cheapside. His majesty's orders respecting the punishment of regrators. Provisions sold at very low prices. King Edward's third charter confirming the city liberties.*

IN a short time after Edward III. had assumed the reigns of government, he, by the consent of his parliament, granted the following charter to the citizens of London.

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of " England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aqui- " tain; to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, " priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, rulers, " ministers, and other his bailiffs and faithful " subjects greeting.

" Know ye, that we for the bettering of our " city of London, and for the good and laudable " service which our beloved mayor, aldermen " and commonalty of the said city heretofore " have often done to us and our progenitors, " with the assent of the aforesaid earls, barons, " and all the commonalty of our realm, being " called to this our present parliament at West- " minster, have granted, and by this our charter, " for us and our heirs, confirmed to the citizens " of the aforesaid city, the liberties here under- " written, *to have and to hold* to them and their " heirs and successors for ever.

" First, whereas in the great charter of the " liberties of England it is contained, that the " city of London have all their ancient liberties " and customs; and the same citizens, at the " time of the making of the charter, from the " time of St. Edward the king and confessor, " and William the conqueror, and of other our " progenitors, had divers liberties and customs, " as well by the charters of those our progeni- " tors, as without charter by ancient custom, " whereupon in divers the circuits, and other " the courts of our said progenitors, as well by " judgments as by statutes, were invaded, and " some of them adjudged; we will and grant, for " us and our heirs, that they may have the li- " berties according to the form of the above-said " great charter; and that impediments and usur- " pations to them in that behalf made shall be " revoked and annulled.

" We have further granted, for us and our " heirs, to the said citizens, their heirs and " successors aforesaid, that the mayor of the " aforesaid city, which for the time shall be one " of the justices to be assigned of the goal-de- " livery of Newgate, and be named in every " commission thereof to be made; and that the " said citizens may have infangtheft and outfang- " theft, and chattels of felons, of all those " which shall be adjudged before them within the " liberties of the same city, and of all being of " the liberty aforesaid, at the aforesaid goal to " be adjudged.

" And whereas also, by the charters of our " progenitors, it was granted to the same citi- " zens, that they should hold the sheriffwicks of " London and Middlesex, for three hundred " pounds yearly, to be paid at our exchequer, " and they are charged with the payment of four " hundred pounds yearly, every year to be paid " at our exchequer, for the sheriffwicks, contrary " to the form of the said charters;

" We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that " the said citizens, their heirs and successors, " may henceforth the aforesaid sheriffwicks hold " for three hundred pounds yearly, to be yearly " paid at our exchequer, according to the tenor " of the aforesaid charters; and that they may " be from henceforth acquitted of the said hun- " dred pounds.

" Furthermore, we have granted, for us and " our heirs, to the said citizens, that their heirs " and successors may bequeath their tenements " within the liberties of the aforesaid city, as " well in Mortmain as in other manner, as of " ancient time they have been accustomed to " do.

" And whereas in a certain charter of the lord " Edward, late king of England, our father to " the said citizens made (amongst other things) " it is contained, that the sheriffs of the said city, " as often as they shall happen to be amerced for " any offence in the court, shall be amerced ac- " cording to the measure and quantity of their " offence, as other the sheriffs of our realm were " wont to be amerced for like offences; and the " sheriffs of the aforesaid city, after the making " of that charter, were otherwise amerced for the " escape of thieves, than other sheriffs were on " this side Trent, for such-like escapes are " amerced only, as it is said, one hundred shil- " lings.

" We will and grant, for us and our heirs, that " the sheriffs of the same city, which for the " time shall be in no ways amerced or charged " for the escape of thieves in any otherwise " than as other the sheriffs on this side Trent; " and that the aforesaid citizens shall not be " charged for the custody of those that fly to the " churches within the aforesaid liberty, for to " have immunities, otherwise than of old hath " been accustomed to be charged; any thing in " the last circuit at the Tower of London made " or adjudged notwithstanding.

" And that the said citizens may remove and

" take

" take away all the wears in the waters of Thames " and Medway, and may have the puniſhments " thereof to us belonging.

" Alſo we will and command ſtreightly, that " all merchant ſtrangers, coming to England, " ſhall ſell their wares and merchandizes within " forty days after their coming thither; and " ſhall continue and board with free hoſts of the " ſaid city, and other cities and towns in Eng- " land, without any houſholds or ſocieties by " them to be kept.

" And alſo we will and grant, for us and our " heirs, that the marſhal, ſteward or clerk of " the market of our houſhold, may not ſit from " henceforth within the liberty of the aforeſaid " city, nor exerciſe any offence there, nor any " way draw any citizen of the ſaid city to plead " without the liberties of the ſaid city, of any " thing that happen within the liberties of the " ſame; and that no eſcheator, or other officers, " may, from henceforth, exerciſe the office of " the eſcheator within the liberties of the ſaid " city: but that the mayor of the ſaid city for " the time being may do the office of the " eſcheator within the ſaid liberty; ſo as always " he take his oath that he exerciſe the ſaid office, " and that he anſwer thereof to us and our heirs, " as he ought to do. And that the ſaid citizens, " from henceforth, ſhall not be compelled to go " or ſend to war out of the ſaid city. And that " the conſtable of the Tower of London for the " time being, ſhall not make any prizes, by land " or by water, of any victuals, or other thing " whatſoever, of the men of the ſaid city, or " going thence: neither ſhall or may arreſt, or " cauſe to be arreſted, the ſhips or boats bring- " ing victuals or other like goods to or from the " ſaid city.

" And foraſmuch as the citizens, in all good " fairs of England, were wont to have among " themſelves keepers to hold the pleas touching " the citizens of the ſaid city, aſſembling them- " ſelves at the ſaid fairs: we will and grant, as " much as in us is, that the ſaid citizens may have " ſuch like keepers, to hold ſuch pleas of their " covenants, as of ancient time they had, (ex- " cept the pleas of the land and of the crown).

" Furthermore, we grant, for us and our heirs, " That the ſheriffs of the ſaid city, for the time " being, ſhall not be compelled to take any oath " at our exchequer, but upon yielding up of " their accounts.

" And whereas the ſaid citizens, in the circuit " of Henry Stanton, and fellow juſtices of the " lord Edward, late king of England, our fa- " ther, laſt circuit at the Tower of London, " were compelled, contrary to their ancient cuſ- " toms, to claim their liberties and free-cuſtoms, " and thereupon did claim divers liberties, by " the charters of our ſaid progenitors, and of " other their liberties and free-cuſtoms of old " uſe and cuſtom; which ſaid claims do as yet " hang before us undecided.

" We will and grant, for us and our heirs, " that the ſame citizens, their heirs and ſucceſ- " ſors, may have the liberties and free-cuſtoms, " and may uſe them as of old time they were " wont; and that they may record their ſaid " liberties and free-cuſtoms, before us, our ju- " ſtices, and other miniſters whatſoever, in ſuch " ſort as they were wont to do before the ſaid " circuit; notwithſtanding that the ſaid citizens " in the ſaid circuit were impeached upon ſome " like record and liberties, and free-cuſtoms, " aforeſaid; and alſo notwithſtanding any ſtatutes " or judgments made or publiſhed to the contra- " ry: and that to the allowance of their charters, " to be had before us in our exchequer, and other " pleas whatſoever, one writ ſhall ſuffice in all " pleas for every king's time: and that no " ſummons, attachment, or executions, be made " by any of the officers of us or our heirs, by " writ or without writ, within the liberty of the " ſaid city, but only by miniſters of the ſaid " city: and that the ſheriffs of the ſame city " (which ſhall be toward the aid of the ſame of " the ſaid city) may lawfully have the forfeiture " of victuals, and other things and merchandizes, " according to the tenor of the charter thereof " made to the ſaid citizens, and ſhall not be de- " barred thereof hereafter, contrary to the tenor " of the ſame charter.

" And that the ſame citizens, in the circuits of " the juſtices, from henceforth ſitting at the " Tower of London, ſhall be guided by the ſame " laws and cuſtoms, whereby they were guided " in the circuits holden in the time of lord John " and Henry, ſometimes kings of England, and " others our progenitors; and if any thing in " the laſt circuit was done or attempted, contrary " to their liberties and free-cuſtoms, we will " they be not prejudicial unto them, but that " they may be guided as of old time they were.

" We have alſo granted, for us and our heirs, " that the ſame citizens from henceforth, in and " towards ſubſidies, grants and contributions " whatſoever to be made to the uſe of us or our " heirs, ſhall be taxed and contributary with the " commonalty of our realm, as common perſons, " and not as men of the city; and that they be " quit of all other tallages; and that the liberty " of the ſaid city ſhall not be taken into the " hands of us or our heirs for any perſonal treſ- " paſs or judgment of any miniſter of the ſaid " city: neither ſhall a keeper in the ſaid city for " that occaſion be deputed, but the ſame miniſter " ſhall be puniſhed according to the quality of " his offence.

" And that no purveyor and taker, officer, and " other miniſter of us and our heirs, or of any " other, ſhall make any prizes in the ſaid city, " or without, of the goods of the citizens of the " ſaid city, contrary to their will and pleaſure; " unleſs immediately they make due payment for " the ſame, or elſe may have reſpite thereof with " the good will of the ſeller: and that no price " be made of the wines of thoſe citizens, by any " the citizens of us or our heirs, or otherwiſe " againſt their wills; that is to ſay, of one ton " before the maſt and behind it: nor by any " other means: but ſhall be quit thereof for " ever.

" Furthermore, we forbid that any officer of " us or our heirs, ſhall merchandize, by himſelf " or others, within the ſaid city, or without, of " any thing touching their offices.

" Alſo we grant, that the lands and tene-
" ments (lying without) of the ſaid citizens,
" which have been, or hereafter ſhall be, mi-
" niſters of the ſaid city, be bound to keep the
" ſaid city harmleſs, againſt us and our heirs, of
" thoſe things which concern their offices, as their
" tenements be within the ſaid city: and that no
" market ſhall be henceforth granted, by us or
" our heirs, to any within ſeven miles in circuit
" of the ſaid city. And that all inquiſitions,
" from henceforth to be taken by our juſtices or
" miniſters of the ſaid city, ſhall be taken in St.
" Martin's [le Grand] in London, and not elſe-
" where; except the inquiſitions to be taken in
" the circuits at the Tower of London; and for
" the goal delivery of Newgate: and that none
" of the freemen of the ſaid city, ſhall be im-
" pleaded or troubled at our exchequer, or elſe-
" where, by bill; except it be by thoſe things
" which touch us and our heirs. Wherefore we
" will and ſtreightly command, for us and our
" heirs, that the ſaid citizens, their heirs and
" ſucceſſors, have all their liberties and free-
" cuſtoms, and the ſame may uſe and enjoy for
" ever, in form aforeſaid. Given at Weſtminſter,
" the 6th of March, in the firſt year of our
" reign."

By this charter all the antient rights and immunities of the citizens are confirmed, and a grant is made of the following additional privileges; viz. The mayor of London to be one of the judges to ſit on the trial of priſoners confined in Newgate.—The citizens to enjoy the right of *infang-theft*, that is the privilege of trying a thief or robber, apprehended within the juriſdiction of the city; and of *outfang-theft*, which is the liberty of reclaiming a citizen taken in any other place, in order to bring him to his trial within the city:—a right to the goods and chattels of all felons convicted within the juriſdiction of the city:—a remiſſion of three hundred pounds a year, which had been formerly illegally extorted from the city for the fee-farm rent of the county of Middleſex, in violation of ancient charters:—the privilege of deviſing lands in mortmain:—the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex to be amerced no otherwiſe than other ſheriffs ſouth of the river Trent:—foreign merchants obliged to ſell their merchandize within forty days, to prevent an advance in the prices:—the citizens not to be chargeable with the cuſtody of ſuch as take ſanctuary:—an exemption from the authority of the king's marſhal, ſteward, and clerk of the houſhold:—the mayor of London made perpetual eſcheator:—permiſſion for the Londoners to hold a court of pye-powder, in all country fairs:—the citizens exempted from all tallages, except being aſſeſſed in common with their fellow ſubjects:—the liberties of the city not to be ſeized for a perſonal offence, or iniquitous judgment of any of its magiſtrates:—none of the king's purveyors to rate any ſort of goods belonging to the citizens, or to deal in any kind of merchandize within the city:—and, laſtly, that no market be held within ſeven miles of London.

The village of Southwark being, about this time, the general rendezvous of thieves and other diſturbers of the public peace, the king, at the time of granting the above-recited charter to the citizens, granted them likewiſe the following:

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain;
" to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come,
" greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved,
" the citizens of the city of London, by their
" petition exhibited before us and our council, in
" our preſent parliament at Weſtminſter aſſem-
" bled, have given us to underſtand, that felons,
" thieves, and other malefactors, and diſturbers
" of the peace, who, in the ſaid city and elſe-
" where, have committed manſlaughters, rob-
" beries, and divers other felonies, privily de-
" parting from the ſaid city, after thoſe felonies
" committed, into the village of Southwark,
" where they cannot be attached by the miniſters
" of the ſaid city, and there are openly received:
" and ſo for default of due puniſhment are more
" bold to commit ſuch felonies: and they have
" beſeeched us, that, for the confirmation of our
" peace within the ſaid city, bridling the naughti-
" neſs of the ſaid malefactors, we would grant
" unto them the ſaid village, to have to them,
" their heirs and ſucceſſors, for ever, for the
" farm and rent therefore yearly due to us, to be
" yearly paid at our exchequer: We, having con-
" ſideration to the premiſes, with the aſſent of
" the prelates, earls, barons, and commonalty,
" being in our preſent parliament aforeſaid, have
" granted, for us and our heirs, to the ſaid citi-
" zens, the ſaid village of Southwark, with the
" appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them
" and their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the
" ſaid city, of us and our heirs for ever, to pay
" to us by the year, at the exchequer of us and
" our heirs for ever, at the accuſtomed times,
" the farms therefore due and accuſtomed: In
" witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our
" letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at
" Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of March, in the
" firſt year of our reign."

By this charter we find that the village of Southwark is granted to the citizens of London, and their heirs for ever: but it does not appear that it anſwered the end propoſed by the grant; for in the following year there was a very dangerous inſurrection in the city, which being began by a number of people of various profeſſions, they were joined by a crew of execrable villains, who ſtrolled about the ſtreets with ſwords and bucklers, beating and wounding thoſe they met, and ſometimes even perpetrating murder.

Theſe outrages occaſioned the king's iſſuing a writ directed to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, for the apprehending and proſecuting all rioters; but this proving ineffectual, the king ſent a letter to the mayor and ſheriffs, a copy of which is as follows.

" The king to the mayor and ſheriffs of Lon-
" don, greeting. Whereas it is given us to under-
" ſtand, that very many evil doers, and diſturb-
" ers of our peace, have made divers riots,
" confederacies, and unlawful conventicles, with-
" in

" in the aforeſaid city, and ſuburbs thereof, ſince " we have taken the government of our realm, " and do wander about and run here and there, " beating, wounding, and miſuſing the people, " and wickedly killing ſome of them, and ſpoil- " ing others of their goods and poſſeſſions; and " taking and impriſoning others; as well of the " city and ſuburbs, as thoſe that come to the " ſaid city and ſuburbs about their buſineſs, and " detaining them in priſon, until they have made " them give fines and redemptions; and com- " mitting other miſdemeanors, and not deſiſting " daily to commit them, to the breach of our " peace, and the terror of our people in thoſe " parts, and manifeſtly tending to commotion: " We, willing to have ſuch malefactors puniſhed, " and the tranquillity of our people inviolably " kept, as we are bound to do by our oath, com- " mand you, that by the oath of honeſt men, in " your bailiffwick, ye diligently enquire of the " names of the aforeſaid malefactors, and of them " that knowingly receive and maintain them, " and find out the truth concerning other articles, " more fully touching the premiſes. And all " thoſe, whom thereupon it ſhall happen to be " judged, and all thoſe whom ye ſhall find doing " ſuch things, as are premiſed, ye cauſe, with- " out delay, to be taken, and to be ſafely kept " in our priſon, until ye ſhall have farther com- " mand from us thereupon: and that ye ſo be- " have yourſelves in this behalf, that the damages " and lewdneſſes aforeſaid, may not happen there " any more: whereby we might take heavily of " you, as of them to whom we have committed " the cuſtody of the ſaid city, under the danger " that is incumbent. In witneſs whereof, &c."

The mayor and ſheriffs of this city, being reſolved to enforce that obedience which the king had by the above-recited writ required, immediately apprehended a conſiderable number of the offenders; in conſequence of which his majeſty ſent the following letter to the judges, mayor, &c. for the ſpeedy proſecution of the delinquents.

" To Oliver de Ingham, John Matravers, " John de Stoner, Robert de Mabbethorpe, and " John de Grantham; to the mayor, &c. For- " aſmuch as our city of London is our chamber; " and, on that account, the men of the ſaid city " of London are more firmly obliged to the de- " fence of our perſon, and conſervation of our " rights; we more heavily bearing the premiſes, " and willing that they be puniſhed, as it is fit, " have commanded you our ſaid mayor and ſheriffs " of London, that ye ſhall enquire diligently " of the premiſes, and ſhould take thoſe whom " ye ſhould find culpable by the ſame inquiſition, " and keep them ſafe, until ye ſhould have ſome " further command thereupon from us. And " becauſe the premiſes do ſpecially touch us, and " the ſtate of our crown, willing to determine " the ſaid inquiſitions, and all other things touch- " ing the premiſes, according to the exigence of " law, we have aſſigned you our juſtices to hear " and determine the inquiſitions and indictments " made by the ſame inquiſitions, &c."

In the year 1329, ſeveral ambaſſadors from foreign courts being arrived in England, the king treated his illuſtrious viſitors with a ſolemn tournament, of thirteen knights on a ſide, which was exhibited between the ends of Queen-ſtreet and Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide.

On this occaſion, the ſtreet was covered with ſand, to prevent the horſes ſlipping down, and a grand ſcaffold, in the form of a tower, was erected for the accommodation of the queen, and the ladies of her majeſty's train; but during the exhibition this building fell ſuddenly down, though happily, the ladies received no other injury than being dreadfully frightened. His majeſty, however, would have ſeverely puniſhed the builder for his careleſsneſs, had not the queen, with great humanity, interceded in his behalf, and obtained his pardon.

In the year abovementioned, the practice of adulterating wines being carried to ſuch a height as to endanger the health of his majeſty's ſubjects, an order was iſſued to the mayor and ſheriffs, directing them in the king's name, to make public proclamation, that " no perſon ſhould preſume in " any manner to mingle ſuch wines, nor to ſell " any mixed, but good and pure; and to puniſh " the offenders by levying a forfeit upon them " for the uſe of the king."

The meaſures which had been heretofore taken, for the puniſhment of the deſperadoes who wounded, robbed and murdered people in the ſtreets, being found inſufficient to reſtrain the horrid practices of theſe daring offenders, the king iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly enjoining that " no per- " ſon ſhould preſume to wear any coat of plate, " or any weapon whatever, in the city of Lon- " don, or town of Weſtminſter, or in the ſuburbs " thereof, upon pain of forfeiting all his poſſeſ- " ſions."

In the ſpring of the year 1335, there fell ſuch exceſſive rains, that the corn was rotted in the ground, ſo that the following harveſt was ſo extremely bad as to cauſe a general ſcarcity, which raiſed proviſions to an enormous price.

Beſides this misfortune, the prices were likewiſe greatly advanced by the regrators, and of thoſe who ſold by defective weights and meaſures.

Hereupon the king, with the advice of his council, ſent a ſevere reprimand to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, for having been ſo inattentive to the welfare of the city, as not to provide a proper ſtore of proviſions againſt a time of ſcarcity.

He likewiſe cenſured them for paying ſo little regard to their oaths, as to permit the ſale of bread, wine, beer, and other articles at ſuch high prices, and for not puniſhing thoſe who made uſe of bad weights and meaſures.

His majeſty alſo ſtrictly enjoined the mayor, on the penalty of his whole fortune, immediately to ſummon the aldermen and other citizens, to debate upon and fix the prices of all kinds of proviſions, with proper regard to the prime coſt of the reſpective articles. At the ſame time the king ſent the following charge to the mayor of the city:

" That your oath as mayor remain inviolable, " do you chaſtize and puniſh all from time to " time who act againſt right, and reform all " other

" other things which you ſhall know to be re-
" pugnant to the good government of the ſaid
" city and ſuburbs; that, by your diligence ex-
" hibited in this behalf, the city may be reduced
" to its due ſtate, and exceſſive regrators wholly
" taken away: and that you publicly proclaim
" all and ſingular the premiſes in the foreſaid
" city and ſuburbs, in the accuſtomed places.
" but if they ſhould not appoint a ſpeedy reme-
" dy for all theſe exceſſes, that then the grieved
" ſhould complain thereof to him and his coun-
" cil; and he, in that defect, would cauſe a
" remedy to be applied to theſe exceſſes without
" delay."

In obedience to the royal command, meaſures were immediately taken to fix the prices of proviſions; and a great ſcarcity of money ariſing from the large ſums which had been levied on occaſion of a war with the Scots, the proviſions undermentioned were ſold at the following low rates:

	s.	d.
The beſt wheat, the quarter, at ——	2	0
The beſt ox, at —— ——	6	8
The beſt ſheep, at —— ——	0	8
The beſt pigeons, ſix for ——	0	1
The beſt gooſe, at —— ——	0	2
The beſt pig, at —— ——	0	1

Certain privileges having been granted to foreigners reſiding in London, the citizens began to be alarmed for fear their rights and immunities ſhould be invaded; upon which the king, to eaſe their aprehenſions, granted them the following charter:

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of
" England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain,
" to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come,
" greeting.

" Know ye, whereas in our parliament at York
" holden the morrow after the aſcenſion of our
" Lord, in the ninth year of our reign, it was
" enacted, that all merchant ſtrangers and Eng-
" liſh-born, and every of them, of what eſtate
" or condition ſoever, who would buy or ſell
" corn, wine, powderable wares, fiſh or other
" victuals, wool, cloth, wares, or other vend-
" ible things whatſoever, whereſoever they were,
" either in cities, towns, boroughs, ports of the
" ſea, fairs, markets, or other places in the
" realm, whether within liberties or without,
" might, without impediment, freely ſell the
" ſame victuals or wares to whom they pleaſed,
" as well to foreigners as to Engliſh born; the
" enemies to us and our realm only excepted;
" notwithſtanding the charters of liberties to any
" cities or places aforeſaid granted to the contrary,
" or cuſtom or judgment upon the ſaid charters,
" as in the aforeſaid ſtatute is more plainly con-
" tained: yet, nevertheleſs, becauſe in the ſta-
" tutes as well in our ſaid parliament, as in other
" parliaments of our progenitors, ſometimes
" kings of England, made by us and our proge-
" nitors, with the common conſent of the pre-
" lates, earls, barons, and commonalty of our
" realm, it was granted and eſtabliſhed, that the
" great charter of the liberty of England, in all
" and ſingular its articles, ſhould be maintained
" and firmly obſerved. And in the ſame charter,
" amongſt other things it is contained, that the
" city of London may have its ancient liberties
" and free-cuſtoms unhurt: and it hath been the
" intent and meaning, as well of us as our pro-
" genitors, and yet is, that the ſaid great charter,
" in all the articles thereof, may be ſtill obſerved;
" and that by pretext of the ſaid ſtatute, or any
" other, nothing ſhall be done to the prejudice
" or infringmenr of the ſaid charter, or of any
" article therein contained, or of the ancient li-
" berties or cuſtoms of the ſaid city, may be un-
" juſtly burdened, touching their ſaid liberties
" and free-cuſtoms, contrary to ſuch intent, with
" the conſent of the prelates, earls, and barons,
" aſſiſtant with us in this our parliament, have
" granted, for us and our heirs, that the citizens
" of the ſaid city, their heirs and ſucceſſors, may
" have all their liberties and free cuſtoms unhurt
" and whole, as before theſe times, they more
" freely had the ſame; the aforeſaid ſtatute for
" the ſaid merchants made to the hurt of the li-
" berties and cuſtoms of the ſaid city notwith-
" ſtanding. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed
" theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs
" myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 26th day of March,
" in the 11th year of our reign."

CHAPTER.

CHAPTER XV.

Twenty thouſand marks advanced by the city. Commiſſion iſſued to the citizens for preſerving the public peace. A battle between the Fiſhmongers and Skinners. Two rioters beheaded. Patent granted to the citizens. The king's judges not permitted to ſit in the city. A general pardon granted to the citizens. Writ to compel all citizens having £40 per annum to take upon them the order of knighthood. The ſheriffs anſwer to this writ. Orders reſpecting the choice of a mayor in future. Proclamation enjoining leprous perſons to depart the city. A dreadful plague in London, by which the price of proviſions is greatly reduced. A charter granted by king Edward to the citizens. The mayor of London allowed to have gold or ſilver maces carried before him. A preſent of archers from the city to the king. The Black prince, and the king of France his priſoner, received into London. The king's order concerning the ſlaughter of cattle. A return of the plague. The Lord-mayor entertains four kings, &c. Ordinance aſcertaining what goods a tenant muſt leave on quitting his houſe.

THE parliament, in the year 1339, granted the king a ſubſidy for the ſupport of the war, but money being immediately wanted, the citizens ſupplied him with twenty thouſand marks, which was to be deducted from the ſum they were to raiſe towards the ſubſidy.

This is the firſt general aſſeſſment we remember to have read of; and the following is the table of rates by which each ward was aſſeſſed.

The Aſſeſſment.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Tower-Ward	365	0	0
Billingſgate-Ward	763	0	0
Bridge-Ward	765	6	8
Dowgate-Ward	660	10	0
Langburn-Ward	352	6	8
Wallbroke-Ward	911	0	0
Biſhopſgate-Ward	559	6	8
Lymeſtreet-Ward	110	0	0
Cornhill-Ward	315	0	0
Cheap-Ward	517	10	0
Broadſtreet-Ward	588	0	0
Vintry-Ward	634	16	8
Breadſtreet-Ward	461	16	8
Queenhithe-Ward	435	13	4
Cordwanerſtreet-Ward	2195	3	4
Faringdon-Ward within	730	16	8
Faringdon-Ward without	114	13	4
Cripplegate-Ward	462	10	0
Colemanſtreet-Ward	1051	16	8
Candlewickſtreet-Ward	133	6	8
Aldgate-Ward	30	0	0
Portſoken-Ward	27	10	0
Caſtle-Baynard's-Ward	63	6	8
Baſſiſhaw-Ward	79	13	4
Alderſgate-Ward	57	10	0
Sum Total	12385	13	4

The ſame year, in conſequence of the king's reſolution to croſs the ſeas, a commiſſion was granted to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of London, whereby they were empowered and commanded to exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their abilities for the preſervation of the public peace; and which likewiſe ordered, that they ſhould cauſe proper and ſpeedy puniſhment to be done upon ſuch malefactors as ſhould be apprehended in the abſence of the king.

A quarrel happening between the Fiſhmongers and Skinners ſoon after the departure of the king, the parties met in the ſtreets, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes enſuing, many perſons were mortally wounded. In order to ſuppreſs this lawleſs tumult, the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, repaired to the place of riot, where they apprehended ſeveral of the rioters, and were conveying them to priſon, when two of the mob, the one named Thomas Haunſart, the other John le Brewere, aſſiſted by ſeveral accomplices, aſſaulted the mayor, and reſcued the priſoners; however, they were ſoon overcome, and carried to Guildhall, where they were tried and convicted, and the ſame day, purſuant to their ſentence, beheaded in Cheapſide, then called Weſtcheap.

The king, on his return, was ſo highly pleaſed with the ſpirited conduct of the firſt magiſtrate, and his brethren the aldermen, and ſheriffs, that on the fourth of June, at which time his majeſty was at the Tower, he ſigned the following patent.

" We, conſidering if ſo great raſhneſs of the " foreſaid Thomas and John had been paſſed over " unpuniſhed, it had yielded boldneſs to others " of doing the like things; and ſo thinking the " ſaid puniſhment very ſeaſonable for the con- " ſervation of our peace, and to be well done; " and willing, by the conſideration aforeſaid, " that the ſaid mayor, ſheriffs, aldermen and " commonalty be ſecure; and to provide that " they may not be troubled, by reaſon hereof, " in future times; what hath been done by the " mayor, ſheriffs, &c. as much as belongs to " us, we approve and confirm. So that they " may not hereafter be ſued, either by ourſelves, " our heirs, ſucceſſors, or our juſtices, on occa- " ſion of theſe deaths. Witneſs the king at the " Tower of London, on the fourth day of June."

Shortly after, the king's itinerant judges were

commanded to make inquiſition throughout the kingdom concerning the public conduct of his collectors of duties; but the citizens being convinced that ſuch a ſtep would be contrary to their privileges, would not permit any of them to hold a ſitting in the city. In conſequence of which the king ordered them to appear immediately before him at the Tower, which they likewiſe poſitively refuſed; and the people in general behaving, on this occaſion, with the ſame ſpirit they ever have done when their liberties were invaded, the judges very prudently declared that they would not hold a ſeſſion on that account till after Eaſter.

The king, who was highly diſpleaſed with the behaviour both of his judges and citizens, ordered ſtrict ſearch to be made after all perſons who had behaved themſelves in a tumultuous manner; but, being well aſſured that the citizens had been actuated by no other motive than a fixed reſolution of maintaining their rights, he gave them a general pardon.

In the year 1342, a general inſpection was made into the charters of Henry the third, relative to the mayoralty and ſheriffwick of London and Middleſex, and of the articles made in the reign of Edward the ſecond for the better governing the city, which conclude with the following intereſting clauſe:

"Moreover we, being willing to ſhew more "abundant favour to the citizens of the city "aforeſaid, have granted to them, for us and "for our heirs, and by this our charter have "confirmed, that although they, or their pre-"deceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, have "not hitherto fully uſed, upon any emergent oc-"caſion, any of the liberties, acquittals, articles, "or free-cuſtoms, contained in the ſaid charter "and letters; yet, the ſame citizens, and their "heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of that city, "may henceforth fully enjoy thoſe liberties, ac-"quittals, articles and free-cuſtoms, and any of "them, for ever. 15 Edward III. June the 3d. "at the tower of London."

In the year 1344, the king, in order to raiſe a ſum of money for carrying on the war with France, determined, as the beſt expedient, to oblige every citizen poſſeſſed of forty pounds a year to take upon him the order of knighthood; and the following writ was ſent to the ſheriffs of London:

"We command, firmly enjoining you, that "in the city aforeſaid, when you ſhall think "convenient, ye cauſe it publickly to be pro-"claimed, that all who have forty pounds of "land or rent, as they have revenue by the "year, and have held them for three whole "years, and are not knights, take upon them "the order of knighthood, about the feaſt of "St. Laurence next, (Auguſt 10) or at moſt on "the feaſt, upon danger, which followeth: And "that ye diligently enquire of the names of "thoſe who have forty pounds per annum of "land or rents in the ſaid city; and that ye cer-"tify us of thoſe names in our chancery before "the foreſaid feaſt: And by no means omit ye "this.

"Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirtieth "day of June, in the year of our reign "over England the eighteenth, but of our "reign over France the fifth."

The ſheriffs returned the following anſwer to this brief.

"We have cauſed to be proclaimed through-"out our whole bailiffwick all the articles con-"tained in the brief, as it is commanded in the "ſame. We have cauſed alſo inquiſition to be "made, by the oath of honeſt and lawful men "of our ſaid bailiffwick, if any have forty "pounds of land or rent, by the year, in our "ſaid bailiffwick, and have held them for three "whole years; and of thoſe that hold a part in "our bailiffwick, and a part elſewhere, of the "ſaid value. By whoſe oath we find, that all "the lands and rents in the ſaid city are held of "the lord the king in capite, as free burgage "in fee-farm. Nor is their any that hath forty "pounds in land or rent in the ſame by the year "certain; becauſe the lands in the ſaid city, "ſome are lett for more, ſome for leſs, and often "ſtand empty, and are not lett, yet frequently "have divers burdens, and require repairs and "amendments. And for thoſe cauſes, and the "burning of houſes, and divers other dangers "happening, the certainty of the true value of "them cannot be known. And as to the lands "or rents, which the citizens have out of the "bailiffwick, the ſworn men ſay, that they know "nothing of the value of them by the year, nor "can enquire."

The ſame year, the king granted Reginald de Conductu, an annuity of twenty-one pounds, ariſing from ſeveral meſſuages in the city belonging to the crown, in conſequence of the ſaid Reginald having, during his mayoralty, in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Edward the third, expended large ſums of money for the benefit of the citizens in general; and for other reaſons which did him honour both as a man and a magiſtrate.

The year following, it was ordered that in future the new mayor ſhould be choſen by the mayor and aldermen for the time being, and by ſuch of the principal inhabitants of each ward as ſhould be ſummoned to attend. It was at the ſame time reſolved, that if the perſon choſen on St. Edward's day ſhould be abſent at the election, or refuſe to ſerve that office, he ſhould forfeit an hundred marks, to be paid to the perſon elected in his room, on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude; alſo, that the ſum of twenty pounds ſhould be paid by every alderman abſenting himſelf, without a reaſonable cauſe, from the election of a mayor.

In the year 1346, a bloody battle was fought at Nevill's Croſs, near the city of Durham, between the Engliſh and Scots, when David king of Scotland was, after a gallant reſiſtance, taken priſoner, and conveyed to the Tower of London.

In the year 1347, a proclamation was made by order of the king, that all leprous perſons inhabiting the city ſhould depart from thence within fifteen days; upon which the citizens claimed

claimed the right of ſending fourteen perſons afflicted with that diſeaſe to be maintained in St. Giles's Hoſpital, which right they derived from queen Matilda, who was the foundreſs thereof.

In the year following, a great plague, ſaid to have been brought from India, broke out in London, and carried off prodigious numbers of people; by which the conſumption of all ſorts of proviſions was ſo exceedingly leſſened, that,

	s.	*d.*
A fine horſe, formerly worth forty ſhillings, was ſold at	6	8
The beſt fed ox, at	4	0
The beſt cow, at	1	0
The beſt heifer or ſteer, at	0	6
The beſt weather, at	0	4
The beſt ewe, at	0	3
The beſt lamb, at	0	2
The beſt hog, at	0	5
A ſtone of wool, at	0	9

This ſhocking diſtemper continued to rage ſo violently, that the common burying places were not large enough to receive the dead bodies, and people were obliged to purchaſe ground for the purpoſe; particularly Ralph Stratford, biſhop of London, who bought a piece of ground, incloſed it with a brickwall, and dedicated it to the purpoſe of burying the dead; and it is recorded that Sir Walter Manny purchaſed a piece of ground adjoining to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, in which fifty thouſand perſons who died of the plague were buried, and a latin inſcription was afterwards fixed upon a ſtone croſs near the premiſes of which the following is a tranſlation.

"A great plague raging in the year of our "lord 1349, and within the bounds of the pre- "ſent monaſtery, were buried more than fifty "thouſand bodies of the dead, beſides many "others thenceforward to the preſent time; "whoſe ſouls the lord have mercy upon! Amen."

In the year 1354, the following charter was granted by Edward to the citizens of London:

"Edward, by the grace of God, king of "England and France, and lord of Ireland, to "all to whom theſe our letters ſhall come, greet- "ing.

"Know ye, that we being worthily careful "of the conſervation and increaſe of the name "and honour of our city of London, and at the "ſupplication of the mayor, ſheriffs, and com- "monalty of the ſaid city to us humbly made, "will and grant for us and our heirs, that the "ſerjeants appointed to bear the maces in our "ſaid city may lawfully carry them of gold "or ſilver, or ſilvered or garniſhed with the "ſign of our arms, or others, every where in "the ſaid city, and in the ſuburbs of the ſame, "and in the county of Middleſex, and other pla- "ces to the liberties of the ſaid city apper- "taining; and alſo without the ſaid city to "meet with us, our mother, conſort, or the "children of us or our heirs, or other royal "perſons, when we or any of us ſhall come to "the ſaid city, and alſo in going forth with us, "or any of us, when we ſhall depart from the "ſaid city; as alſo in the preſence of us, our "mother, or conſort, or our children, when "the ſaid mayor, or ſheriffs, or aldermen of the "ſaid city, or any of them, ſhall come to us or "our heirs, at or without the command or "warning of us, or any of us; and as often as "it ſhall happen any of the ſaid ſerjeants to be "ſent to foreign places, and without the city, "to do their offices, at the command of us, or "of the mayor and ſheriffs aforeſaid, they may "lawfully carry going and coming publickly, as "our own ſerjeants at arms, attending our pre- "ſence, do carry their maces; any ordinance "or commandment made to the contrary not- "withſtanding.

"In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe "our letters to be made patents. Witneſs my- "ſelf at Weſtminſter, the tenth day of June, in "the twenty-eighth year of our reign of Eng- "land, and of France the fifteenth."

The citizens were highly pleaſed with their monarch for granting the favour of gold or ſilver maces being carried before the mayor, it being a privilege peculiar to the city of London, as every other city and town in the kingdom was expreſsly forbid to uſe any maces that were not made of copper.

As our ancient hiſtorians are ſilent reſpecting the time when the title of lord was conferred on the mayor of London for the time being; it is the concurrent opinion of the more modern writers, that it was beſtowed at this time, when the honour of having maces as grand as thoſe of the king himſelf, was allowed to the chief magiſtrate.

In gratitude for this favour, the citizens preſented his majeſty with twenty-five men at arms, and five hundred archers, all dreſſed in one uniform, in order to aſſiſt in the proſecution of his deſigns on France. The year 1357 is diſtinguiſhed by the grandeſt triumphal entry that ever was made into this, or, perhaps, any other city; of which our readers will be pleaſed with ſeeing a particular account.

Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the black prince, having routed the French army at Poictiers, and taken John, king of France, priſoner, finding his army inſufficient to improve the advantages he had obtained, agreed on a truce for two years, that he might have an opportunity of conducting his royal captive to England, where he arrived in the beginning of the month of May.

When they came to Southwark they were met by upwards of a thouſand of the citizens of London on horſe-back, dreſſed in a ſuperb manner, and by a prodigious concourſe of people on foot.

The captive monarch was clad in royal apparel, and mounted on a white courſer, remarkable for its ſize and beauty, while the victorious prince rode by his ſide, on a little black horſe, in ordinary trappings.

When they arrived at the foot of London-Bridge, they were received by the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and the ſeveral city companies, dreſſed in their formalities, and attended by ſtately pageants.

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In this manner they were conducted through the ſtreets of London, which were decorated with the richeſt tapeſtries, while the citizens exhibited to public view their plate, ſilks, and other furniture, as a proof of their riches; and as a teſtimony of their warlike genius, they expoſed, in the balconies and ſhop windows, an incredible number of bows, arrows, helmets, ſhields, croſlets, breaſt and back pieces, coats of mail, gauntlets, vambraces, * ſwords, ſpears, battle-axes, harneſs for horſes, and other military accoutrements.

The cavalcade was ſo numerous, and the concourſe of people aſſembled to behold it ſo prodigious, that it continued from three o'clock in the morning till noon, when the victorious prince preſented the king of France to his father, who received him with the utmoſt politeneſs.

Soon after this affair, a diſpute happened between the citizens, and the ſteward of the king's houſhold, who, notwithſtanding the known privileges of the city, uſed frequently to oblige them to plead out of the city.

Hereupon the citizens determined to apply to the king for the redreſs of this grievance, and his majeſty was pleaſed to give them the following anſwer:

"That the king willeth, that, if a tranſgreſ-
"ſion be made to any of the king's houſhold,
"within the liberty of the city of London, and
"within the verge of the king, the plea of ſuch
"tranſgreſſion be held before the ſteward and
"marſhal of the king's houſhold; and, if in-
"quiſition muſt be made, let that inquiſition be
"taken within the ſaid city." And his majeſty was pleaſed to confirm the ſaid anſwer in parliament, in the 30th year of his reign, with this additional clauſe.—"And this the lord the king
"granted in favour of the poor workmen of the
"ſaid city, who lived of the work of their own
"hands, that they want not their food, or be
"more impoveriſhed."

The French having invaded the coaſt of Suſſex, in the year 1360, the city of London, to revenge the depredations they had made, did, in the ſame year, in conjunction with ſome of the ſea-port towns, fit out a fleet of one hundred and ſixty ſail of ſhips, having on board them fourteen thouſand men, who landing on the coaſt of France, ravaged, burnt, and deſtroyed the country wherever they came.

In the year 1361, a dreadful plague broke out in France, and as it was apprehended that it might either be communicated to London, or that this moſt dreadful diſorder might be revived therein, by the putrifying of the blood and entrails of beaſts, which the butchers uſed to throw into the ſtreets, the king iſſued his commands to the mayor and ſheriffs, in a letter to the following effect.

"Becauſe by killing of great beaſts, &c. from
"whoſe putrified blood running down the ſtreets,
"and the bowels caſt into the Thames, the air
"in the city is very much corrupted and infected,
"whence abominable and moſt filthy ſtinks pro-
"ceed, ſickneſſes and many other evils have
"happened to ſuch as have abode in the ſaid
"city, or have reſorted to it; and great dan-
"gers are feared to fall out for the time to
"come, unleſs remedy be preſently made againſt
"it:

"We, willing to prevent ſuch danger, and to
"provide as much as in us lies for the honeſty of
"the ſaid city, and the ſafety of our people, by
"the conſent of our council in our preſent
"parliament, have ordained, that all bulls,
"oxen, hogs, and other groſs creatures, to be
"ſlain for the ſuſtenance of the ſaid city, be
"led as far as the town of Stratford on one part
"of London, and the town of Knightſbridge on
"the other; and there, and not on this ſide, be
"ſlain; and that their bowels be there cleanſed,
"to be brought, together with the fleſh, to the
"ſaid city to be ſold: and if any butcher ſhall
"preſume any thing raſhly againſt this ordi-
"nance, let him incur forfeiture of the fleſh of
"the creatures which he hath cauſed to be ſlain
"on this ſide the ſaid towns, and the puniſh-
"ment of impriſonment for one year. This
"ordinance to be publickly proclaimed and
"held; and all butchers doing otherwiſe to be
"chaſtized and puniſhed according to the form
"of the ordinance aforeſaid. Witneſs the king
"at Weſtminſter, the twenty-fifth day of Fe-
"bruary."

Notwithſtanding this precautionary care, the peſtilence reached England, where it raged to ſuch an aſtoniſhing degree, that in the city of London only, no leſs than twelve hundred perſons fell a ſacrifice to its inſatiable fury, in the ſpace of two days: a prodigious number indeed, if we conſider the great difference of population between thoſe times and the preſent!

The kings of Scotland, France, and Cyprus, being in England in the year 1363, on a viſit to king Edward, Henry Picard, a late lord mayor of London, had the honour of giving a ſumptuous dinner to the four monarchs, together with the prince of Wales, and moſt of the nobility; and perhaps ſuch an honour never yet fell to the lot of any other private ſubject in the whole world.

In the year 1365 the parliament made an ordinance to aſcertain what things a tenant ſhould be obliged to leave behind him, on his quitting a houſe that he had rented in the city, or within the liberties of London; of which the following is a tranſlation. †

It was ordained, that "if any perſon hire a
"tenement, houſe or houſes, in the city of
"London, or in the ſuburbs thereof, to hold
"the ſame for the term of life, or for years,
"or only from year to year, or from quarter to
"quarter; if the ſaid tenant ſhall make, or
"cauſe to be made, any pentyſes or other eaſe-

* A kind of armour to cover the arms.

† At this time the acts of parliament were in the Latin tongue.

ments

" ments in the ſaid tenement, houſe, or houſes, " fixed with nails of iron or wooden pegs to the " premiſes, or to the ſoil thereof; it ſhall not be " lawful for ſuch tenant to remove ſuch pentyſes " or eaſements at the end of the term, or at any " other time to deſtroy them; but they ſhall al- " ways remain to the landlord of the ſaid premiſes, " as a parcel thereof." In conſequence of this ordinance, the mayor and aldermen publiſhed the following confirmation thereof: " Whereas " nowe of late, amonge divers people, was " ſprongen matter of doute upon the moſt olde " cuſtom had and uſed in this cyte of London, " of ſuch thyngys which by tenauntys for terms " of lyſe or yerys, have been affyxed unto houſes, " without ſpecyal lycence of the owner of the " ſoyle, whether they owe to remayne unto the " owner of the ſoyle, as parcel of the ſame; " or ellys whether it ſhall be lawful unto ſuche " tenauntys, on the end of her terme, all ſuche " thyngys affyxed to remove.

" Whereupon, olde bokys ſeen, and many " records, olde proceſſys, and engagementys of " the ſayd cyte, it was declared by the mayor and " aldermen, for an olde preſcrybed cuſtom of the " cyte aforeſayd, that all ſuche eaſementys fyxed " unto houſes, or to ſoyle, by ſuche tenauntys, " without ſpecyal and expreſſe lycence of the " owner of the ſoyle, yf they be affyxed with " nayles of irne or of tree, as pentyſes, glaſſe, " lockys, benchys, or any ſuche other: or elles " if they be affyxed with morter or lyme, or of " erther, or any other morter, as forneys, leedys, " candorous, chemyneys, corbels, pavemettis, " or ſuche other; or elles yf plantys be roetyd " in the ground, as vines, trees, graffe ſtounks, " trees of frut, &c. it ſhall not be lawful unto " ſuche tenauntys, in the end of her terme, or " on any other tyme therein, nor any of them, " to put away, move, or plucke up in any wyſe, " but that they ſhall alway remayne to the owner " of the ſoyle, as parcels of the ſame ſoyle or " tenement."

At this period the citizens of London appear to have diſcontinued the uſe of archery, which had been much practiſed by, and in general eſteem with their anceſtors; whereupon the king ſent the following letter to the ſheriffs of London, to revive and eſtabliſh the practice of ſhooting with arrows.

" The king to the ſheriffs of London, greeting. " Becauſe the people of our realm, as well of " good quality as mean, have commonly in " their ſports before theſe times exerciſed the " ſkill of ſhooting arrows; whence it is well " known, that honour and profit have accrued " to our whole realm, and to us, by the help " of God, no ſmall aſſiſtance in our warlike " acts; and now the ſaid ſkill being, as it " were, wholly laid aſide, the ſame people pleaſe " themſelves in hurling of ſtones and wood and " iron; and ſome in hand-ball, foot-ball, bandy- " ball, and in cambuck, or cock-fighting; and " ſome alſo apply themſelves to other diſhoneſt " games, and leſs profitable or uſeful; whereby " the ſaid realm is likely, in a ſhort time, to be- " come deſtitute of archers.

" We, willing to apply a ſeaſonable remedy " to this, command you, that in places in the " foreſaid city, as well within the liberties as " without, where you ſhall ſee it expedient, you " cauſe publick proclamation to be made, that " every one of the ſaid city, ſtrong in body, at " leiſure times on holidays, uſe in their recrea- " tions bows and arrows, or pellets, or bolts, " and learn and exerciſe the art of ſhooting; " forbidding all and ſingular on our behalf, that " they do not after any manner apply themſelves " to the throwing of ſtones, wood, iron, hand- " ball, foot-ball, bandy-ball, cambuck, or cock- " fighting, nor ſuch other like vain plays, which " have no profit in them, or concern themſelves " therein, under pain of impriſonment. Wit- " neſs the king at Weſtminſter, the twelfth day " of June."

CHAPTER XVI.

A perſon elected mayor fined for not ſerving the office. Plague in London. Citizens petition to the king and parliament for a confirmation of their ancient privileges. Practice of uſury ſuppreſſed. Grand tournament in Smithfield. Two charters granted. Citizens reſtored to their ancient right of ſelling wine. Their petition to chooſe their own coroner rejected. A grand maſquerade at the palace at Kennington. Account of a dangerous riot, and its conſequences. Richard, prince of Wales, invited to reſide in the city. Death of Edward III.

IN the year 1368, Walter Berneye having been elected chief magiſtrate of this city, and not appearing on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, to take upon him the ſaid office; Simon de Mordon was elected mayor, and on the day following he was ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

Hereupon a warrant of diſtreſs was iſſued, to levy one hundred marks on the effects of the ſaid Walter Berneye, for the uſe of the ſaid Simon de Mordon the mayor, purſuant to an order of the city, made in the year 1345.

The citizens of London were again viſited with the plague, in the year 1369, by which great numbers were deſtroyed; and notwithſtanding the number of inhabitants was thus leſſened, a wet harveſt, in the ſame year, occaſioned ſo great a ſcarcity of corn, that wheat raiſed to

the extravagant price of one pound, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence the quarter.

Notwithſtanding the ſeveral charters that had been granted to the citizens of London, they could not but remark that their liberties were ſtill occaſionaly invaded, by foreigners obtaining private grants from the crown; whereupon they made application to the king and parliament, in the following terms.

" To our lord the king, and his noble coun-
" cil, the citizens of London do ſhew, that they
" have nothing to live upon but their induſtry
" and franchiſe, upon which franchiſe the ſaid
" city was founded; and by reaſon of which
" franchiſe, they were wont to travel by land and
" by ſea, in divers countries for their profit; by
" which travel they uſed to bring divers merchan-
" dizes, to the great common profit of the
" whole realm of England, to the great aid and
" maintenance of the ſaid city, ſuſtenance and
" increaſe of the navy of the ſaid land.

" And of late their franchiſes are taken from
" them, againſt the grant of our ſaid noble lord
" the king, and his noble progenitors, ſealed
" with their ſeals, and againſt the great charter;
" to the great deſtruction as well of the ſaid city,
" common damage of the land, as alſo of the
" navy.

" Whereupon they pray, that the king would
" pleaſe to have regard, and take notice that
" the ſaid city was founded upon the ſaid fran-
" chiſes, without which they could not maintain
" the city, nor bear the taxes and other charges,
" as they were wont to do: for which cauſe they
" pray they may have their franchiſes, according
" to the grant of the king, and his noble pro-
" genitors, and the great charter; and that all
" ſuch grants and confirmations of franchiſes,
" may be made to all other cities and burghs
" of the realm."

In the year 1375, the deſtructive practice of uſury was arrived at ſuch an enormous height, as tended greatly to the injury of trade in general, and the oppreſſion of many perſons in particular; whereupon John Not, the mayor of London, took ſuch meaſures to enforce the laws againſt extortioners, as ſoon ſtopped the growing evil; which proceeding was highly approved by his majeſty and the parliament; and the whole nation was enjoined to follow the example of the mayor of London.

This year, the king, who was very old, became enamoured of Alice Pierce or Perrers, his atachment to whom led him to the commiſſion of many things highly unbecoming his dignity; and this lady gained ſo much the aſcendant, that ſhe prevailed on him to convert to her uſe ſeveral large ſums of money raiſed for the ſervice of the ſtate, at which the nation in general was highly diſpleaſed. The king, however, making it his whole ſtudy to pleaſe his miſtreſs, among many other expenſive diverſions, ordered a tournament to be held in Smithfield, at which lady Alice appeared moſt elegantly dreſſed, in a triumphal chariot; ſhe was on this occaſion dignified with the title of the LADY OF THE SUN, and attended by a great number of ladies, each of whom led a horſe on which a knight was mounted; many of the principal noblemen, richly accoutred, were likewiſe preſent at this tournament, which laſted ſeven days; during which time many gallant feats were performed by the young nobility and gentry.

In the fiftieth year of his reign Edward granted two charters; the firſt, which was to explain the right of chuſing aldermen, runs as follows:

" Edward, by the grace of God, king of
" England and France, and lord of Ireland, to
" all men to whom we ſend, greeting. Among
" other articles which our lord Edward, ſome
" time king of England, our father, the year
" of his reign XII. by his letters patents hath
" granted and confirmed to the citizens of the
" ſaid city of London, for the amendment and
" common profit of them that dwell in the ſame
" city, and of them that repair thereto. In the
" ſame letters it is contained, that the aldermen
" of the foreſaid city, that every year they be
" removed on the day of St. Gregory, by the
" commonalty of the ſaid city, and that they ſo
" removed be not choſen again the next year
" enſuing; but, inſtead of them that have been
" removed, others be choſen by the ſame wards
" from which ſuch aldermen were removed, as
" in the ſame letters plainly it is contained;
" concerning which, on the part of the com-
" monalty of the foreſaid city, by their petition
" before us in our grear council, now again
" aſked, to us meekly it is beſought, that ſince
" divers opinions and divers ſtrifes have been
" ſprung between the aldermen and the com-
" monalty of the ſaid city, upon the removing of
" aldermen, for the wrong interpretation of
" words in the foreſaid articles contained, that
" is to ſay, that the foreſaid aldermen affirm,
" that by the two words, *viz. ſint amobiles per*
" *communitatem*, &c. *i. e.* let them be removed
" by the commonalty, they ought not to be
" removed from the office of aldermanſhip,
" without ſufficient reaſon, or for ſome notorious
" offence to be found in them. But others of
" the ſaid citizens being of a contrary opinion,
" and willing to aboliſh this article, they have
" beſought us to explain the ſaid article, ſo as to
" remove all doubt about the premiſes: We be-
" ing willing, as much as lieth in us, to contri-
" bute to the peace and tranquillity of the ſaid
" mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and their
" ſucceſſors, henceforward, concerning the in-
" terpretation of the ſaid article, do, by and
" with the advice of our ſaid council, declare,
" that all and every alderman of the ſaid city,
" every year, for ever, on the feaſt of St. Gre-
" gory the pope, from the office of an alderman
" utterly and preciſely ſhall ceaſe, and ſhall not
" be choſen again; but that, inſtead of thoſe
" removed, other aldermen ſhall be choſen every
" year, for ever, out of the diſcreet citizens of
" good fame, by the ſaid wards from which
" the ſaid aldermen were removed. In witneſs
" whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be
" made patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter,
" the twelfth day of November, the fiftieth year
" of our reign in England, and the thirty-ſixth
" over France."

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The other charter was in anſwer to the citizens petition againſt private licence being granted to foreigners, and is recited as follows:

" Edward, king of England and France, and " lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe letters " ſhall come, greeting.

" Know ye, that whereas, amongſt other li- " berties granted to the citizens of our city of " London, by the charters of our progenitors, " ſometime kings of England, which we have " confirmed, and by ours, it hath been granted " unto them, that all merchant ſtrangers coming " into England, ſhall remain at board with the " free hoſts of the city aforeſaid, and of other " cities and towns in England, without keeping " any houſes or ſocieties by themſelves; and that " there ſhould be no brokers of any merchan- " dizes from henceforth, unleſs they were choſen " thereunto by the merchants in the myſteries in " which the ſaid brokers exerciſe their offices, " and thereupon at the leaſt do take their oaths " before the mayor of the ſaid city: and alſo, " that the merchants who are not of the free- " dom of the ſaid city, ſhould not ſell by retail " any wines or other wares within the ſaid city, " or the ſuburbs thereof. And now our well- " beloved ſubjects, the mayor, aldermen, and " other citizens of the ſaid city, have humbly " beſeeched us and our council in the laſt par- " liament by their petition exhibited in theſe " words:

" To our lord the king and his good coun- " cil, your liege ſubjects the mayor, alder- " men, and commonalty of the city of London, " ſhew, that whereas they have often ſued in " divers parliaments to have conſideration how " that they are impoveriſhed and undone, by " reaſon their liberties by him and his proge- " nitors to them granted are reſtrained, and great " part taken away; and now at the laſt parlia- " ment held at Weſtminſter, it was anſwered to " them, that they ſhould declare their griefs " ſpecially, and they ſhould have good remedy " therefore: of which griefs (amongſt divers " others) theſe be; that every ſtranger might " dwell in the ſaid city, and keep a houſe, and " be a broker, and ſell and buy all manner of " merchandizes by retail; and one ſtranger to " ſell to another to ſell again, to the great in- " hancing the prices of merchandizes, and a " cauſe to make them remain there more than " forty days; whereas, in time paſt, no mer- " chant ſtranger might uſe any of theſe points, " contrary to the franchiſes of the ſaid city, " before theſe times had and uſed: by which " grievance the merchants of the ſaid city are " greatly impoveriſhed, and the navy impaired, " and the privities of the land by the ſaid " ſtrangers diſcovered to our enemies by " ſpies and other ſtrangers into theſe houſes re- " ceived.

" May it therefore pleaſe your majeſty and " council to ordain in this parliament, that the " merchant ſtrangers may be reſtrained in the " points aforeſaid, and the mayor, aldermen, " and commons in the ſaid city, may enjoy the " ſaid franchiſes.

" We, for the ſpecial affection we bear to the " ſaid citizens, willing to provide for the tran- " quillity and profit of the ſaid citizens in that " behalf, with the aſſents of our prelates, nobles, " &c. have granted for us and our heirs, to the " ſaid mayor and aldermen, and citizens of the " ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors upon condition " that they put the ſaid city under good govern- " ment, to our honour, and the profit of our " realm of England, and right govern the ſame, " that no ſtrangers ſhall from henceforth ſell any " wares in the ſame city, or ſuburbs thereof, by " retail, nor ſhall keep any houſe, nor be any bro- " ker in the ſaid city or ſuburbs thereof; any " ſtatute or ordinance made to the contrary " notwithſtanding. Saving always to the mer- " chants of High Almaine their liberties by us " and our progenitors to them granted and " confirmed.

" In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our " letters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at " Weſtminſter the fourth day of December, in " the fiftieth year of our reign over England, " and of our kingdom of France the thirty- " ſixth."

Upon theſe charters being granted, proſecutions were immediately commenced againſt divers perſons for having obtained unconſtitutional grants from the king; among theſe were John Peach, wine-merchant, and Richard Lyons, merchant, both of London.

The former was charged with having obtained a licence for the ſole privilege of ſelling ſweet wine in London, by which he had acquired prodigious ſums of money; and being convicted, he was committed to priſon till he made ample ſatisfaction to the injured parties.

The latter was accuſed of frauds, extortions, and other illegal acts, in obtaining licences, taking bribes, tampering with the council, &c. and being likewiſe found guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, his eſtates real and perſonal were confiſcated, and himſelf committed to priſon, till he ſhould make the ſufferers amends.

In conſequence of the ſucceſs of theſe proſecutions, the citizens were reſtored to their antient right of ſelling wine, the price of which was always to be regulated by the firſt magiſtrate of the city.

In the year 1377, the houſe of commons petitioned the king that the charter which he had lately granted the citizens might be confirmed by act of parliament; but Edward not being willing to comply with their requeſt, returned for anſwer, that " he would be further informed."

At the ſame time the houſe of commons likewiſe humbly petitioned that, as divers miſchiefs happened in the city, occaſioned by the mayor not being allowed to puniſh the coroner for neglect of duty, his majeſty would be pleaſed to grant them the privilege of chuſing from among themſelves a perſon to act in the above-mentioned capacity; and that they might remove him when they ſhould think proper: however, though the citizens aſked no more than what was allowed to many towns and cities in England, the king rejected their petition.

Shortly

Shortly after this the mayor, aldermen, and citizens addreſſed the king, requeſting him to confirm their liberties with reſpect to puniſhing all miſdemeanours in Southwark, and that the marſhal ſhould not be allowed to intermeddle with that part of Southwark which is guildable; but this petition met with as little ſucceſs as the two preceding; for the king told them, that were he to grant their petition, he ſhould do great wrong to divers of his other ſubjects.

The king's behaviour to the citizens did not leſſen their regard to the royal family; for, in the ſame year, they entertained the princeſs of Wales, her ſon prince Richard, and their attendants at Kennington, with a grand maſquerade on horſeback: The proceſſion, which ſet out from Newgate, marched through the city, over London-bridge, and through the Borough of Southwark, to Kennington, in the following manner:

1. Flambeaux
2. A grand band of muſic.
3. One hundred and thirty citizens, on horſeback, in diviſions; the firſt of which conſiſted of forty eight perſons dreſſed in the habits of eſquires, with red coats, ſay gowns, and wellfancied vizors; the next diviſion conſiſted of the ſame number, apparelled like knights, theſe were followed by a perſon in a moſt elegant habit, and the third diviſion was headed by one reſembling a pope, who was attended by twenty-four others habited like cardinals, after whom came ten men dreſſed like legates, in frightful black vizors, who cloſed the cavalcade.

The princeſs and her ſon were highly pleaſed with this mark of the citizens eſteem, and after ſupper, they had the honour of dancing with the prince and the nobility, after which they returned in the ſame manner to the city.

Shortly after, the lord marſhal, (who had his priſon in London) contrary to the right, and privileges of the city, committed a citizen. In conſequence of which the mayor and common-council aſſembled to conſult on the meaſures to be taken againſt him; but the commonalty, impatient of redreſs, went in great numbers to the Marſhalſea, * which they broke open, and carried off the priſoner; they then went in ſearch of the lord marſhal, and not being able to find him, they wreaked their vengeance on his houſe, which they pulled almoſt down.

Being diſappointed at not meeting with the marſhal, and recollecting that the duke of Lancaſter had endeavoured to retrench the liberties of the city, they ſet forward for his palace in the ſavoy, with an intent to revenge themſelves.

The duke was at that time at dinner at the houſe of John de Ipres, in the city, to which place a knight of the duke's, who had heard of the deſign of the rioters, went to apprize him of the danger; the duke inſtantly aroſe from table, haſtened to the Thames, and took boat for Kennington palace, the reſidence of the princeſs dowager and her ſon.

When the populace had got to the Savoy, they were aſked by a prieſt what they wanted; they anſwered the perſons of the duke and the marſhal, who had unjuſtly detained in priſon Sir Peter de la Mere: the prieſt replied, Sir Peter was a traitor,—which ſo incenſed the mob, that, inſiſting on the prieſt being the marſhal in diſguiſe, they dragged him forth, and knocked him on the head.

During this tumult, the biſhop of London arrived at the Savoy, where in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, he exhorted them to forbearance, urging that it was the holy time of Lent, and promiſing that their grievances ſhould be redreſſed; which ſo gained upon the minds of the populace, that they deſiſted, otherwiſe in all probability they would have razed the duke's palace to the ground.

The citizens, very ſhortly after received a meſſage from the princeſs dowager of Wales, perſuading them to beg pardon of the duke for the outrages they had committed; which they, out of reſpect to her, conſented to, at the ſame time begging ſhe would uſe her influence to have Sir Peter de la Mere brought to a fair and legal trial

The mayor and aldermen being apprehenſive of the king's diſpleaſure, reſolved, if poſſible, to award it; and accordingly, a number of the principal citizens waited on his majeſty, and were, contrary to the inclination of the duke, admitted to an audience, when they declared themſelves innocent of the late inſurrection, proteſting that they had done every thing in their power to ſuppreſs the ſame, though they had unfortunately been unſucceſsful in their endeavours.

They further told the king, that his faithful citizens were in general under great anxiety of mind, having heard that by act of parliament they were to be deprived of what were dearer to them than their lives—their liberties!

The king told them not to be uneaſy on that head, for that ſo far from infringing their liberties he moſt earneſtly deſired on all occaſions to enlarge them.

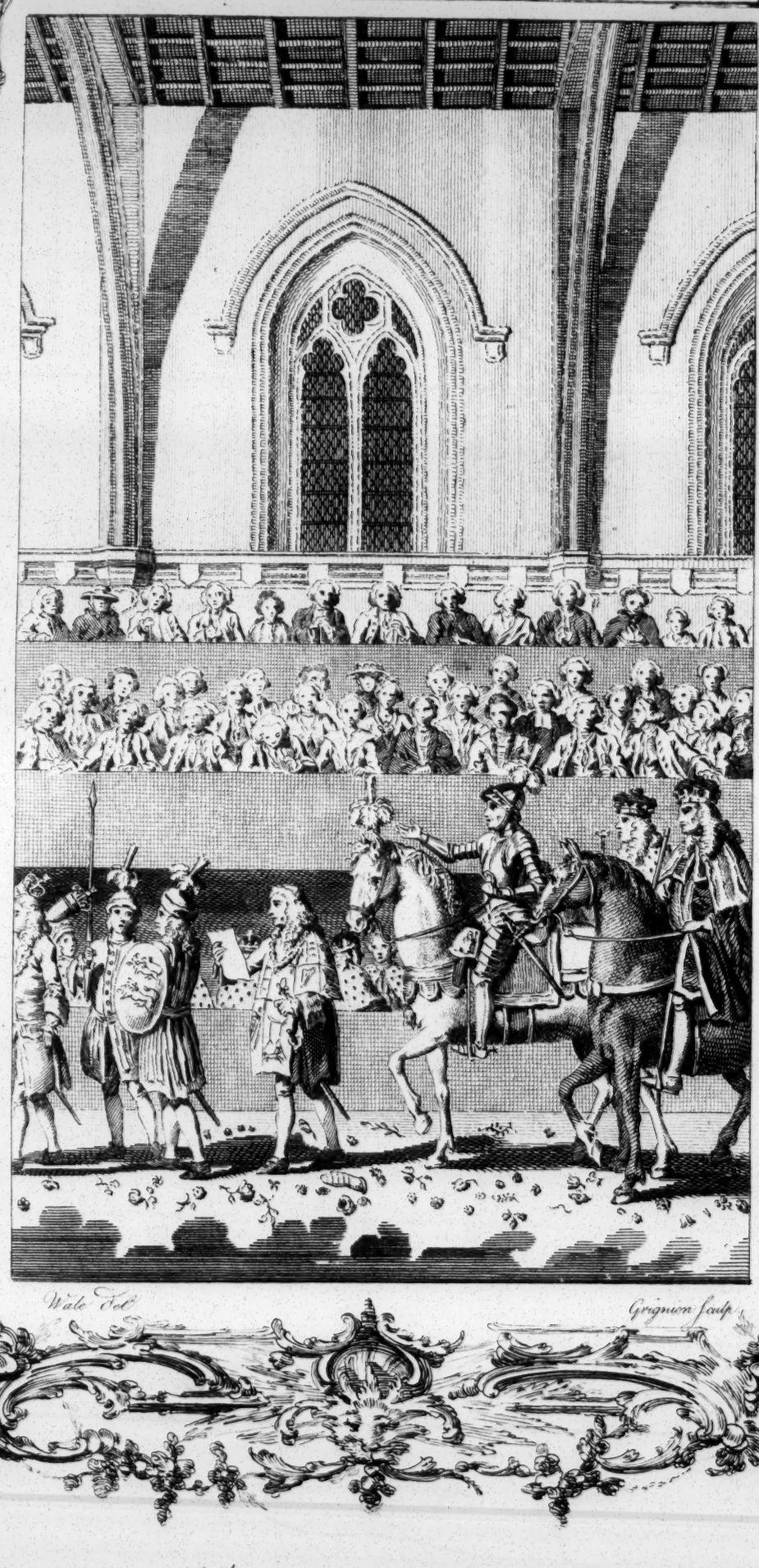
The citizens, highly pleaſed with the behaviour of their monarch, returned to the city; where they were received by their brethren with every demonſtration of joy, who moſt heartily congratulated them on their good ſucceſs.

Though the mayor had very wiſely taken every precaution to preſerve the public peace, he could not prevent a few ſeditious perſons ſticking up papers in different parts of the city, tending to inflame the minds of the populace againſt the duke of Lancaſter; it therefore was judged neceſſary to prononnce ſentence of excommunication upon ſuch perſons as ſhould, in future, preſume to write or diſperſe any paper derogatory to the duke's character; and this was accordingly done by the biſhop of Bangor, aſſiſted by the mayor and aldermen.

Affairs remained in this ſituation till the diſſolution of the parliament, when the reſentment of the duke of Lancaſter againſt the citizens began to be more apparent than ever; for the mayor and aldermen being ſummoned to attend the king

* Our hiſtorians ſay that the lord Marſhal's priſon was in London; but it appears from this circumſtance that they included Southwark under this denomination.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



Wale Del. *Grignion Sculp.*

CEREMONY *of the* CHAMPION'S CHALLENGE
at the Coronation.

at Shene, near Richmond, they were ſeverely reprimanded, and urged to aſk pardon of the duke: but inſtead of ſo doing, they aſſerted their innocence, and promiſed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend the offenders, and compel them to make a retaliation proportioned to their crimes.

This, however, was thought inſufficient; whereupon the mayor and ſeveral of the aldermen were diſcharged from their offices, and others, more attached to the duke of Lancaſter, were appointed in their ſtead, by virtue of a writ which the king iſſued on the occaſion.

The citizens being informed that the king lay at the point of death, they deputed ſeveral of the moſt eminent of their body to wait on prince Richard, who was then with his mother at the palace of Kennington; when John Philpot, in the name of his fellow-citizens, acquainting the prince with the advices they had received of the king's extreme danger, beſought his favour to the inhabitants of London, aſſured him of their readineſs to devote their lives and fortunes to his ſervice, and requeſted that he would come and reſide among them.

On the twenty-ſecond of June, 1377, died Edward the third, one of the moſt accompliſhed princes that ever ſwayed the ſcepter of this kingdom, whether we conſider him as a warrior, a monarch, or a man.*

CHAPTER XVII.

The acceſſion of Richard II. *to the throne. Firſt mention of a champion at a coronation. Office of chief butler claimed by the citizens. King Richard's charter of confirmation. The differences between the city and the duke of Lancaſter adjuſted. The young king's grand entry into London. Sir John Philpot's expedition againſt the Scotch privateers. Account of Wat Tyler's inſurrection, with the ſuppreſſion of the inſurgents, in conſequence of the death of their leader.*

IMMEDIATELY on the death of king Edward the third, the citizens of London proclaimed Richard, ſon of Edward the black prince, king of England, and having notified the ſame to the young king, they ſollicited his majeſty to exert his influence to adjuſt the differences which had ſubſiſted between the duke of Lancaſter and the citizens.

At this time the young monarch reſided at Kingſton upon Thames, where, having received the compliments and congratulations of the citizens, on his acceſſion to the throne, he was conducted to Weſtminſter-hall, where he was crowned with the uſual magnificence, on the fifteenth day of July, 1377.

It is at this coronation that our hiſtorians make the firſt mention of a champion, who appeared in a compleat ſuit of armour, entered Weſtminſter-hall, where the king dined, and throwing his gauntlet on the ground, challenged any perſon who ſhould preſume to diſpute the king's title to the crown of theſe realms.

It is impoſſible to trace the origin of this cuſtom; but there remains no doubt of its being of a more ancient date than the coronation of Richard II. ſince Sir John Dimmock, who performed the office at that period, was admitted thereto, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnſhire.

At this coronation the citizens claimed their right to the office of chief butler, which being admitted, was diſcharged in the perſon of the Lord-mayor.

A petition from the city, for a confirmation of their charters, being depending at the death of Edward III. they immediately renewed it to their young ſovereign; and in this application they were ſeconded by the houſe of commons, who preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, humbly requeſting that the citizens of London might enjoy all their ancient rights, privileges, and immunities, as they had been granted and confirmed by his majeſty's royal predeceſſors.

To this reaſonable requeſt the king yielded a ready compliance, as will appear by the following charter of confirmation:

" Whereas the ſaid citizens, by their petition
" exhibited to us in parliament, did ſet forth,
" that although they, for a long time paſt, have
" uſed and enjoyed certain free cuſtoms, until of
" late years they have been unjuſtly moleſted;
" which cuſtoms are as followeth, viz. That no
" foreigner do ſell or buy of another foreigner
" any merchandizes within the liberties of the
" ſaid city, upon pain of forfeiting the ſame.
" Nevertheleſs, being deſirous, for the future, to
" take away all controverſies about the ſame,
" We do by theſe preſents, with the aſſent afore-
" ſaid, will and grant, and by theſe preſents,
" for us and our heirs, do confirm unto the ſaid
" citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that, for the
" future, no foreigner ſell to another foreigner
" any merchandizes within the liberties of the
" ſaid city; nor that any foreigner do buy of
" another foreigner any merchandize, upon pain

* See CLARENDON's Hiſtory of England, vol. 1. page 352 and 353, for an account of the death and character of Edward III.

" of forfeiting the ſame; the privileges of our " ſubjects of Aquitaine in all things excepted, " ſo that ſuch buying and ſelling be made be- " twixt merchant and merchant."

Soon after the grant of this charter, the king ſent a meſſage by lord Latimer, Sir Richard Adderſbury, Sir Nicholas Bond, and Sir Simon Burley, to acquaint the citizens that his majeſty entertained the ſincereſt regard for the city of London; alſo with his determination to take up his reſidence therein, and of the progreſs he had made towards accommodating the differences which had ſubſiſted between the Londoners and the duke of Lancaſter.

The abovementioned gentlemen likewiſe acquainted the citizens, that the duke of Lancaſter had entirely, on his part, ſubmitted the affair to the king's determination; and it was his majeſty's requeſt that they would do the ſame; in which caſe the king would exert his utmoſt influence to adjuſt the affair to the mutual ſatisfaction of both parties.

The citizens, however, did not receive this meſſage with all the complaiſance that might have been expected; for conſidering that the king was not arrived at years of diſcretion, and being very doubtful of the ſincerity of his majeſty's adviſers, as well as dreading the power and influence of the duke, they heſitated in complying with the king's requeſt.

At length, after conſiderable debates, it was reſolved, that if lord Latimer, and the other three gentlemen, would promiſe upon oath, that the ſubmiſſion of the Londoners to his majeſty's requeſt, ſhould not be of the leaſt prejudice to the city, they would chearfully accede to the royal requiſition.

The deputies having readily taken this oath, ſeveral of the chief citizens accompanied them to Shene, where the king, with his royal mother, and the duke of Lancaſter, attended by many of the nobility, waited their arrival.

They were admitted to an immediate audience of the king, who received them in the moſt gracious manner, and the whole affair being debated in council, ſo perfect a reconciliation was effected, that the duke embraced the citizens reſpectively, in the preſence of the king, and all animoſities immediately ſubſided.

The citizens, highly delighted with the ſucceſs of their journey, returned to London; where, on the day following, public proclamation was made at the uſual places, that the duke of Lancaſter and the citizens were mutually reconciled to each other.

Soon after this happy compromiſe, preparations were made for the king's grand entry into London, which was performed in the following manner.

The young monarch being mounted on a fine horſe, was attended by the duke of Lancaſter, lord high ſteward of the kingdom, lord Piercy, earl marſhal, and many of the nobility.

This pompous cavalcade ſet out from Shene, the king's horſe being led by Sir Nicholas Bond, and the ſword of ſtate carried by Sir Simon Burley; while his majeſty was followed by ſeveral diviſions of the young nobility, (nearly of his own age) each diviſion being preceded by trumpets ſounding.

When they arrived at London, his majeſty was received by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and conducted to Cheapſide, where was erected a grand conduit in the form of a caſtle, which ran with wine during the proceſſion.

Four beautiful girls, about the age of the king, ſupplied their ſovereign with a part of this wine in golden cups, and alſo threw gilt flowers on his head, and ſcattered florins, reſembling gold, among the populace.

The duke of Lancaſter particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his polite and affable behaviour, which gained him the love of the citizens in a high degree; while the nobility in general accommodated their behaviour to the pleaſing occaſion in ſo polite and proper a manner, that the day was ſpent in all that delightful order, and elegant decorum, which is the natural conſequence of the whole of a large company, reſolving to be pleaſed with themſelves, and with each other.

The year 1378 is diſtinguiſhed by the remarkable expedition of Sir John Philpot, a worthy citizen of London, againſt one Mercer, a Scotch privateer.

Mercer, having obſerved the declining condition of the Engliſh navy, fitted out ſeveral privateers in Scotland, to cruize againſt the Engliſh merchant ſhips, which he did for ſome time with ſuch conſiderable ſucceſs, that he at length ventured to enter the port of Scarborough, and ſeized all the veſſels in that harbour.

The conſtant depredations made by this pirate, occaſioned many applications to the people in power for redreſs; but theſe proving ineffectual, Sir John Philpot at length determined to do juſtice to his fellow ſubjects; for which purpoſe he fitted out a fleet, at his own expence, which he manned with a thouſand able hands, and went on board himſelf, as commander in chief, with a reſolution to chaſtiſe Mercer, or periſh in the attempt.

It was not long before Sir John fell in with the pirate, whom he found greatly embarraſſed with the number of ſhips he had taken, among which were fifteen Spaniſh veſſels with very valuable cargoes.

Mercer was determined not to give up his acquiſitions, and Sir John was equally determined to compel his ſubmiſſion; on which a deſperate engagement enſued, wherein Mercer was defeated, and moſt of his ſhips taken by the victorious Londoner, who then returned home, and when he ſailed up the Thames in triumph, he was welcomed by the applauding ſhouts of his fellow-citizens.

Notwithſtanding this ſpirited conduct of Sir John, which one would imagine ſhould have gained him the thanks of the whole kingdom, he was, at the inſtigation of a ſet of weak, indolent, and wicked miniſters, ſummoned before the king and council, to anſwer for his conduct, in preſuming to undertake an affair of ſuch high importance, without an authority ſuperior to his own.

Sir John attended in obedience to the ſummons, when he gave ſuch weighty reaſons in defence

fence of the part he had acted, and behaved in so modeſt and unaſſuming a manner, that he was honourably acquitted.

In this ſame year 1378, the parliament granted a ſubſidy, by which perſons of all ranks were aſſeſſed according to their reſpective ſtations in life; for hereby all tradeſmen with their wives and children, (being above fourteen years of age) were taxed at four-pence per head; the aldermen of London were rated, equal with the barons at forty ſhillings each; and the Lord-mayor, as an earl, at four pounds; from which circumſtance our hiſtorians are of opinion that the title of Right Honourable was then beſtowed on the mayor of London.

This tax, however, was the occaſion of one of the moſt extraordinary inſurrections that ever happened in this country, of the particulars of which our readers will be glad to be informed.

The king having farmed this tax to ſome of his nobility, they employed a ſet of rapacious collectors, who extorted the money with ſuch rigour as inflamed the minds of the people in a very high degree.

The inhabitants of the county of Eſſex were particularly alarmed, by a report which was induſtriouſly propagated, that the country people were doomed to deſtruction, that their farms would be plundered and their houſes burned to the ground.

While this report was generally believed, ſome of the collectors of the poll-tax going to the houſe of Wat Hilliard, a tyler, of Dartford in Kent, demanded payment of the tax for his daughter; which he refuſed to pay, alledging that ſhe had not arrived at the age ſpecified in the ſtatute.

The brutal officer, however, inſiſted that ſhe was arrived at years of puberty, and in order to prove the truth of his aſſertion, he proceeded to ſhocking acts of indecency, which irritated the father to ſuch a degree, that he knocked out the collector's brains.

Every one who was preſent applauded the reſolute behaviour of the tyler; and the populace betaking themſelves to their arms, and great numbers flocking in from the adjacent towns and villages, Wat ſoon found himſelf at the head of a numerous army, who determined to attempt to extricate themſelves from the heavy load of taxes under which they had long groaned.

The inſurgents taking the road to Maidſtone, releaſed from the goal of that town one Ball, an excommunicated prieſt, who had been long confined for ſeditious practices; and who was no ſooner at liberty than he commenced chaplain to his deliverers, and to encourage them in their proceedings he preached a ſermon to them, taking this proverb for his text.

"When Adam delv'd, and Eve ſpan,
"Who was then a gentleman?

From theſe words he laboured to prove, that all mankind, as the deſcendants of one common parent, were upon an equality: he therefore adviſed them to go to the king, and demand their liberties, which if they could not obtain by gentle meaſures, to uſe force for the recovery of them.

The people were highly animated by this diſcourſe, and making an unanimous choice of Wat Tyler for their leader, they, by his direction, took an oath "to be true to king Richard and "the commons of England; never to receive a "king whoſe name was John; * to perſuade their "neighbours to join in the common cauſe, and "never to ſubmit to the payment of any other "tax than a fifteenth."

The flame of rebellion having ſpread with the utmoſt rapidity through the counties of Suſſex, Eſſex, Surrey, Kent, and Hertford, Wat Tyler's army encreaſed every hour; and marching from Maidſtone he encamped at Blackheath, where he ſoon found himſelf at the head of an hundred thouſand men.

The profeſſed view of the inſurgents was to aboliſh all bad laws and cuſtoms; and they particularly declared againſt the intolerable exactions and corruptions of the lawyers; carrying their reſentment ſo far as to murder every one of that profeſſion, and even every nobleman who happened to fall in their way.

While they were thus encamped on Blackheath, they ſent a deputation to the king, who had taken refuge in the Tower, deſiring that his majeſty would come and hear their propoſals.

The [illegible] great debates in council reſpecting the propriety of his majeſty's complying with this requeſt, and ſome of the counſellors were of opinion that the king's preſence would be the only means of appeaſing the rioters; but this was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor, and Sir Robert Hales, prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, and lord high treaſurer, who urged that his majeſty could not attend with ſafety to his perſon.

The advice of theſe counſellors being followed, the rioters were ſo enraged, that they vowed to deſtroy them; and leaving Blackheath, they haſtened toward London; and arriving in Southwark on the tenth of June 1380, they broke open the priſons of the King's-Bench and Marſhalſea, and ſet all the priſoners at liberty.

The greater part of the releaſed priſoners immediately joined the inſurgents, a part of whom marching to Lambeth, burnt the palace of the archbiſhop, with all its furniture, and the books, regiſters and writings belonging to the court of chancery.

Thoſe who remained in Southwark, having, by the aſſiſtance of the priſoners, diſcovered the dwellings of the lawyers, jurors, and queſtmongers, they immediately pulled them down to the ground; as they likewiſe did the common ſtews, or bawdy-houſes along the bank-ſide, which were kept by Flemiſh bawds who rented them of the city.

The mayor of London dreading the conſequence of the rioters advancing into the metropolis, ordered the bridge gate to be ſhut and fortified;

* This was a reflection on John, duke of Lancaſter, to whom they had an invincible hatred.

but on the following day it was thought more prudent to admit them into the city, to prevent the total deſtruction of the Borough of Southwark.

As ſoon as they entered London, the ſhambles and wine-cellars were ſet open for their accommodation; and being ſoon joined by great numbers of the inferior citizens, they repaired to the duke of Lancaſter's palace of the Savoy, which was at that time the grandeſt pile of buildings in this kingdom; and having deſtroyed all the rich furniture, plate, and jewels, they reduced the palace to a heap of aſhes and ruins.

While this building was on fire, thirty-two of the rioters were carouſing in the duke's cellar, where becoming intoxicated with liquor, they ſeemed to have forgot or deſpiſed the danger they were in; for they ſtaid till the rafters were conſumed, and the houſe fell down, whereby the paſſage was ſtopped up, ſo that they could not return: and in this place they periſhed, after crying out for help for ſeven days ſucceſſively, during which no perſon attempted to relieve them.

From the Savoy the rioters proceeded to the Temple, which they burnt down, together with all the books, papers and records: after which the other inns of court ſhared the ſame fate.

They now divided themſelves into three bodies, one of which repairing to Clerkenwell, burnt the rich priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; from whence they haſtened to the ſeat of Sir Robert Hales, at Highbury near Iſlington, which they likewiſe burnt and deſtroyed.

The ſecond diviſion having encamped at Mile-end, ſent a meſſage to the king, demanding a parley; and Richard, with the advice of his council, went to them, and aſked their demands; which were as follows:

1. That thenceforward all his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould be free from ſervitude or bondage.

2. That there ſhould be a general pardon, of all manner of actions for debt, inſurrections, treaſons, felonies, tranſgreſſions, and extortions.

3. That all perſons, from that day forward, ſhould have full liberty to buy and ſell in every county, city, borough, fair, market, and other place, within the realm of England.

4. That no acre of land held in bondage or ſervice, ſhould hold it for more than four-pence; and if it had been held for leſs in former times, it ſhould not be enhanced in future.

The king having heard theſe, and ſeveral other demands, complied with them all, on condition of their immediate return to their own habitations, leaving a few of each pariſh, to receive the charters of freedom, which were drawn up with all expedition, and ſealed the next morning.

This body, having carried their point, immediately diſperſed, and returned to their reſpective habitations; but in the mean time the third diviſion of the rioters, which were encamped on Tower-hill, found means to enter the Tower, notwithſtanding it was garriſoned by ſix hundred men at arms, and the ſame number of experienced archers, who had been placed there to defend the perſon of the king.

The inſurgents having thus obtained entrance into the Tower, (while the king was gone to the party at Mile-end) they entered the royal apartments, abuſed every perſon at their pleaſure, kiſſed the queen-mother, and having ſeized the archbiſhop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales, they dragged them out of the Tower and beheaded them.

Many arguments were uſed by the archbiſhop, to prevail on them not to embrue their hands in the blood of innocent men; but finding it in vain to remonſtrate, he chearfully ſubmitted his neck to the axe; but no leſs than eight ſtrokes were given before his head was ſevered from his body; after which the latter remained ſome hours before it was buried, and the former was carried to London-bridge, where it was fixed upon a pole.

During theſe tranſactions, Wat Tyler and his followers committed the moſt dreadful outrages and cruelties in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, murdering many eminent citizens, and in particular, wreaking their vengeance on the Flemiſh merchants.

They likewiſe broke open the priſons of Newgate and the Fleet, releaſed all that were confined, ſet fire to the city in ſeveral places, and made public proclamation for the beheading all lawyers, and perſons belonging to the exchequer.

The king having returned from Mile-end to the Tower, found his mother and ſome of his faithful counſellors had retired to the wardrobe for ſafety; where his majeſty having informed them of the ſucceſs of his negotiation at Mile-end, it was reſolved to propoſe the ſame terms to the reſt of the inſurgents.

In conſequence of this determination no leſs than three different plans of accommodation were ſent to, and rejected by Wat Tyler; and from what follows it will appear that he had no intention of complying with any terms of pacification.

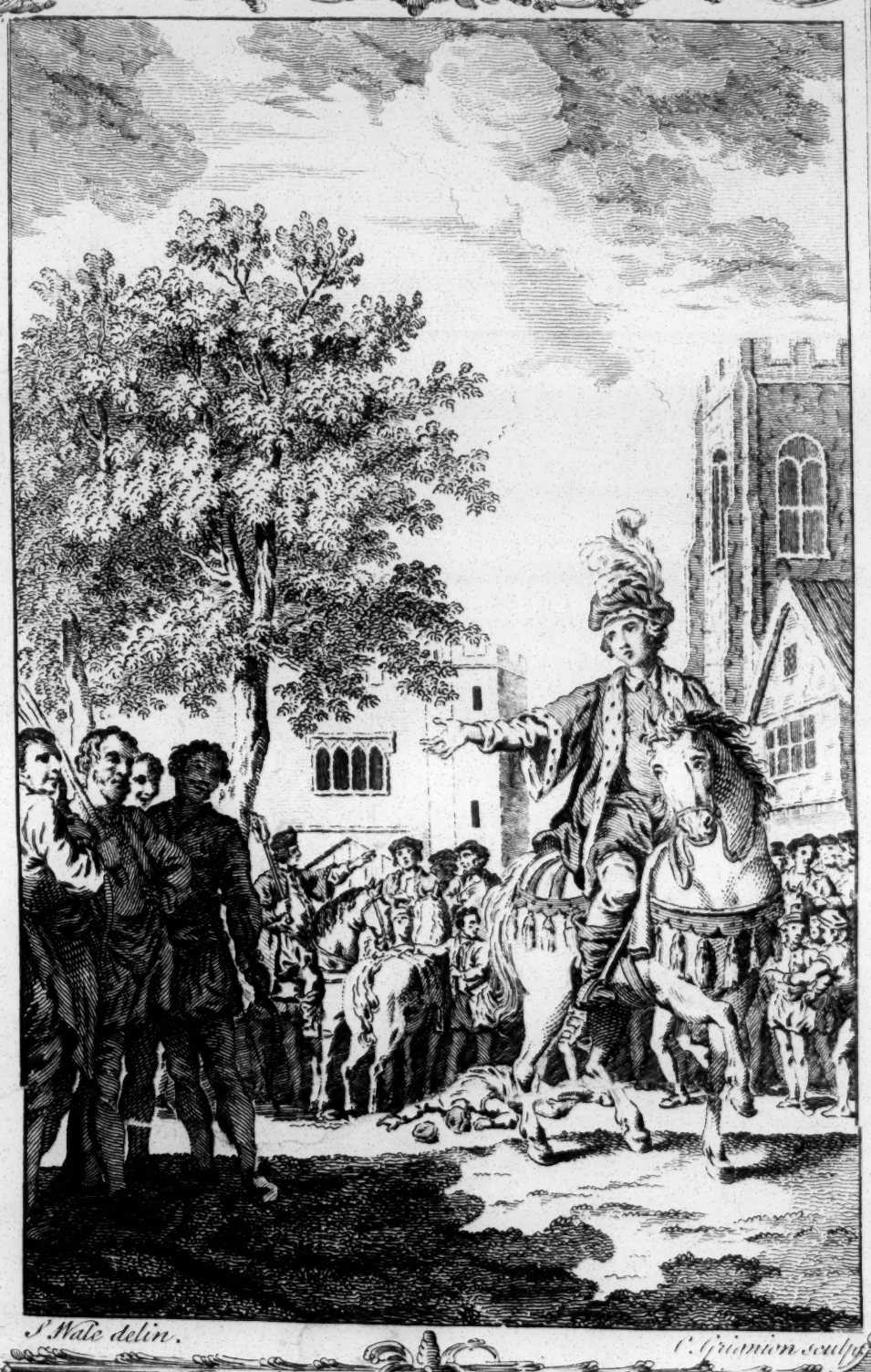
Hereupon Sir John Newton was ſent to invite Tyler to a conference with the king in Smithfield, in order that ſuch articles as he demanded might be inſerted in the charter to be granted by his majeſty: one of which conditions was "that he "(Tyler) ſhould have a commiſſion to behead "all lawyers, eſcheators, and others, whoſoever "were learned in the law, or had any communi-"cation therewith;" that all the nation might receive their laws from his mouth only, as he had been heard to boaſt ſome days before.

After ſome debate, Tyler conſented to follow Sir John to the appointed place, and proceeded ſlowly at the head of his army; but as ſoon as he came within ſight of the king, he directed his confederates to keep at a diſtance, till he ſhould give them a ſignal, whereupon they were to murder all the company, except the king himſelf, who was to be ſeized and impriſoned.

This being agreed on, Tyler ſet ſpur to his horſe, galloped forward, and did not ſtop till he came cloſe to the king, whom he addreſſed in the following terms: "Sir king, ſeeſt thou all yon-"der people?"—"Yea truly," replied the king, "wherefore ſayeſt thou ſo?"—"Becauſe," ſaid

he

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



S. Wale delin. *C. Grignion sculpt.*

RICHARD II. *Appeases the* REBELS

on the Death of Wat Tyler in Smithfield

he, "they be all at my command, and have "ſworn to me their faith and truth, to do all "that I would have them." — "In good time," replied the king, "I believe it well."— "Then," ſaid Tyler, "believeſt thou, king, "that theſe people, and as many more as be in "London at my command, will depart from thee "thus, without having thy letters?"—"No," ſaid the king, "they be ordained for you, and "ſhall be delivered to every one of them."

At the time the king made this reply, Tyler obſerving Sir John Newton, who carried his majeſty's ſword, on horſeback, told him it would become him better to be on foot in his preſence: to which Sir John replying, that he thought there was no impropriety in his preſent ſituation, Tyler was ſo incenſed, that he called him traitor, and drew his dagger, with an intention to ſtab him.

Newton likewiſe drew his dagger, and gave Tyler the lie; on which the latter demanded the ſword which was carried by Sir John; but he replied, "No, it is the king's ſword, of which "thou art not worthy: neither durſt thou aſk it of me if we had been by ourſelves."

This reply ſo enraged Tyler, that he ſwore he would not eat till he had deſtroyed Sir John; and was abſolutely preparing to attack him, when the king commanded the knight to diſmount, to prevent any fatal conſequences.

During Tyler's conference with the king, he demanded, excluſive of all that had been granted to the inſurgents at Mile-end, that all the ancient laws of the kingdom ſhould be aboliſhed, and that all foreſts, parks and warrens ſhould be free to the poor as well as the rich.

Tyler, at length, behaved with ſo much inſolence, that the king's attendants told his majeſty, that the conduct of the traitor was not leſs dangerous than intolerable: they therefore adviſed that he might be arreſted on the ſpot, which the king complied with, though he dreaded the conſequence.

As the ſpot on which they were was within the juriſdiction of London, the king commanded William Walworth, the mayor, to arreſt Tyler; which the gallant magiſtrate was willing enough to do; for boldly riding up to him, he ſtruck him with his ſword ſo violent a blow on the head as brought him to the ground; and Sir John Sandwich, with others, haſtening to Walworth's aſſiſtance, he was quickly diſpatched.

Tyler's followers ſeeing him fall, cried out, "Our captain is ſlain! revenge! revenge!" and bent their bows for that purpoſe: nor can it be thought but that the king and his adherents muſt inſtantly have fallen a ſacrifice to the power of ſuperior numbers, had it not been for the admirable courage and preſence of mind which Richard diſplayed on this occaſion.

The young monarch having commanded his attendants to ſtop, advanced by himſelf towards the enraged multitude, and addreſſing them with a chearful yet reſolute air; "What, my friends, "(ſaid he) will you kill your king?—Be not "troubled for the loſs of your leader; I will be "your captain; follow me; I will grant all your "reaſonable deſires."

The inſurgents were ſo ſtruck with the death of their leader, and the magnanimity of their ſovereign, that, without heſitation, they marched under his conduct into St. George's Fields; and before they could recollect themſelves, Sir Robert Knowles appeared at the head of a thouſand citizens, who had been collected together, and completely armed, by the vigilance of Walworth, immediately after the death of Wat Tyler.

The nobility and gentry reſiding in the remoter counties of England, had no ſooner heard of this terrible inſurrection, than they armed their friends and vaſſals, and haſtened to London, ſo that the king ſoon found himſelf at the head of an army of forty thouſand men.

The inſurgents, awed by the ſight of the troops, and allured by the promiſe of a general pardon, as well as of charters ſimilar to thoſe already granted to their companions, inſtantly laid down their arms, and ſubmitted to the mercy of their ſovereign.

Thus ended an inſurrection, which threatened greater danger to this kingdom than any before or ſince; if we may judge from the confeſſion of a perſon called Jack Straw, who was next in command to Wat Tyler; and who, after the death of his leader, endeavoured to conceal himſelf in London; but being taken in an eating houſe, a few days after the inſurrection was ſuppreſſed, was tried before the Lord-mayor, and received ſentence of death.

The following is the ſubſtance of the confeſſion made by Jack Straw, a ſhort time before he was executed: "That when they aſſembled at Black-"heath, and ſent to the king to come to them, "they had reſolved to have killed all his attend-"ants, and carried him along with them where-"ſoever they went, that the populace might "with the greater aſſurance join them; and "when, by the help of the king's preſence, ſuf-"ficient numbers had got together in the ſeveral "counties of England, they were to have mur-"dered all thoſe from whom they could expect "reſiſtance, the nobility and gentry, and at laſt "the king, with all the clergy, both regular and "ſecular, except only the friars mendicants, "whom they thought were ſufficient for the ce-"lebration of divine ſervice through the king-"dom. Theſe things being performed, they "would have made ſuch laws as they judged "proper for the government of the people. "Wat Tyler was to have been made king of "Kent, and the other ringleaders of the rebels "were to have been appointed kings over the "other counties, each being to be made a diſtinct "kingdom: and in the evening of that day "whereon Tyler was killed, they were to have "been joined by the London rabble, when they "were to have ſacked and burnt the city."

The peace of the city was no ſooner reſtored, than the head of the archbiſhop was taken down from London bridge, and thoſe of Tyler and Straw, with ſome of their aſſociates, fixed up in the ſame place.

The king, determined to reward the ſervices which his faithful citizens of London had done, towards ſuppreſſing the late dangerous inſurrection, granted a fee-farm of one hundred pounds per annum to William Walworth the mayor, and

forty pounds each on John Philpot, Nicholas Brembre, and Robert Laund, aldermen; and likewiſe conferred the honour of knighthood on each of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

It is the opinion of many writers that the dagger in the arms of the city of London was granted at this period, in commemoration of Wat Tyler's having received from the ſword or dagger of the mayor the blow which was the prelude to his death.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lewdneſs puniſhed by the mayor of London. Victuallers rendered incapable of ſerving the office of mayor. Fiſhmongers company disfranchiſed. Letter of king Richard II. *confirming the privileges of the conſtable of the Tower of London. A petition of the parliament for confirming the charters of the city. The Lord-mayor's proclamation of the charter of confirmation. Northampton, the late mayor's riot and puniſhment. Choice of common-councilmen by the ſeveral Wards. The ſheriffs of London ſworn before the barons of the exchequer. The privileges of the conſtable of the Tower confirmed.*

SIR William Walworth was ſucceeded as chief magiſtrate of this city by John Northampton, who obſerving that the biſhops and inferior clergy permitted licentious and debauched perſons to go on in their irregular courſe of life, without reſtraint, he took the reformation of theſe abuſes into his own hands, and ſeverely puniſhed all ſuch as were found guilty of whoredom, cauſing the common proſtitutes to be carried through the ſtreets with their heads ſhaved, and with pipes and trumpets ſounding before them.

This proceeding of the mayor gave great offence to the clergy, who looking upon it as an infringement of their authority, enjoined him to deſiſt; but he, equally regardleſs of their commands or threatnings, proceeded to reform theſe abuſes to the utmoſt of his power.

This ſame magiſtrate procured an act of parliament, by which it was ordained that "no victualler ſhould exerciſe any judicial office in "London, or in any other city, borough, ſea-"port, or town in the kingdom, except in ſuch "towns where no other perſon could be found "qualified for ſuch an office;" in which caſe every ſuch perſon was to "abſtain from the ex-"erciſe of ſuch trade, during the time of his "office, upon pain of forfeiting all the victuals "he ſhould ſell during that time."

According to the meaning of this act, all butchers, grocers, and fiſhmongers, were rendered incapable of ſerving the office of mayor, as they were deemed victuallers.

By the management of Northampton an act of parliament was likewiſe procured, by which the trade of the fiſhmongers was laid open, ſo that all foreigners in friendſhip with the king of England, were permitted to ſell fiſh in London and elſewhere, either by wholeſale or retail; by which the fiſhmonger's company became one of the pooreſt in this city, though it had been one of the moſt flouriſhing.

In the year 1382, king Richard II. ſent a letter to the mayor and commonalty of London, confirming the privileges of the Tower of London; which we have recited at large, not only as it is a valuable piece of antiquity, but becauſe we ſhall have occaſion to give a particular account of the ſaid Tower in the next chapter of this work.

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of Eng-"land and France, and lord of Ireland, to the "mayor and ſheriffs of London ſendeth greeting. "Foraſmuch as we have underſtood, that the con-"ſtables of our Tower of London, time out of "mind, even to the time now laſt paſt, and in "particular John Darcy, John de Beaucamp, "Robert de Morle, Richard de Vache, and Alan "de Buxhill, hitherto conſtables of the ſaid "Tower, have had the cuſtoms, pence, and pro-"fits underwritten, by right belonging to the "foreſaid Tower; and in quiet manner taking "them by themſelves, or their ſervants; to wit, "of every boat loaden with ruſhes, brought to "the ſaid city, ſuch a quantity of ruſhes, to be "laid upon Tower-wharf, as may be contained "within a man's arm: of every boat accuſtomed "to bring oyſters, muſcles, and cockles, to the "foreſaid city, one maund, thence to be brought "and laid upon the ſaid wharf: from every ſhip "laden with wines, coming from Bourdeaux, or "elſewhere, unto the ſaid city, one flagon be-"fore the maſt, and another behind the maſt: "whatſoever ſhip, barge, or boat, or other veſ-"ſel, which ſhall go looſe by reaſon of ſtorm or "wind, or the ropes and cordage being broken, "ſhall float from London-bridge to Graveſend, "or from thence to the ſaid bridge, to be taken "by the conſtable of the ſaid Tower, or his ſer-"vants, and to be applied to the uſe of the ſaid "conſtable: what ſwans ſoever coming under "the ſaid bridge towards the ſea, or from the ſea "towards the ſaid bridge: all manner of horſes, "cows, oxen, hogs, and ſheep, which have fallen "from the ſaid bridge into the water of Thames, "which the foreſaid conſtable, or ſervants, may "take: any ſuch like creature ſwimming through "the middle of the ſaid bridge to the foreſaid "Tower, which the ſame conſtable or his ſer-"vants aforeſaid have taken: of every foot of "ſuch like creature feeding within the ditch of the foreſaid

" foreſaid Tower, one penny: every cart, empty " or laden, which ſhall fall into the aforeſaid " ditches, as forfeiture or fee of the conſtable: " and that the foreſaid conſtables, as well thoſe " afore-named, as others, have uſed and enjoyed " the uſages underwritten, from the time before- " ſaid; to wit, that no cart, empty or laden, " which ſhall fall into the foreſaid ditches, as " forfeiture or fee of the conſtable, and that the " foreſaid conſtables, as well thoſe afore-named " as others, have uſed and enjoyed the uſages " underwritten, from the time beforeſaid; to " wit, that no cart, empty or laden, ought " to come from the end of the ſtreet called " Petty-wales, upon the ſaid Tower-hill, nor near " the foreſaid ditch, to the high ſtreet, called " Tower-ſtreet, unleſs it be taken and brought " within the ſaid Tower; and that no cart ſhall " paſs beyond the bridge, between the ditch of " the ſaid caſtle and the ditch of the hoſpital of " St. Catharine's, without the licence of the con- " ſtable of the ſaid Tower; and if it do, and " break the bar, that cart ought to be brought " within the ſaid Tower, and to make ſatisfaction " for the tranſgreſſion, according to the ſaid " conſtable's will; We, willing to maintain all " and ſingular the rights and liberties of our " Tower aforeſaid, that they periſh not, or be " unlawfully taken away, command you, that " you permit our beloved and loyal Sir Thomas " Murrieux, our conſtable of the Tower, to take " and have the cuſtoms, pence and profits, by " himſelf and his ſervants, in form aforeſaid, and " to uſe and enjoy the foreſaid uſages freely, with- " out any impediment, as he ought to take and " have ſuch cuſtoms, pence and profits, and to " uſe and enjoy the aforeſaid uſages, as he and " all other conſtables of the ſaid Tower have " reaſonably accuſtomed to take and have thoſe " cuſtoms, pence and profits, and to uſe and en- " joy the foreſaid uſages, from the time afore- " ſaid; and that by no means ye neglect this. " Witneſs myſelf at Eltham, the ſixteenth day " of November, in the ſixth year of our reign.

" By the king."

The citizens of London conſidered this grant as a violation of their ancient rights and privileges, and therefore applied to the king, through the mediation of the next parliament, for a confirmation of all their rights, liberties, free-cuſtoms, ordinances, &c. and were ſucceſsful enough to obtain their requeſt.

In the year 1383, the houſe of commons, apprehenſive that the ancient government of the city might be again infringed, as in many former inſtances it had been, by the crown; petitioned the king for a confirmation of the liberties of the ſaid city; which petition is recorded in French, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation.

" The commons in this preſent parliament aſ- " ſembled pray, for the greater quiet and nouriſh- " ing of the peace amongſt your liege ſubjects, " and for common benefit, that your citizens of " your city of London be entirely in this preſent " parliament reſtored to their franchiſes and free " uſages, and that it may pleaſe your highneſs, " of your ſpecial grace, to grant and confirm to " your ſaid citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, by " your letters patents, all their liberties and free " uſages, as entire and full as they or their pre- " deceſſors have enjoyed at any time by the fa- " vour of your noble progenitors, with the clauſe " of *Licet uſi non fuerint, vel abuſi fuerint*; (i. e. " *whether the ſame were not uſed, or ever abuſed*;) " in like manner with the franchiſes, which they " enjoy by your own moſt gracious charter, and " are confirmed: any ſtatutes, judgments, ſur- " renders, ordinances, or any charters or grants " of your majeſty, or your progenitors aforeſaid, " in time paſt made and granted, to the contrary " notwithſtanding, *&c.*"

To this petition his majeſty anſwered, " *Le Rio le veut*;" that is, " ſo the king willeth:" and in conſequence of the royal aſſent, a charter paſſed in that ſame parliament, reciting the ſeveral charters of confirmation, and others paſſed by king Edward the ſecond, Edward the third, and Henry the third, as well as a charter of confirmation, granted by Richard himſelf, in the firſt year of his reign.

Soon after the paſſing of this charter, the ſame was, by command of the king, fully ſet forth and publiſhed, in a proclamation of Sir Nicholas Brembre, lord mayor; which proclamation being carefully preſerved among the records of this city, as an affair of the higheſt importance to poſterity, we have ſubjoined a faithful tranſlation thereof, from the original latin.

A proclamation made in the mayoralty of Nicholas Brembre, knight, mayor, on Friday after the feaſt of the B. V. Mary, and in the ſeventh year of the reign of Richard II. concerning the liberties lately granted to the citizens of London, by the lord the king in his parliament, and alſo concerning certain ancient liberties renewed by the lord the king, and newly confirmed to the ſaid citizens by his royal charter.

" It is proclaimed on the part of the lord our " king, and of the mayor of the city of London, " by virtue of the confirmation and conceſſion " made by the ſaid lord the king, concerning " the liberties and ancient cuſtoms of the ſaid " city, as well by charters of the kings of Eng- " land, granted unto them, as without charters, " that it may be made known to all foreigners " concerning the following liberties of the ſaid " citizens, eſpecially touching the ſaid foreigners, " as the citizens of the city aforeſaid.

" So that no ſummons, attachments on execu- " tions, be made by any miniſters or officers of " the lord the king, or of his heirs, either with " or without a warrant, within the liberties of the " city aforeſaid, but by the officers of the city " only.

" Alſo the ſame lord our king hath, out of " his ſpecial grace, by his charter granted and " confirmed, as will fully appear by having re- " courſe to the ſaid charters and letters, the gifts, " grants, confirmations, innovations, and the " ordinances aforeſaid; and alſo all the articles,

" and

" and all other and every thing contained, recited, " and explained in all the charters and letters, as " well of him the lord the king, as any of his " progenitors; ratifying and granting all and each " thereof, at the inſtance and requeſt of the " commons of the realm of England in his laſt " parliament, for the nouriſhing greater quiet " and peace among his liege ſubjects, and for " the public good, and by and with the aſſent of " the prelates, lords, nobility, and great men, " aſſiſting him in the ſaid parliament, for him- " ſelf and his heirs, as much as in him lies, " to the citizens of the foreſaid city, and to " their heirs and ſucceſſors, citizens of the ſame " city.

" Alſo the ſame our lord the king has further " granted, at the inſtance and requeſt as afore- " ſaid, and by the aſſent aforeſaid, and alſo by " his own charters confirmed, for himſelf and " his heirs aforeſaid, that the foreſaid citizens " and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the city afore- " ſaid, ſhall be as entirely and fully reſtored to all " their liberties and free-cuſtoms, as ever they or " their predeceſſors have at any time more freely " and fully enjoyed the ſame under the predeceſ- " ſors of him the lord the king.

" Alſo the ſame lord our king, willeth, that, " though the ſame citizens, or their predeceſſors, " citizens of the city aforeſaid, have not on any " occaſion whatſoever, hitherto fully uſed any " or either of the liberties, acquittances, grants, " ordinances, articles, or free-cuſtoms, or other " things granted in the ſaid charters or letters, " or perhaps, have abuſed any or all of the ac- " quittances, grants, ordinances, articles, or " free-cuſtoms, or any other things in the ſame " charters or letters, as aforeſaid, contained; " nevertheleſs the ſame citizens, their heirs and " ſucceſſors, citizens of the city aforeſaid, may " for the future fully enjoy and uſe all and ſin- " gular the liberties, acquittances, ordinances, " articles, grants, free-cuſtoms, and whatſoever " elſe is contained in the ſame charters and letters " aforeſaid, whether the ſame were not uſed, or " perhaps abuſed, and every one of them, with- " out let or impediment, of the ſame the lord " the king, or of his heirs, juſtices, eſcheators, " ſheriffs, or of any other his bailiffs or miniſters " whomſoever; any ſtatutes or ordinances pub- " liſhed, or judgments given, or any charters of " the ſame the lord the king, or his progenitors " aforeſaid, in times paſt made and granted, to " the contrary notwithſtanding."

The citizens of London in general, and the company of fiſhmongess in particular were extremely gratified by this inſtance of the royal favour, whereby all their ancient rights and privileges were reſtored, except that of holding courts; all affairs being to be determined in the mayor's court, in conformity to the late charter.

Soon after this, John Northampton, the late mayor, who appears to have been a man of a very turbulent diſpoſition, raiſed great tumults in the city, by aſſembling large numbers of people, and walking through the ſtreets in a riotous manner.

Brembre, the preſent mayor, exerted all his authority to prevent any ill conſequences that might ariſe from theſe irregularities; and in the neceſſary exertion of this authority, one Conſtantine, a ſhoe-maker, being apprehended for encouraging the populace to eſpouſe the cauſe of Northampton, was immediately carried before the magiſtrates at Guild-hall, where he was tried and convicted, partly on his own confeſſion, and partly on the evidence of others, and beheaded ſoon afterwards.

About the ſame time Northampton was impeached by his own chaplain of being the principal actor in the late ſedition, and of conſpiring againſt the king and government; and being carried before a convention of the nobility at Reading, he was ſentenced to be impriſoned for life, and all his effects to be appropriated to the king's uſe; which ſentence was carried into execution by his impriſonment in the caſtle of Tintagel in Cornwall.

The peace of the city being again reſtored, its inhabitants began to think of eſtabliſhing a reſpectable common-council; and at a common hall aſſembled for this purpoſe, petitions were preſented to the mayor, ſetting forth, that " for " want of ſufficient perſons choſen, divers things " were paſſed in the common-council, more by " clamour than reaſon."

To remedy this grievance for the future, ſeveral articles were propoſed to be tried, and if found uſeful and neceſſary, to be confirmed: one of which articles was, that the common-council might conſiſt of ſufficient people; and it was determined that, for the future, four perſons ſhould be choſen out of each ward, under the inſpection of the alderman, to repreſent the ſaid ward in the court of common-council.

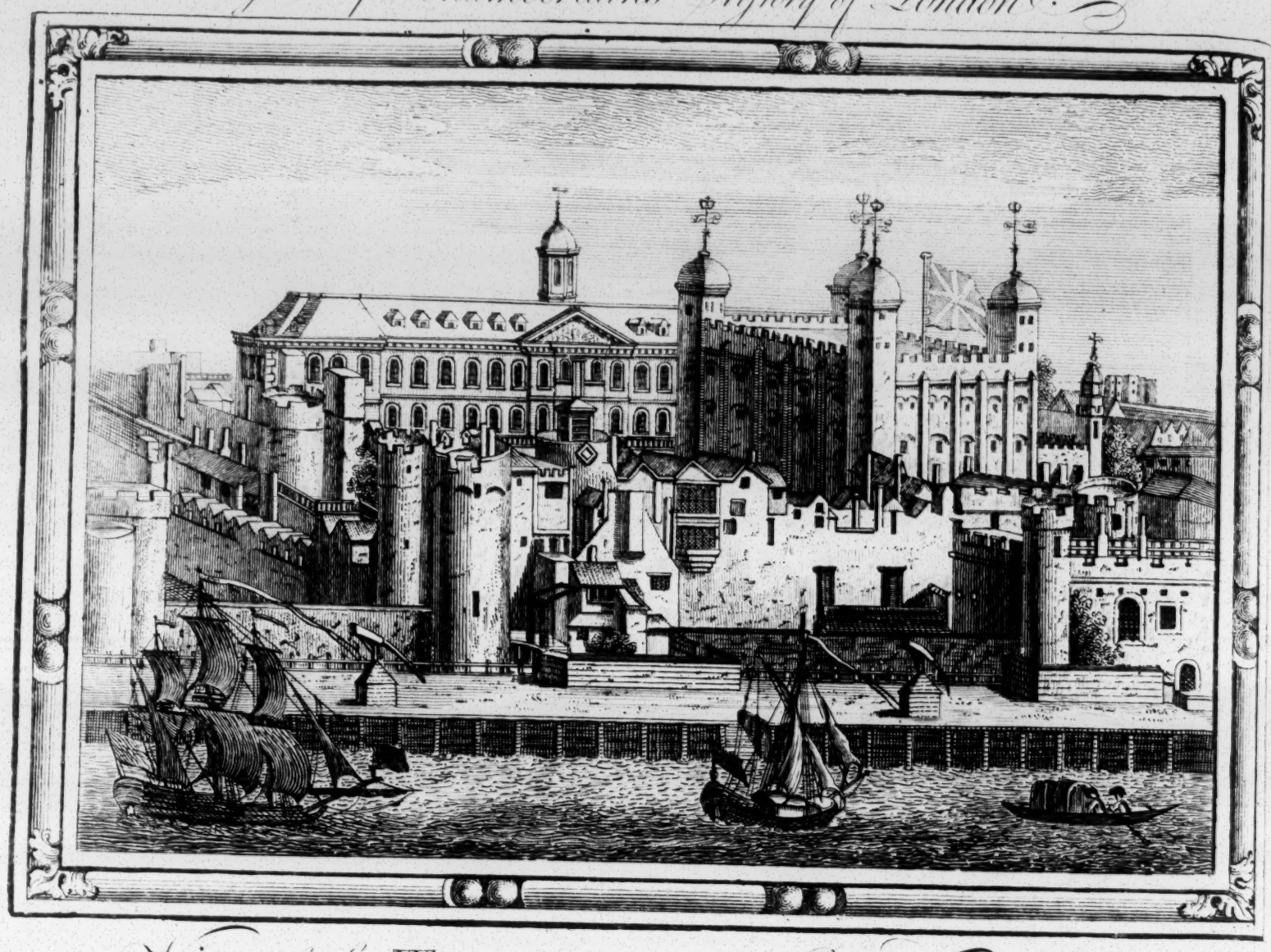
This appears to have been a very excellent regulation; becauſe, in former times, the members of the common council had been choſen by perſons profeſſing certain myſteries, or crafts, and not by the inhabitants of the reſpective wards.

Soon after this eſtabliſhment, Nicholas Brembre, then mayor, prevailed on the members of the common-council, to turn out almoſt all the aldermen, and to elect new ones in their room: a proceeding which ſeems to have been encouraged, if not propoſed, by the court; for the new elections were confirmed by a warrant from the king, dated the eighth of March, which was the very day on which the election of the new aldermen took place.

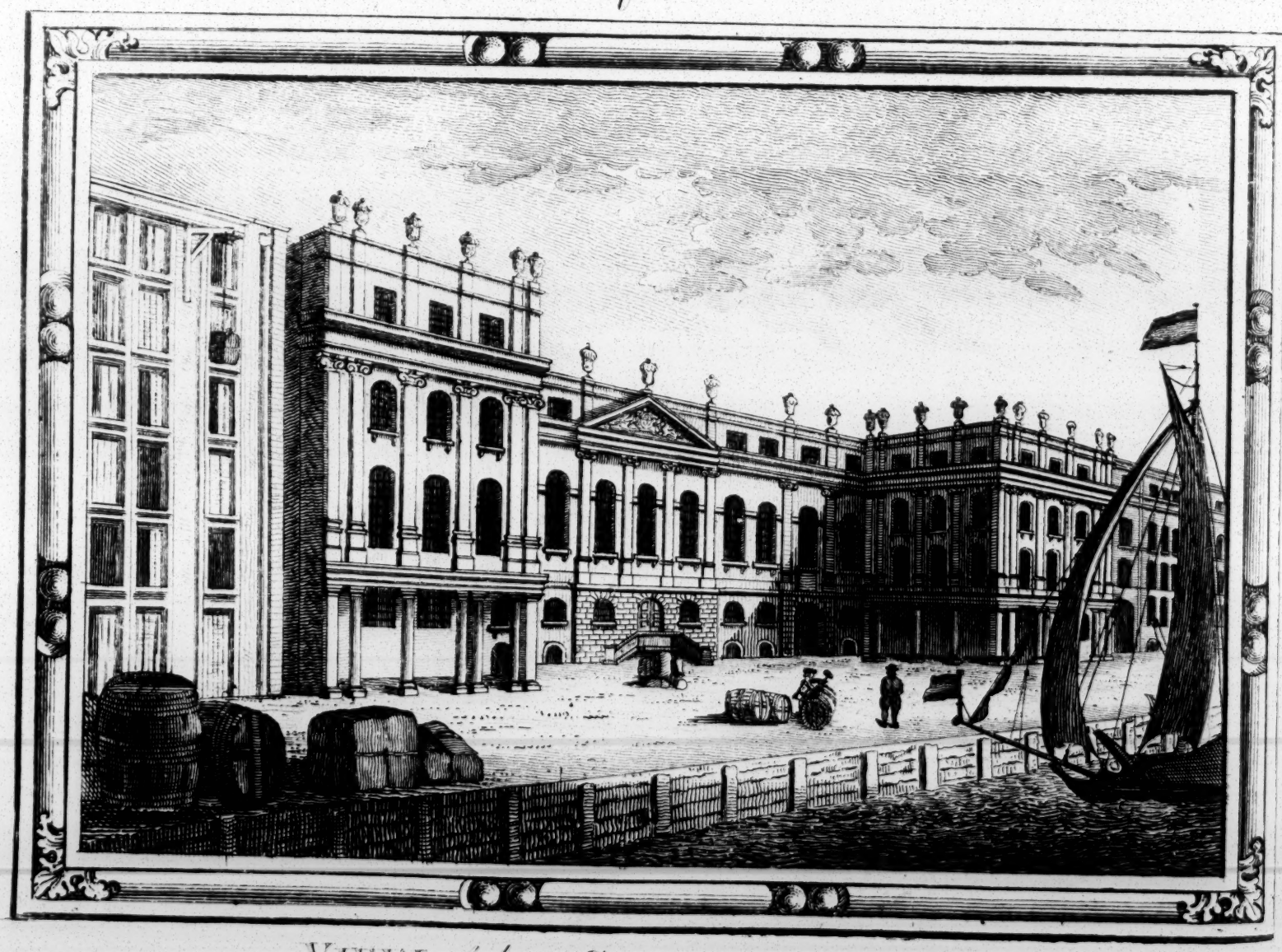
As this new method of electing the members of the common-council was thought to advance the good government of the city, the mayor, aldermen, and common council, did on the thirty firſt of July, 1384, make the following order reſpecting the choice and time of meeting of the common-council, viz. " That they " ſhould be choſen by the wards, fifteen days " after St. Gregory; and that the inhabitants " ſhould chuſe thoſe who had ſerved the year " before, or others: and, that the common- " council ſhould be aſſembled once a quarter, " or oftener, to conſult and take care of the af- " fairs of the city."

In the year 1385, Hammon Godcheap, and William de Buddle, having been elected ſheriffs, were

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of the TOWER from the River Thames.



VIEW of the CUSTOM HOUSE.

were preſented to the mayor and aldermen, to the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, who required them to take an oath for their good behaviour in the ſaid office.

Hereupon, John Gyſors, the mayor, replied, that "the perſons preſented by them to that office, were not obliged, nor ought they, to take an oath, concerning the exerciſe of their office any where but before the mayor and aldermen of the city; and that ſince the firſt conceſſion made to the citizens, of chuſing the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, and of diſcharging them at pleaſure, it had not been known that ever any ſuch oath had been taken, except once, when the city was ſeized into the hands of Edward the firſt."

For theſe reaſons the mayor and aldermen, in the name of the city, deſired that "the ſaid Hammon and William might be admitted to the ſaid office, upon their preſentation, according to cuſtom."

This plea however, notwithſtanding its reaſonableneſs, had no weight with the barons, who would not permit the ſheriffs to execute their office, without taking the oath; though at the ſame time they did not pretend to invalidate the election.

Soon after this, the citizens received another mortification, not inferior to the former; for notwithſtanding the late confirmation of the city privileges, the conſtable of the Tower continued to demand the cuſtoms and profits annexed to his office in the ſixth year of this king's reign.

The citizens conceived this practice to be highly prejudicial to the city; and therefore determined to petition the king for a revocation of the grant: but ſo far from obtaining redreſs, they had the mortification to find that the grant was confirmed by the king and parliament, as will appear by the following recital.

"We, with the advice and aſſent of the prelates and other noblemen in our parliament, have graciouſly conſented on our part to the foreſaid ſupplication of the conſtable, according to his petition. And therefore we command you, that on your part ye take care that all and ſingular the liberties and franchiſes belonging to our ſaid Tower be publiſhed, proclaimed, and pronounced diſtinctly within your city aforeſaid, and its ſuburbs, in ſuch places as ſhall be moſt proper: and that we will, that our ſaid Tower may enjoy and uſe the liberties and franchiſes aforeſaid in the form aforeſaid; the liberties and franchiſes granted by us to the ſaid citizens and the commonalty notwithſtanding: and that ye permit the ſaid conſtable to have and receive, by himſelf or by his ſervants, the rights and profits aforeſaid, belonging unto the ſaid Tower. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the twenty-ſecond of November, in the ninth year of our reign."

Notwithſtanding this, the privileges of the conſtable of the Tower furniſhed a conſtant ſource of contention for a long ſpace of time afterwards, till, in the reign of king James the firſt, that monarch determined the affair in favour of the city of London.

As this leads us, with great propriety, to treat of the Tower; we ſhall, in the next chapter, give a full and particular account of that ancient fortreſs; agreeable to the plan we have hitherto purſued, of compleating our deſcriptions of particular parts of this city, wherever thoſe deſcriptions can be introduced with the greateſt propriety.

CHAPTER XIX.

A conciſe hiſtorical view of the Tower of London. Of its foundation, increaſe, and preſent ſtate. Its government, cuſtoms, and privileges. Its antiquities and records. Of the lions and other wild beaſts. Of the ſpoils of the Spaniſh Armada. Of the ſmall armory, the royal train of artillery, and the horſe armory. Of the jewel office, and the regalia uſed at the coronation of the king's of England. Particulars of colonel Blood's attempt to ſteal the crown. Account of the mint, with its officers and the manner of ſtamping money. An account of the office of ordnance, with a liſt of its officers.

THE Tower of London, which is ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of the city, near the bank of the river Thames, was anciently a royal palace, and conſiſted of no more than what is now called the white Tower, which was built by William the conqueror, to over-awe the citizens, and ſecure to himſelf a ſafe retreat, in caſe of neceſſity.

In the year 1098, during the reign of William Rufus, ſon to William the conqueror, it was ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with a deep ditch, which is, in ſome places, no leſs than one hundred and twenty feet wide.

Henry I. built the lions tower for the reception of the foreign animals preſented to him by the emperor Frederic; and from this time it has ſerved to accommodate the beaſts, birds, &c. preſented to the kings of England.

In the year 1240, Henry III. ordered a ſtone gate, bulwark, and ſome other additions to be made to this fortreſs; and the outſide wall of the ſquare Tower to be whitened, from

whence it obtained the appellation of the white Tower.

The church of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower was built by king Edward III. and in the year 1465 the fortifications of this place were greatly enlarged by Edward IV.

In the year 1638 the white Tower was rebuilt; and after the reſtoration of Charles II. it was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it; ſo that the Tower of London has at preſent more the appearance of a town than a fortreſs.

The Tower is ſeparated from the river Thames by a narrow ditch and a convenient wharf, to which it has a communication by a draw-bridge, for the readier iſſuing and receiving ammunition, and naval or military ſtores.

On this wharf, there is lately made a long and beautiful plat-form, on which are planted ſixty-one pieces of cannon, mounted on new and very elegant iron carriages. The pieces of ordnance are chiefly uſed to fire on the days of ſtate, or to promulgate any joyful news to the public.

Parrellel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform 70 yards in length, called the ladies line, becauſe much frequented by the ladies in the ſummer, as within it is ſhaded with a lofty row of trees, and without it has a delightful proſpect of the ſhipping, with boats paſſing and repaſſing on the river Thames.

You aſcend this line by ſtone ſteps, and being once upon it you may walk almoſt round the walls of the Tower without interruption, and in your courſe will paſs three batteries; the firſt called the Devil's battery, where is alſo a platform on which are mounted ſeven pieces of cannon, tho' on the battery itſelf are only five; the next is called the ſtone battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the third and laſt is called the wooden battery, mounted with ſix pieces of cannon, all nine pounders.

The chief entrance into the Tower is by a gate to the weſt, large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages; but theſe are firſt admitted through an outer gate, and muſt paſs a ſtout ſtone bridge, built over the ditch, before they can approach the main entrance. There is beſide an entrance for perſons on foot, over the draw-bridge, to the wharf, which wharf is only divided from the main land by gates at each end, opened every day at a certain hour for the convenience of a free intercourſe between the reſpective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its ſuburbs.

Beſides theſe entrances there is a water-gate, commonly called Traitor's gate, through which it has been cuſtomary to convey traitors, and other ſtate priſoners, to or from the Tower, perhaps for greater privacy, and which is ſeldom opened on any other occaſion; but the lords committed to the Tower on account of the late rebellion were publicly admitted at the main entrance.

Over this gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by two baſtions, or round towers, on which are embraſures for pointing cannon, but there are at preſent none mounted. In this building are placed the infirmary, the mill, and waterworks that ſupply the Tower with water.

At the opening and ſhutting the principal gate night and morning, there is a great deal of ceremony uſed; of which the following is a deſcription. A little before ſix in the morning in ſummer, and as ſoon as it is light in the winter, the yeoman porter goes to the governor's houſe for the keys, from whence he proceeds to the innermoſt gate, attended by a ſerjeant and ſix men of the main guard; this gate being opened to let them paſs, is again ſhut, while the yeoman porter and the guard proceed to open the three outermoſt gates, at each of which the guards reſt their firelocks, as do the ſpur-guard while the keys paſs and repaſs.

When the yeoman porter returns to the innermoſt gate, he calls to the wardens in waiting, to take in king George's keys; upon which the gate is opened, and the keys lodged in the warders hall till the time of locking, which is uſually about ten or eleven at night, with the ſame formality as when opened.

After they are ſhut, the yeoman and guard proceed to the main guard, who are all under arms with the officers upon duty at their head. The uſual challenge from the main guard to the yeoman porter is, Who comes there? His anſwer is, The keys. The challenger ſays, Paſs keys; upon which the officer orders the guard to reſt their firelocks; the yeoman porter then ſays, God ſave king George. Amen, is loudly anſwered by all the guard.

The yeoman porter with his guard proceeds, from the main-guard, to the governor's, where the keys are left; after which no perſon can go out or come in upon any pretence whatſoever till next morning, without the watch-word for the night, which is kept ſo ſecret, that none but the proper officers and the ſerjeant upon guard, ever come to the knowledge of it; for it is the ſame on the ſame night in every fortified place throughout the king's dominions.

When the watch-word is given by any ſtranger to the centinel at the ſpur-guard (or outer-gate) he communicates it to his ſerjeant, who paſſes it to the next on duty, and ſo on till it comes to the governor, or commanding officer, by whom the keys are delivered to the yeoman porter, who attends as before; the main-guard being put under arms, brings them to the outer gate, where the ſtranger is admitted, and conducted to the commandant. Having made known his buſineſs, he is conducted to the outer-gate, diſmiſſed, the gate ſhut, and the keys re-delivered with all the formality above deſcribed.

The conſtable of the Tower is the principal officer to whom the care of this fortreſs is committed; and he is uſually of the higheſt quality, as his poſt at all coronations and other ſtate ceremonies is of the utmoſt conſequence, having the crown and other regalia in his cuſtody. He hath under him a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, whoſe offices are likewiſe of great dignity, a tower-major, gentleman porter, yeoman porter, gentleman gaoler, four-quarter gunners, and forty wardens, whoſe uniform is the ſame with the king's yeomen of the guard.

Upon their heads they wear round flat-crowned caps,

caps, tied round with bands of party-coloured ribbands: their coats are of a particular make, but very becoming, with large ſleeves and flowing ſkirts, and are of fine ſcarlet cloth, laced round the edges and ſeams with ſeveral rows of gold lace, and girt round their waiſts with a broad laced girdle. Upon their breaſts and backs they wear the king's ſilver badge, repreſenting the thiſtle and roſe, on which are the letters G. R. in capitals.

Beſides theſe, and other inferior officers, there is always a battalion of foot guards on duty quartered in barracks, which have been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings within the walls are the church, the white Tower, the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the horſe-armory, the grand ſtore-houſe, the new or ſmall armory, handſome houſes for the chief officers reſiding in the Tower, with many other houſes for the inferior officers, and barracks for ſoldiers on duty, beſides priſons for ſtate-delinquents, which are commonly the warders houſes.

As the church has nothing worth a particular obſervation belonging to it, we ſhall not detain the reader by deſcribing it: but only remark, that it is famous for being the burial place of the following perſons of eminence.

John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, who was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d. of June, 1535.
George Bullen, lord Rochford, beheaded on the 17th of May, 1536.
Anna Bullen, beheaded on the 19th of May, 1536.
Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, beheaded in the year 1540.
Catherine Howard, beheaded February the 13th 1541.
Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, beheaded January the 24th, 1552.
John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, beheaded on the 22d. of Auguſt, 1553; and
James Scott, duke of Monmouth, ſon of Charles II. beheaded on the 15th of July, 1685, for aſſerting his right to the crown, againſt James the ſecond.
Beſides theſe, within the rails of the altar, were depoſited the remains of the infamous judge Jeffries, who died of grief, in the Tower, towards the end of the year 1688.

The white Tower is a large ſquare irregular building, ſituated almoſt in the center, no one ſide anſwering to another, nor are any of its watch towers, of which there are four that ornament the top, built alike: one of theſe towers is now converted into an obſervatory, and indeed ſeems well adapted to that uſe.

The building itſelf conſiſts of three very lofty ſtories, under which are moſt ſpacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with ſalt-petre. It is covered at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extenſive and noble proſpect of the ſhipping in the Thames, and the adjacent country.

In the firſt ſtory are two ſpacious rooms, one of which is a ſmall armory for the ſea-ſervice, having various ſorts of arms very curiouſly laid up in it, for more than 10,000 ſeamen. In the other room are cloſets and preſſes in abundance, all filled with warlike tools and inſtruments of death without number. Over theſe are two other floors, one filled principally with arms; the other with arms and armorers tools; ſuch as cheveaux de frize, pick-axes, ſpades and ſhovels.

In the upper ſtory is kept match, ſheep-ſkins, tanned hides, &c. And in a little room ſome records, containing the antient uſages and privileges of the place. In this tower are likewiſe kept models of the new invented engines of deſtruction, that have from time to time been preſented to the government.

On the top of this tower is a large ciſtern or reſervoir for ſupplying the whole garriſon with water in caſe of need; it is about ſeven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe.

The office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbor; to which office all other offices for ſupplying artillery, arms, ammunition, or other warlike ſtores to any part of his majeſty's dominions, are accountable; from which office are iſſued all orders for the diſpoſition of warlike materials for every kind of ſervice.

The mint is alſo a ſeparate diviſion, which comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houſes for all the officers belonging to the coinage; of this, as well as of the office of ordnance, a particular account will follow in their proper places.

The office of keeper of the records is oppoſite the platform already deſcribed. It has lately been adorned with a fine carved ſtone door-caſe at the entrance, and finely wainſcotted within. All the rolls from king John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are depoſited in fifty-ſix wainſcot preſſes in this office; thoſe ſince that time are kept at the rolls in Chancery-lane.

The rolls and records kept in the Tower contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in England, with a ſurvey of the manors; the originals of all laws and ſtatutes; the rights of England to the dominion of the Britiſh ſeas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the atchievements of England in foreign wars; antient grants of our kings to their ſubjects; the forms of ſubmiſſion of the Scottiſh kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the ſettlement of Ireland as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations during the period before mentioned; with many other important records; all regularly diſpoſed by the diligence of Sir William Dugdale, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thouſand folio indexes. The price of ſearching here is half a guinea, for which you may peruſe any one ſubject a year. In the months of December, January, and February, this office is open only ſix, but all the reſt of the year eight hours in a day.

The jewel-office is a dark ſtrong ſtone room, about twenty yards to the eaſtward of the grand ſtore-houſe. The regalia kept in this office will be ſpoken of when we come to treat of the curioſities within the tower.

The horſe-armory is a little eaſtward of the White Tower. It is a plain brick building, rather

ther convenient than elegant. Its contents are likewiſe among the curioſities commonly ſhewn at the Tower, and will be diſtinctly deſcribed hereafter.

The grand ſtore-houſe is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower, and extends in length 245 feet, in breadth 60. It was begun by king James II. and by that prince built to the firſt floor, but finiſhed by king William, who erected that magnificent room called the New or Small Armory, in which he, with queen Mary his conſort, on its being finiſhed, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dreſſed in white gloves and aprons, the uſual badges of the order of free-maſonry. This noble ſtructure is of brick and ſtone, and on the north ſide is a ſtately door-caſe adorned with four columns, an entablature, and triangular pediment of the dorick order. Under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy work very ornamental.

The other buildings within the Tower having nothing remarkable, we ſhall proceed to the deſcription of thoſe curioſities that are uſually ſhewn to ſtrangers.

Of the LIONS *and other wild beaſts in the* Tower.

PERSONS whoſe inclination leads them to ſee the rarities in the Tower of London, generally take a view of the wild beaſts before any other curioſity, as by their ſituation they firſt preſent themſelves; for when you have entered the outer gate, and paſſed what is called the ſpur-guard, you will ſee the keeper's houſe juſt before you, which you will know by the figure of a lion being placed againſt the wall, and over the door where you are to enter is another figure of a lion; there you are to ring, and for ſix-pence each perſon, you will inſtantly gain admittance, and be ſhewn ſuch a noble collection of wild creatures, as is well worthy the admiration of the curious.

As ſoon as you enter you are carried into a range of dens in the form of a half moon, moſt of them inhabited by lions and lioneſſes of different ages and various countries.

The firſt they ſhew you is a young he-lion named MARCO, which was preſented to his majeſty by his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland; he is ſtill very ſavage, and cannot be tamed by all the art of the keepers.

This den was formerly occupied by a lioneſs, who lived above forty years in the Tower, and bred ſeveral times, to the no ſmall ſatisfaction of her keepers.—She was the oldeſt that ever was known here, tho' it is more than five hundred years ſince theſe ſort of beaſts firſt began to be kept in this place. Of her whelps NERO lived to the age of ten, and died about nine years ago, and NANCY lived to the age of twenty.

Theſe were both brought up in the Tower, with great care and expence; for hardly any creature is more tender when young than a lion's whelp, notwithſtanding the great ſtrength of thoſe animals when grown to maturity.

In this country they would infallibly periſh, if they were not immediately taken from their dams as ſoon as whelped; and it is remarkable, that in Barbary, where they are a part of the wild inhabitants of the woods and foreſts, many of them die in breeding their teeth, in ſtrong convulſions. Thoſe nurſed in the Tower were kept twelve months in a warm room, and fed moſtly with milk diet before they were put into dens; they were as gentle as lambs when about five or ſix weeks old, but it was obſerved that, as they grew older, their ſavage nature increaſed.

The following is the account given of Nero, "that when he was two years old, he was indeed "a very beautiful creature, and exceedingly well "educated; for, ſays he, upon my expreſſing a "deſire of viſiting his lodgings, at a word ſpeaking he marched down with great condeſcenſion "from his upper into his lower apartment, and "gave me the opportunity of entering into his "den; where having ſatisfied my curioſity in "viewing his dining-room, kitchen, and bed-"chamber, his manner of living, particular ce-"remonies in eating, drinking, &c. at my de-"parture from thence he would have taken me "by the hand, but our acquaintance being but "ſlender, I declined accepting ſo great a mark "of his friendſhip, till I had known him better. "Upon the keepers putting into his den a piece "of lights, he ſeemingly took very little notice "of it, but couched down on his belly, with "his fore-feet out like a cat that is going to leap "at a mouſe, and in an inſtant gave a ſudden "ſpring from the fartheſt ſide of the den, and "ſeized it with amazing fierceneſs." Nancy it ſeems, was more ſhy; ſhe would admit of no familiarity with ſtrangers; and was looked upon as the fierceſt beaſt in the Tower.

The next den is inhabited with maſter Dunco, a young he-lion, and miſs Groggery, a fine young tygreſs, which were preſented to his majeſty by lord Anſon. Tho' theſe creatures are full grown, they live together in the moſt perfect amity and friendſhip; and the king of beaſts permits his fair partner to ſhare with him his empire without controul.

The lion is ſo perfectly tame and good-natured, that he will ſuffer his keepers to do any thing with him; and there is one circumſtance, reſpecting his behaviour, which I muſt relate, as in tenderneſs he ſeems to have come near to human nature, and in friendſhip to have ſurpaſſed it.

When Dunco was in the den alone, and accident happened to the lower part of it, which ſo impaired the wood work that he could not be kept with ſafety; the carpenter was therefore called to mend it, who wiſely ſtood at a diſtance, and could not approach the den for fear of the lion. Upon this one of the keepers ſtepped into the den, and agreed to keep Dunco in the upper part of his houſe, while the carpenter was at work beneath. It happened, however, that the keeper, after playing ſome time with the lion, fell faſt aſleep. The carpenter continued his work, without knowing to what danger he was expoſed, and when he had done called the keeper to come down and faſten the door; but receiving no anſwer, he ran out of the den, and was greatly ſurprized to ſee, through the grate, both the keeper and the lion, ſtretched upon the floor and ſleeping together. He again called William, but William was too ſound aſleep to make any anſwer; however, the lion reared up his head, and, after looking

looking at the carpenter ſome time, threw his great paw over William's breaſt, and laying his noſe upon his head again compoſed himſelf to reſt. The carpenter, already terrified with his own ſituation, was ſtill more alarmed when he ſaw the keeper thus incircled with the paws of the lion; and ran into the houſe for aid. Some of the people came out, and, having bolted the den-door, which the carpenter had neglected in his precipitate retreat, they rouſed William, who ſhaking the lion by the paw took his leave; but Dunco firſt rubbed his noſe againſt the keeper's knees, then held him by the coat, and, at length, attended him quite to the door.

It is an old maxim, that evil communication corrupts good manners; and as a companion to this adage, we may aſſert, that good company and kind treatment will tame the moſt ſavage animals. We have an inſtance of this, in the courteous behaviour of miſs Groggery, who is altogether as kind and familiar as her companion, and, though a tygreſs, diſcovers no marks of ferocity.—But notwithſtanding the polite and friendly behaviour of theſe beautiful creatures, I would not adviſe my friends to be too great with them; for, like other couples, they may ſometimes happen to be out of temper.

The tyger is in ſhape not much unlike a cat, only much larger, and when wild is prodigious fierce and ravenous. It lurks in the woods, and ſeizes its prey by a ſudden ſpring. Men in traverſing the woods, are frequently ſurprized by this animal. Tygers are finely ſpotted; they are of a yellowiſh colour, and their ſpots black; they are very playful, and leap a prodigious height, when they are playing their gambols.

In the third den, you were formerly ſhewn Zara a celebrated lioneſs, lately dead. She was brought from the dey of Algiers, as a preſent to his majeſty, by commodore Kepple, when he went to that prince, ſome years ago, to ſettle the peace, and ranſom the Engliſh priſoners. This lioneſs was married in the Tower, and there bred, and in the ſame den are now ſhewn Pompey and Dido, her ſon and daughter. Theſe ſhe brought forth about four years ago, and was ſo tenderly fond of them till her death, that ſhe eat no meat till they had done, though they were then grown almoſt as large as herſelf. Theſe two are remarkably tame, and fond of their keepers.

In the next den reigns alone Cæſar, a mighty lion, born in Barbary, and preſented by the dey of Algiers to his majeſty. He was brought over with Zara, by commodore Kepple, and has the honour to be father to Pompey and Dido. He may be a good father, but we cannot allow him to be a good companion, for he is both ſaucy and ſurley.

In the laſt den of this yard may be ſeen Sir Richard, a fine young tyger, preſented to his majeſty by the duke of Northumberland.

From this range of dens you are carried into the next yard, and ſhewn:

1. Miſs Fanny, a beautiful young lioneſs, brought from Bombay by captain Webb, and preſented to his majeſty. This is a very handſome beaſt and good tempered, but ſhe is ſomewhat lame, occaſioned by her paws being ſeared, when young, with a red hot iron by the negro who took her, which was done, we are told, to make her tame; and tame ſhe is, indeed, more ſo than many of the human race, for ſome time ago, when ſhe ſeemed indiſpoſed, and refuſed to eat her meat, the two keepers commenced doctors, and having prepared a drink for her, one opened her jaws with his hands, while the other poured it down her throat; and this doſe they repeated four different times, without any other oppoſition from the good natured creature than a ſour look, and a growl of diſapprobation.

In a ſecond den is a large wolf from Saxony, in form not unlike a dog of a mixed breed. Theſe are ravenous creatures, which inhabit the immenſe foreſts in Germany and other parts, and are a terror to men and cattle. In the ſevere ſeaſon of the year, when the froſts and ſnows have locked up every kind of vegetable, theſe creatures come from the woods, and fall ravenouſly upon every living thing they meet. Children have been torn from the breaſts of their mothers by them upon the road; and they have even entered houſes in ſearch of food.

The third den is occupied by Hector, a fine young lion, ſent from the emperor of Morocco, as a preſent to his majeſty.

Next to him you are ſhewn Miſs Jenny, a Bengal tygreſs, brought from Madraſs by governor Piggot, and preſented to his majeſty as a great curioſity. She is a moſt beautiful creature, and indeed more ſo than any other in the Tower.

In the next den, you are ſhewn Nero, the emperor, the oldeſt lion in the Tower, now greatly upon the decline. He was brought from the river Gambia in Africa, and is of a noble and majeſtic appearance. His looks ſtrike the ſtouteſt beholder with aſtoniſhing awe. His head is large, being covered with a long ſhagged mane that reaches to his ſhoulders, and adds rather to the terror than majeſty of his countenance, for his eyes being very fiery and far ſet into his head, and darting as it were a kind of red flame through his long, ſhaggy, and diſhevelled hair, raiſes ſuch an idea of fierceneſs, as cannot be excited in the mind unaccompanied with fear; nor can we conceive it poſſible for human courage to encounter a creature of ſuch a dreadful aſpect, without the intervention of ſome lucky circumſtance; notwithſtanding the ſtories that have been told of men killing lions in equal combat. His mouth opens wide, and diſcovers a frightful ſet of teeth, and when he roars (which he generally does, if not diſturbed or interrupted by company) about five in the evening, he may be heard at a great diſtance; indeed the voice of the lion is ſaid to be ſo terrible, when wild in the foreſt, that all creatures that hear it tremble.

The lion we are ſpeaking of, if we do not miſtake in deſcribing him, is a kind of yellowiſh cream colour, about four feet high, his body ſmall in proportion to his head, but his legs have the appearance of amazing ſtrength; his large muſcles being very viſible through the ſkin that covers them. The bone of his fore leg ſeems to be about the bigneſs of a man's wriſt, and his fore feet are armed with five prodigious claws, ſheathed like thoſe of a cat, with which he ſeizes

his prey, like that animal; his hinder feet with only four.

This ſtately creature had his ſhoulder ſlipped by an accident, which makes him go lame, and ſeemingly in pain; yet he appears to be very gentle and tractable to his feeder, and will lie down to let him play with him like a ſpaniel; but we would adviſe no ſtranger to be ſo familiar with theſe beaſts; for there are ſome whoſe countenances they do not like at firſt ſight, and therefore when they have conceived a diſguſt, it would be dangerous to come within their reach.

We have been informed, that a ſpaniel dog being once thrown into a former lion's den in the Tower, inſtead of hurting it, the lion cheriſhed it, and contracted ſuch a fondneſs for it, that he would never ſuffer it to be taken out again, but fed it till he died, which happened ſeveral years afterwards.

The next den is inhabited by a leopard and leopardeſs, two beautiful creatures ſent to his preſent majeſty by the dey of Algiers, and preſented by the late Algerine ambaſſador.

The next beaſt that is ſhewn is a young heleopard, named Sir Robert, which was brought from Tripoly by capt. Birch, and preſented to the late king. This is a moſt beautiful creature, of a ſhining yellow colour intermixed with bright ſpots.

In the next den is Miſs Lucy, a panther, from Buenos Ayres. She is a moſt beautiful creature, her coat being of a ſhining yellow colour, decorated with great variety of round black ſpots, each encloſed in a compartment of an hexagonal form. Though Miſs Lucy is pretty in appearance, ſhe has ſome ſly, miſchievous tricks. She is ſurly even to the keepers, and very lately tore a woman's arm in a terrible manner, who attempted to be familiar with her. This we mention as a caution to others.

You are next ſhewn Cleone, a young lioneſs from the coaſt of Barbary, which is very tame, and full of play. This creature is eſteemed very beautiful, her coat being of a cream colour, with brown ſpots. She was preſented to the preſent queen by the earl of Bute.

There was formerly ſhewn here a black bear, brought from New-York by captain Lee, and preſented to the duke of York, who gave it to his majeſty. This creature was very docile, and would open the door of his den, and do ſeveral other feats at the word of command; but he was not ſo droll and dexterous as the Maryland bear; for that creature would ſhew you the humours of the beggars on Tower-hill, would make the ſide ſteps in the Pruſſian exerciſe, and uſually cloſed his entertainment with a fine boarding-ſchool courteſy.

The next thing ſhewn you is a capuchin monkey, which is all that now remains of the famous ſchool of apes, with which the public has been ſo often entertained. Beſides the creature above mentioned, this ſchool originally conſiſted of two Egyptian night-walkers, and two apes from Turkey. Of the largeſt of theſe creatures they uſed to tell abundance of very ſurpriſing ſtories; and indeed theſe ſort of animals are capable of ſuch variety of droll imitations of human actions, that their whimſical tricks, were they to be remembred, would fill a volume. The male Egyptian having one day broke his chain, in the twinkling of an eye mounted to the top of one of the offices, and there ſet his keepers at defiance.

When they prepared to ſet ladders to attack him by ſtorm, he played the tiles about their heads with ſuch dexterity, ſtrength, and nimbleneſs, that he fairly beat them off; when they attempted to ſurpriſe him by ſtratagem, he was no leſs vigilant than before he had been active, and diſcovered as much ſagacity in defeating their plots, as he had ſhewn courage in oppoſing their attacks.

Finding him neither to be overcome by force or ſtratagem, they had recourſe to milder methods, and thought to entice him down by feaſting his companions openly in his ſight; but that too failed of ſucceſs. He ſeemed to divert himſelf much, by the chattering he made, in baffling all the arts they could deviſe to catch him; and at length, after untiling almoſt all the place, and laughing as long as he thought proper at thoſe that thought themſelves wiſer than himſelf, he came down of his own accord, and retired to his own apartment.

But what ſurprized, and indeed infinitely delighted the keeper, was an amour he had with a favourite female of his own ſpecies, by whom, after more than twenty years cohabitation, he at length had iſſue. The little ape ſhe brought forth was eſteemed the greateſt curioſity the kingdom ever produced; theſe animals having never been known to breed in theſe cold regions before.

Nobody ſuſpected the pregnancy of the dam till ſhe had brought forth the young one, which ſhe nurſed with the ſame tenderneſs as mothers do infants, and much in the ſame manner. She carried it in her arms and ſometimes on her back, and danced it round the room with much drollery; but what is moſt remarkable is, that there was a dry nurſe in the ſame room, who was as fond of it as the dam. This old creature that uſed to run looſe about the room, one day took it upon her back and ran away with it. She mounted the ridge of the dens, and when ſhe thought ſhe had it ſafe to herſelf, ſhe ſeemed ſo highly pleaſed, that the keepers by her anticks were afraid ſhe would have dropped it; but having recovered it from her without any hurt, they ever after chained her up. Sometimes the dam and ſhe quarrelled about the nurſery.

A gentleman obſerving the particular tenderneſs of theſe animals, cried out one day, "We "are certainly all in an error, and have been "wrong from the beginning; theſe are the ra-"tionals, and we are the apes. Is it no ſo, Mr. "keeper?

The next beaſt ſhewn is Helen, a lioneſs from the coaſt of Barbary. She ſtill remains in the cage which brought her over, there being no den empty, though three new dens have been lately built.

The next curioſity you ſee is a Muſcovy cat, ſent from the dey of Algiers, and preſented to his majeſty by the late Algerine ambaſſador. This creature, which is beautifully ſpotted, is made very long in the back, head and tail, ſomewhat like a ferret.

You

You are next ſhewn Miſs Nancy, a fine large tygreſs from the coaſt of Guinea, which was preſented to his late majeſty by captain Scott. She is a fine beaſt but does not ſeem to have the moſt amiable diſpoſition.

After this you are ſhewn an eagle of the Sun, taken in a French prize by admiral Boſcawen, and by him preſented to his late majeſty. This bird is ſuppoſed to ſoar the higheſt of all the feathered tribe; and is able to look ſtedfaſtly at the ſun, even in his moſt refulgent ſplendor; whence it obtained the name by which that ſpecies of eagles is diſtinguiſhed. Here you are alſo ſhewn a brown eagle, which was brought from Philadelphia by captain Fitzroy, who preſented it to king George the ſecond.

The eagle is accounted the king of birds, as the lion is the king of beaſts; becauſe of all the ſubordinations of their reſpective ſpecies, they have the ſuperiority in point of fierceneſs and power to overcome and deſtroy; for though there are of each kind others of far greater ſtrength; as the bull for inſtance in one ſpecies, and the oſtrich in the other; yet nature has withheld from theſe the weapons of deſtruction, or the agility to uſe them, which ſhe has, for wiſe purpoſes unknown to us, beſtowed upon the others; and though the dominion is frequently diſputed in the wilderneſs and foreſt, and ſometimes the lion is vanquiſhed by the tyger, and the eagle by the vulture; yet nature has ſufficiently confirmed their reſpective dignities by this, that no beaſt, though ever ſo fierce, and made ravenous by hunger, will attack the lion for prey, nor any bird the eagle; an obſervation that has eſcaped the generality of writers on this ſubject.—

The eagle is generally of a dark brown colour, has a large hooked bill, and vaſt talons, and has ſuch ſtrength, that it has been confidently affirmed by perſons of undoubted credit, that they have been known to carry infants to their young, when they have failed of other food. An inſtance whereof happened, as Sir Robert Sibbald reports, while he was in the Orkney Iſles; for a woman there, being at harveſt work, and leaving her child, about a year old, at ſome diſtance from her, an eagle in ſearch of prey eſpied it, ſeized it in his talons, and carried it to his neſt upon a neighbouring rock; which ſome fiſhermen from the ſhore accidentally obſerving, purſued and attacked the eagle and brought off the infant yet alive.—

Lambs, hares, fawns, pheaſants, and even kids, are the ordinary food with which theſe birds bring up their young; and in the remote parts of France, if we may credit the following ſtory, a a gentleman who happens to have an eagle's neſt or two on his eſtate, thinks them equivalent to a good farm's rent.

The ſtory we have from a gentleman lately arrived from his travels, who ſays, that while he was in the neighbourhood of Mende, an officer of diſtinction invited him and ſome other travellers to paſs a few days at his country ſeat, where they were all entertained in the politeſt manner. "At the firſt collation he gave us, (ſays he,) we "obſerved with ſome ſurprize, that all the wild "fowl that were brought to table wanted either a "head, a wing, a leg, or ſome other part, which "occaſioned our gentlemen to ſay very pleaſantly, that we muſt pardon the voracioufneſs "of his caterer, who was ſuch a brute, as always "to be the firſt that taſted what he had provided."

It is remarked by hiſtorians, that the eagles ſhed their feathers every year, as the hart does his horns, and the ſerpent his ſkin; and that they live to an exceeding great age. The benedictine monks of the abbey of St. Bertin, at St. Omer's, have an eagle now living, which they report to be three hundred years old.

The next animal ſhewn is a Racoon from the coaſt of Guinea, which is ſmall, but much more beautiful than thoſe brought from America. This creature lives on the ſea-ſands, and chiefly on ſhell-fiſh, which it takes in a very ſafe and dexterous manner; for whenever the fiſh opens its ſhell to receive either air or nutriment, this creature, we are told, puts a ſmall pebble in, ſo that the ſhell may not cloſe again, and then picks out the fiſh with its claws.

Near to this is a tygreſs-cat, brought from Bombay by captain Fletcher, and preſented to his preſent majeſty. It is a beautiful creature, much larger than the largeſt boar-cat, delightfully coloured, and fierce beyond imagination.

The laſt animal ſhewn is a large Hyena, a fierce creature, and ſaid to be endued with great ſubtilty; but the noiſe he makes alarms travellers, and gives them notice to avoid the danger. Yet to thoſe who are unacquainted with them, this noiſe may have a contrary effect; for they ſo perfectly imitate the human voice by a ſort of moan and groan which they make, that a ſtranger might eaſily miſtake it for the voice of a human creature in extreme torture.

Some writers affirm that the Hyena will dig human bodies out of their graves, but perhaps this is only when preſſed by the ſeverity of hunger. He naturally limps upon one of his hind legs, notwithſtanding which imperfection he is tolerably ſwift; his neck is remarkably ſtiff, ſo that in looking behind, or ſnatching at any thing obliquely, he is obliged to move his whole body in the ſame manner as the hog, or the badger. He is of a dun colour, inclining to be reddiſh with ſome ſtreaks of a dark brown; and the hair upon his neck is near a ſpan long, and often ſet up like the briſtles of a hog.

We are unwilling to quit this ſubject, without lamenting the loſs of a fine large Oſtrich, which lately died here, and of whom we ſhall give ſome account. This creature was ſent as a preſent to his late majeſty by the dey of Tunis. His ſhape and colour was not very unlike that of a turkey cock breed, only greyer; but the ſize vaſtly bigger, being formerly accounted the largeſt bird in the world; but later diſcoveries have proved the contrary. Its legs were as much as a man could well graſp, and very long, as was the neck, of which it had great command, carrying it as erect and ſtately as the ſwan does, ſo that when it walked, its bill was higher than the talleſt man's head. Its bulk may be judged of by its eggs, of which ſhe had lain fourteen ſince ſhe came to England,

England, ſeveral of which are now to be ſeen, each weighing upwards of five pounds, and when firſt laid weighed above ſix.

It had a pretty large warm room to live in, which was often cleaned, and the ſtraw therein ſhifted, otherwiſe it would have died ſooner; for the climate of this country ſeems by no means fitted to its tender nature, tho' by its large bones, and vaſt bulk, it appeared to be very ſtrong. There was ſome time ago a couple of theſe birds, but one died before the other, by ſwallowing a large nail that ſtopt its paſſage.

The vulgar error, that the oſtrich can digeſt iron, has been long ſince exploded: for in the year 1659, the Morocco ambaſſador to the ſtates general, among other rarities, having brought over to Holland an oſtrich, as a preſent, it died at Amſterdam in a few days, by ſwallowing iron nails, which the populace threw to it, upon a preſumption that it could digeſt them like other food; but the oſtrich being opened, about eighty nails were found entire in its ſtomach.

All the creatures that are here ſhewn are regularly fed with food proper for them, and attended with the greateſt care. This takes off much of their ſavage nature, and makes them tame and ſubmiſſive, and perhaps contributed not a little to diſappoint the expectations of king James I. when he made trial of the fierce nature of a lion; for that prince having ordered a lion to be put out of his den, and a bear to be put to him; the lion refuſed to attack the bear; they tried another, and at length two together, but in vain; the lions diſcovered plain ſymptons of fear, by making to their dens: ſuch were the effects of indolence and high feeding, upon animals the moſt remarkable of any for courage and ferocity.

Account of the ſpoils of the SPANISH ARMADA.

HAVING entered the great gate of the Tower, one of the warders will attend you, and carry you in a regular order to ſeveral places where the curioſities are ſhewn; the firſt of which is ſituated to the ſouthward of the White Tower, and in it are repoſited the ſpoils of the Invincible Armada, as it was ſtiled by Philip II. of Spain, in order to perpetuate to lateſt poſterity, the memory of that ſignal victory obtained by the Engliſh, over the whole naval power of Spain, which will ever make the reign of queen Elizabeth glorious in the Britiſh annals.

This Armada, when it rendezvouſed in the Groyne, under the command of the duke of Medina Sidonia, conſiſted of 132 ſhips, including tranſports, on board of which were embarked 19290 ſoldiers, 8350 ſailors, 2080 gally ſlaves, and 2630 pieces of cannon, which at that time of day, when ſhips of 1200 tons carried hardly ſixty pieces of ordnance, was a prodigious force.

On the twenty-firſt of July 1588, this formidable fleet appeared off Plymouth, and was met there by the Engliſh under the command of lord Effingham, lord high admiral; Drake, Hawkins, and Forbiſher; when both fleets immediately formed the line of battle.

The van of the Spaniſh fleet was led by Alphonſo de Levya; the duke of Medina commanded the center; and Juan Martinez de Ricaldo in the rear.

The lord high admiral of England in his own ſhip, called the Ark Royal, ſeconded by the reſt of his ſquadron, fell upon Levya's diviſion, and a terrible engagement enſued; but Drake, Hawkins, and Forbiſher, mutually ſupporting each other where the danger was greateſt, and taking the advantage of the enemy where they obſerved them weakeſt, put their rear into diſorder, and forced them upon the center, which occaſioned ſome confuſion; but night coming on, obliged both parties to lie by; and the Engliſh being ill provided with ammunition and ſtores, were in no haſte to renew the engagement; well knowing that every day would weaken their adverſaries, and increaſe their own ſtrength.

Accordingly, the very night after the firſt engagement, one of the ſhips of the line, by ſome accident or other, blew up, and the fire from her communicating itſelf to the ſhip whereof Don Pedro, de Valdez was captain, ſhe fell an eaſy prize to admiral Drake, who ſent her into Dartmouth. This was looked upon as a favourable omen of a compleat victory.

Two whole days, however, were ſpent in reparing the damages ſuſtained on both ſides, in which time the Engliſh were reinforced from the neighbouring forts, with men, ammunition and ſhips, which enabled them on the twenty-third, after ſome time ſpent in ſtriving to gain the wind, to fight the enemy on more equal terms than in the preceding engagement, and having gained their point, fell upon Ricaldo's ſquadron with their whole force, and would certainly have deſtroyed it, had not the Spaniſh admiral made a moſt vigorous defence.

The fight then became general, and the Engliſh managed their ſhips with ſo much eaſe and dexterity, that the unweildy Spaniards, who lay like hulks in a dead calm, could make but little uſe of their ſuperior ſtrength, orders having been given by the Engliſh commander in chief, to avoid by all means a cloſe engagement; by which, as the enemy's ſhips were full of men, a great ſlaughter was made of them without ſuffering in return any conſiderable loſs.

In this manner, a ſort of running fight was maintained for two days, with no deciſive advantage on either ſide, except what aroſe from the diſproportion of the numbers ſlain.

It will not be improper to obſerve, that according to the original plan of this invaſion, the Spaniſh admiral was to have been joined in the Britiſh channel by the duke of Parma, with a body of thirty thouſand land forces from the Spaniſh Netherlands; but ſeeing no appearance of their arrival, he had diſpatch'd expreſs after expreſs to haſten their embarkation; and at length ſet ſail himſelf to the ſtreights of Calais to facilitate their junction.

This motion had been foreſeen, and a ſtrong ſquadron of forty ſail under lord Henry Seymour, and Sir William Winter, were properly ſtationed, as well to block up the ports from whence thoſe ſuccours were to embark, as to watch the future motions of the Spaniſh admiral.

This

This was a noble ſtroke of policy, and was ſoon followed by another that ruin'd their whole project, and put an end to the great conſternation, that had overſpread the whole nation on the firſt appearance of ſo prodigious a naval force.

As ſoon as the lord high admiral diſcovered what courſe the Spaniards had ſteered, a council of war was immediately called, wherein it was reſolved not to loſe a moment in purſuing them; on this occaſion admiral Drake, whoſe preſence of mind never failed him on the moſt preſſing emergencies, bethought himſelf of an expedient to diſtreſs the enemy, without riſquing the queen's ſhips in ſo unequal a conflict.

Having communicated his ſcheme to the commander in chief, it was reſolved to put it in execution, and the rather as the contrivance was new, and conſequently unſuſpected.

Hereupon, eight old and ſhattered ſhips were haſtily fitted up, and filled with all ſorts of combuſtibles; and when the fleet came up with the enemy, who lay at anchor off Calais waiting for the duke of Parma, thoſe ſhips were ſecretly diſpatched in the night, with proper inſtructions to their reſpective captains, to grapple at proper diſtances, where the enemy were cloſeſt in the line, obſerving always to keep the wind; and when their ſhips were thus properly ſtationed, to ſet them on fire, and then bring off their men.

This was executed under the direction of the captains Prowſe and Young, with all imaginable ſucceſs; for while the Spaniards, thinking themſelves ſurpriſed, were preparing for an unexpected attack, the captains of the fire-ſhips did their buſineſs, and in little more than an hour, the whole ocean ſeemed on fire, as if to devour what ſhe could not ſwallow up, of that preſumptuous Armada, which had braved the majeſty of heaven, been bleſſed by the pope, and pronounced invincible.

Now nothing but horror, confuſion, and hurry enſued; ſome were on fire, ſome fell foul of others, ſome cut their cables, and drove on ſhore; and had it not been for the calmneſs of the duke of Medina, their whole fleet had that night periſhed with their hopes: but this nobleman ſeeing the danger, and penetrating the cauſe, ordered his fleet to ſeparate, every one ſhifting for himſelf, and to rendezvous next morning at Graveling: though theſe were the ſageſt orders that could have been iſſued in the preſent dilemma, yet the Engliſh reaped from the conſequences all the advantage they could have wiſhed: it furniſhed them with an opportunity of attacking their huge ſhips ſingly, with what force they thought proper; and of coming to a general engagement, before the Spaniards were recovered from the dreadful panic with which they were ſtruck.

Drake and Forbiſher, experienced ſea-officers as ever the world produced, well knew how to improve this critical turn of fortune in their favour, and reſolutely attacked the duke of Medina's own ſquadron before it could be half formed, and made terrible havock, while the other commanders were as vigilant in ſeeking out the ſcattered remains of Levya's and Ricaldo's: in a word, the ſea ſeem'd to be covered with wrecks; and the flower of the Engliſh nobility, who had waited on the ſhore for the event of this engagement, ſeeing all fears over from the Spaniards landing, flocked on board the ſhips, which were now encreaſed to the number of 150 ſail, to be ſharers in the glory of delivering their country from ſlavery and papal tyranny.

In vain did the duke of Medina, in this lamentable diſtreſs, endeavour to regain the Britiſh channel; winds, as well as waves, fought againſt him, and drove him on the coaſt of Zealand, where he muſt have periſhed without any other enemies than tides, ſhelves, rocks, and ſands, had not providence reſerved him to experience ſtill farther misfortunes.

The Engliſh, well knowing that they muſt inevitably ſhare in one common deſtruction if they purſued, prudently gave over the chace; and the duke having now no other views than thoſe of ſelf-preſervation, (the wind chopping about in the very inſtant of his greateſt danger) called a council of war, in which it was reſolved to ſail for Spain by the northern paſſage.

Having taken this reſolution, they weighed anchor, but a ſtorm aroſe that croſſed their hopes for a while, and left them once more at the mercy of the Engliſh, who judging of their deſign, purſued them beyond the Firth of Edinburgh, though with no other advantage than that of weakening their crippled ſhips ſtill more, and thereby expoſing them to the fury of the firſt tempeſt that happened, which afterwards proved their total deſtruction.

In the ſeveral engagements on the Britiſh coaſt, fifteen of their ſtouteſt ſhips, beſides tranſports, were either deſtroyed or taken: on the coaſt of Ireland ſome were ſunk, ſome daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks, ſome run on ſands, and ſome were burnt by the Spaniards themſelves.

Between the rivers of Lochſoille and Lochſwille, on the north coaſt, nine were ſtranded, and the crews forced to ſeek for ſuccour among the wild Iriſh. In the bay of Calbeggy, three more run upon rocks, and moſt of the men periſhed.

In the bay of Barreys, a large ſhip of 1000 tons, and fifty four fine braſs cannon, was ſunk, and all on board periſhed, except ſixteen, who, by their apparel, ſeemed perſons of great diſtinction. On the coaſt of Thommond two ſhips more periſhed, one whereof they fired; the other was of St. Sebaſtiana, and had 300 men on board, 240 of whom were drowned. Before Sir Tirlogh Obrione's houſe, another great ſhip was loſt, ſuppoſed to be a Galleas.

In a word, from the twenty-firſt of July, when this vaunting Armada was firſt beaten by the Engliſh, until the tenth of September following, when the ſhattered remains of it paſſed the Iriſh coaſt, it appears that it had never had one good day or night; ſo that of 132 ſhips that arrived in the Britiſh channel, ſcarce 70 of them returned home again, and of 30,000 ſouls on board, upwards of 20,000 were either killed, or drowned, or remained priſoners in England.—Such was the fate of a fleet which had been denominated and thought Invincible!

The following is a catalogue of the reliques that are preſerved here of this memorable victory, ſo glorious for our country, together with ſome other curioſities of the like kind.

1. The common ſoldiers pikes 18 feet long, pointed with long ſharp ſpikes, and ſhod with iron, which were deſigned to keep off the horſe, to facilitate the landing of the infantry.

2. The Spaniſh officers lances, finely engraven; theſe were formerly gilt, but the gilding is now almoſt worn off with cleaning. There is a ſtory current concerning theſe, that when Don Pedro de Valdez, already mentioned, paſſed his examination before lord Burleigh, he told his lordſhip, that thoſe fine poliſhed lances were put on board to bleed the Engliſh with; to which that nobleman replied jokingly, that, if he were not miſtaken, the Engliſh had performed that operation better, on their good friends the Spaniards, with worſe inſtruments.

3. The Spaniſh ranceurs, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horſeback, or pull them off their horſes. At the back is a ſpike, with which they tell you, they were to pick the roaſt beef out of the Engliſhmen's teeth. On one of them is a piece of ſilver coin, which they intended to make current: on it are three heads, ſuppoſed to be the pope's, Philip II's and queen Mary's.
This is a curioſity that moſt Spaniards come to ſee.

4. An uncommon piece of arms, being a piſtol in a ſhield, ſo contrived as to fire the piſtol, and cover the body at the ſame time with the ſhield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the ſight of the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the ſhield, which is piſtol proof.

5. A ſmall train of ten pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a preſent from the foundery of London to king Charles I. when a child, to practiſe the art of gunnery with. Theſe, though no part of the Spaniſh ſpoils, are nevertheleſs a great curioſity.

6. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the Spaniſh general. On it is engraved the pope's benediction before the Spaniſh fleet ſailed: for the pope came to the water ſide, and on ſeeing the fleet, bleſſed it, and, as has been ſaid, ſtiled it INVINCIBLE.

7. Daniſh and Saxon clubs, which weapons thoſe people jointly are ſaid to have uſed in the conqueſt of England; and are, perhaps, curioſities of the greateſt antiquity of any in the Tower, having lain there 850 years. The warders call them the Women's Weapons, becauſe, ſay they, the Britiſh women made prize of them, when in one night they all conſpired together, and cut the throats of 35,000 Danes, the greateſt piece of ſecrecy the Engliſh women ever kept, for which they have ever ſince been honoured with the right hand of the man, and the upper end of the table. Indeed in 1002, a prodigious ſlaughter was made of the Danes, on the feaſt of St. Brice, not by the ſecret conſpiracy of the women alone, but by the private orders of Ethelred II. who commanded his officers on that day to extirpate the whole race of the Danes out of his dominions, at once, ſparing neither man, woman nor child; which orders were ſo punctually obeyed, that only about ſixteen who got on board a ſhip eſcaped; but theſe alarming their countrymen, they afterwards returned, and ſeverely revenged the death of their countrymen.

8. The Spaniſh cravats, as they are called; theſe are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock together the feet, arms and heads of Engliſh hereticks.

9. Spaniſh bilboes, made of iron likewiſe, to yoke the Engliſh priſoners two and two.

10. Spaniſh ſhot, which are of four ſorts; ſpike-ſhot, ſtar-ſhot, chain ſhot, and link-ſhot, all admirably contrived, as well for the deſtruction of the maſts and rigging of ſhips, as for ſweeping the decks of their men. But ſome attribute the invention of theſe to admiral Drake, to be employed againſt the Spaniards.

11. Spaniſh ſpadas poiſoned at the points, ſo that if a man received but ever ſo ſlight a wound with one of thoſe, certain death was the conſequence.

12. Spaniſh halberts, or ſpears, ſome whereof are curiouſly engraven, and inlaid with gold.

13. The axe, with which queen Anne Boleyn (mother of queen Elizabeth) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner ſent for on purpoſe from Calais. At the time of her death ſhe was not 30 years of age, and fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy, or rather the caprice of Henry VIII. to whom ſhe was lawfully married. The earl of Eſſex (queen Elizabeth's favourite) was likewiſe beheaded with the ſame axe.

14. A Spaniſh poli-axe, uſed in boarding of ſhips.

15. Thumb ſcrews, of which there were ſeveral cheſts full on board the Spaniſh fleet. The uſe they were intended for is ſaid to have been to extort confeſſion from the Engliſh where their money was hid, had that cruel people prevailed. Certain it is, that after the defeat, the whole converſation of the court turned upon the diſcoveries made by the Spaniſh priſoners of the racks, the wheels, and the whips of wire, with which they were to ſcourge the Engliſh of every rank and age, and of both ſexes. The moſt noted hereticks were to be put to death; thoſe that ſurvived were to be branded on the forehead with a hot iron; and the whole form of government both in church and ſtate was to be overturned.

16. The Spaniſh morning-ſtar; a deſtructive engine reſembling the figure of a ſtar, of which there were many thouſands on board, and all of them with poiſoned points: and were deſigned to ſtrike at the enemy as they came on board in caſe of a cloſe attack.

17. The Spaniſh general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold: and on its top is the pope's head, curiouſly engraved.

18. A Spaniſh battle-axe, ſo contrived as to ſtrike four holes in a man's ſkull at once; and has beſides a piſtol in its handle with a match lock.

19. King Henry the VIII's walking-ſtaff, which has three match-lock piſtols in it, with coverings

to

to keep the charges dry. With this ſtaff the warders tell you, the king walked round the city ſometimes, to ſee that the conſtables did their duty; and one night as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the conſtable ſtopt him to know what he did with ſuch an unlucky weapon at that time of the night; upon which the king ſtruck him; but the conſtable calling the watchmen to his aſſiſtance, his majeſty was apprehended and carried to the Poultry-Compter, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle: when the keeper was informed of the rank of his priſoner, he diſpatched a meſſenger to the conſtable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing leſs than to be hanged, drawn and quartered; but inſtead of that, the king applauded his reſolution in honeſtly doing his duty, and made him a handſome preſent. At the ſame time, he ſettled upon St. Magnus pariſh an annual grant of 23*l.* and a mark; and made a proviſion for furniſhing 30 chaldron of coals, and a large allowance of bread annually for ever, toward the comfortable relief of his fellow priſoners and their ſucceſſors, which is paid them to this day, if the account given by the wardens may be relied on.

20. A large wooden cannon called Policy, becauſe, (ſay your guides,) when Henry VIII. beſieged Bologne, the roads being impaſſable for heavy cannon, he cauſed a number of theſe wooden ones to be made and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon, which ſo terrified the French commandant, that when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought juſt ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a ſhot.—The truth is, the duke of Suffolk, who commanded at this ſiege under the king, ſoon made himſelf maſter of the lower town; but it was not till ſeven weeks afterwards that the upper town capitulated, in which time the Engliſh ſuſtained great loſs in poſſeſſing themſelves of the Braye; after which ſpringing ſome mines with good ſucceſs, and the garriſon loſing Philip Corſe, their beſt officer, at length ſurrendered on honourable terms. The lower town was taken July 25, 1544, and the upper town ſurrendered September 14, in the ſame year.

21. The laſt thing they ſhew of theſe memorable ſpoils, is the Spaniſh general's ſhield, not worn by, but carried before him as an enſign of honour. On it are depicted, in moſt curious workmanſhip, the labours of Hercules, and other expreſſive allegories, which ſeem to throw a ſhade upon the boaſted ſkill of modern artiſts. The date is 1370, near 100 years before the art of printing was known in England.

The inſcription upon it is as follows in Roman characters, tolerably engraven: ADVLTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPVRCAN SOCCIDITVR CACVS AB HERCVL. OPPRIMITVR 1376. Alluding to the killing of Cacus by Hercules, for adultery with his wife Deianira.

22. Some weapons made with the part of a ſcythe fixed on a pole, which were taken from the duke of Monmouth's party from the battle of Sedgemore in the reign of James II.

23. The partiſans that were carried at the funeral of king William III.

24. But what is moſt curious of all, is a perfect model of that moſt admirable machine, the idea of which was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Lombe, and firſt erected at Derby at his own expence, for making organzine or thrown ſilk. This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which by means of a friar he at length effected; and having obtained the ſanction of an act of parliament, in the year 1742, by which 14,000 pounds were granted to his majeſty, to be paid to him as a reward for his eminent ſervice in diſcovering and introducing the ſaid machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into uſe. The following is a brief account of it, but no words can deſcribe the beautiful ſtructure of it.

It contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which work 93,726 yards of ſilk thread every time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in twenty-four hours. One water wheel gives motion to the reſt of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be ſtopt ſeperately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work. The above model will make example amends to the curious for the trouble of inſpecting it.

Of the SMALL ARMORY.

A Small folding door adjoining to the eaſt-end of the Tower-chapel, the aſcent to which is by a grand ſtair-caſe of fifty eaſy ſteps, conducts the ſpectator to this curioſity.

On the left ſide of the uppermoſt landing-place is the work-ſhop, wherein are conſtantly employed about fourteen furbiſhers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. When you enter the armory itſelf, you will ſee, what they call a wilderneſs of arms, ſo artificially diſpoſed, and ſo admirably ranged, that at one view, you behold arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and ſhining, and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning; a ſight that none ever beheld without aſtoniſhment, and is not to be matched perhaps in the world.

Beſides thoſe expoſed to public view, there are ſixteen cheſts ſhut up, each cheſt holding about 1200 muſquets. Of the diſpoſition of the arms, deſcription can convey no adequate idea; but to aſſiſt the ſpectator to view it to advantage, and to help him to retain the remembrance of what he ſees, we have given the following particulars.

The north and ſouth walls are adorned with ſixteen pilaſters (on each ſide eight) of pikes ſixteen feet long, with capitals of piſtols in the Corinthian order.

At the weſt end, on the left hand as you enter, are two curious pyramids, compoſed of piſtols, ſtanding upon crowns, globes, ſcepters, finely carved and placed upon a pedeſtal five feet high. At the eaſt or farther end, in the oppoſite corner, are two ſuits of armour, one made for Henry V. the other for Henry VI. over each of which is a ſemicircle of piſtols; between theſe is repreſented the figure of an organ, the large pipes compoſed of braſs blunder-buſſes, the ſmall of piſtols; on one ſide of this figure is the repreſentation of a fiery ſerpent, the head and tail of carv-

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ed work, and the body of piſtols, winding round in the form of a ſnake; and on the other a hydra, or ſeven headed monſter, whoſe heads are very artificially combined by links of piſtols.

The inter-columns which compoſe the wilderneſs, round which you are carried by your guides, are,

1. Some arms taken at Bath in the year 1715. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from all others in the Tower, by having what they call dog-locks, which kind of locks have a ketch to ſecure them from going off at a half cock.

2. Bayonets and piſtols put up in the form of half moons and fans with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of bayonet-blades: theſe bayonets, of which you will obſerve ſeveral other fans compoſed, are of the firſt invention, having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, inſtead of over it, and thereby prevent the firing of the piece without ſhooting away the bayonet. Theſe were invented at Bayonne in Spain, from whence they take their name.

3. Braſs blunderbuſſes for ſea-ſervice, with capitals of piſtols over them; the waves of the ſea are here repreſented in old faſhion bayonets.

4. Bayonets and ſword-bayonets, in the form of half-moons and fans, and ſet in ſcollop-ſhells finely carved: the ſword bayonet is made like the old bayonet with a plug handle, only different from it by being of a greater length.

5. The riſing ſun irradiated with rays of piſtols ſet in a chequered frame of marine hangers of a peculiar make, having braſs handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

6. Four beautiful twiſted pillars, made with piſtols up to the top, which is about twenty-two feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling ſtar on the ceiling exactly in the middle of them, being the centre of this magnificent room.

Into this place opens the grand ſtair-caſe door, for the admiſſion of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whoſe curioſity may lead them to view the armory; oppoſite to which opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine proſpect of the parade, the governor's houſe, the ſurveyor-general's, ſtore-keepers, and the other general officers houſes in the Tower.

This grand entrance has been newly ornamented; the capitals, irradiations, and heads of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar, are all finely gilt; and the whole armory neatly cleaned and painted, and newly fitted up in a moſt elegant manner.

7. The form of a pair of large folding-gates, made of ſerjeants halberts of antique form.

8. Horſemens carbines, blunderbuſſes, and piſtols, hanging very artificially in furbelows and flounces.

9. Meduſa's head, commonly called the witch of Endor, within three regular ellipſes of piſtols, with ſnakes repreſented ſtinging her. The features are finely carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.—This figure is the laſt on the north ſide.

10. The figure of a hydra, or ſeven-headed monſter, very curiouſly wreathed.

11. Facing the eaſt wall, as you turn round, is a grand figure of a lofty organ, ten ranges high, in which are contained upwards of 2000 pair of piſtols.

12. On the ſouth-ſide, as you return, the firſt figure that attracts attention, is that of Jupiter riding in a fiery charior drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunder-bolt in his left hand, and over his head is a rainbow: this figure is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

13. King Henry V. the greateſt conqueror in his time.

14. King Henry VI. his ſon.

☞ *The figures on this ſide anſwer pretty nearly to thoſe on the others; and therefore need no farther deſcription till you come again to the centre; where, on each ſide the door leading to the balcony, you will ſee,*

15. A fine repreſentation, in carved work, of the ſtar and garter, thiſtle, roſe and crown, ornamented with piſtols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

16. The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others concerned in the aſſaſſination plot, in 1696, among which they ſhew the very blunderbuſs with which they intended to ſhoot king William near Turnham Green, in his way to Hampton-Court; alſo the carbine with which Charnock undertook to ſhoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

17. Laſtly, you are ſhewn the Highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the earl of Mar's fine piece, exquiſitely wrought, and inlaid with mother of pearl; alſo a Highland broad-ſword, with which a Highlander ſtruck general Evans over the head, and at one blow cut him thro' his hat, wig, and iron ſcull-cap; on which that general is ſaid to have ſhot him dead; but others ſay he was taken priſoner, and generouſly forgiven for his bravery. Here is alſo the ſword of juſtice (having a ſharp point) the ſword of mercy (having a blunt point) carried before the pretender when proclaimed in Scotland 1715; ſome of the Highlander's piſtols, the barrels and ſtocks being all iron; alſo a Highlander's loughabor ax, with which it is ſaid colonel Gardener was killed at the battle of Preſton-Pans.

A curious ſpectator will diſcover a thouſand peculiarities in the diſpoſition of ſo vaſt a variety of arms, which no deſcription can reach; and therefore it is fit that every one who has a taſte for the admirable combinations of art, ſhould gratify that darling paſſion with the ſight of a curioſity which is not equalled by any of its kind in the univerſe.

Account of the Royal TRAIN *of* ARTILLERY.

UNDER the ſmall armory, on a ground floor of equal dimenſions, is the royal train of artillery, which one cannot view without a kind of awful dread. To ſee ſo many and ſuch various engines of deſtruction, before whoſe dreadful thunder, churches, palaces, pompous edifices, the nobleſt works of human genius, fall together in one common and undiſtinguiſhed ruin; one cannot reflect upon this, without wiſhing that the horrible invention had ſtill lain like a falſe conception

conception in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth.

At your entrance you are ſhewn two copper cannon, three pounders, on wheels, which were taken from the gate of the governor's houſe at Quebec.

You are then ſhewn two mortars, and upwards of twenty fine pieces of cannon, lately taken from the French at Cherbourg. Their deſcription, date, and weight, are as follows:

Two MORTARS, both inſcriptions alike.

Date when made.		*Weight.*
1684		2840

Kelleri Helvetii fecit Duaci.

"Kellerius Helvetius made it at Douay."

Non Solis radios, ſed Jovis fulmina.

"Not the rays of the ſun, but Jupiter's thunder"

The CANNON.

1709	*Hecube.*	Hecuba	4090
Inſc.	*Ultima Ratio Regum Louis Charles de Bourbon, Comte D'Eu, Due Dumale.*		
	The ultimate reaſon of kings, Louis Charles of Bourbon, earl D'Eu, duke of Dumale.		
	Pluribus nec impar. Beren. Donicourt fec.		
	A match for many. Berenger Donicourt maker.		
1739	*Nitrocris.*	The Splendor; ſpiked up.	4080
	Inſcription as the former.		
1730	*L'Emerillion.*	The Merlin.	5320
1748	Le *Temeraire.*	The Raſh	5980
1748	*Auguſte,*	The Auguſtus; ſpiked up.	5770
1748	*Antonin.*	The Anthony; ſpiked up.	5740
1748	*L'Inſenſible.*	The Inſenſible; ſpiked.	5660
1741	Le *Malefaiſant,*	The Miſchievous, Spiked up.	5500
1750	Le *Vanqueur.*	The conqueror; ſp.	5670
1732	Le *Juſte.*	The Juſt; ſpiked up.	5490
1730	La *Divinnereſſe.*	The conjuror.	4000
1745	*L'Imperieuſe.*	The Imperious; ſpik.	4160
1744	La *Furieuſe.*	The Furious.	4160
1744	La *Violente.*	The violent; ſpiked.	4150
1719	*La Sage.*	The Wiſe.	4346
1720	La *Moreſque.*	The Blackmore.	3080
1751	La *Diligence.*	The Diligence ſpiked.	3960
1751	La *Laborieux.*	The Laborious; ſpik.	3320
1751	Le *Renomme.*	The renown; ſpiked.	3367
1742	Le *Foudroyant.*	The dreadful; ſpi.	3310
1742	*L'Ulyſſe*	The Ulyſſes.	2353

2. Two large pieces of cannon employed by admiral Vernon before Carthagena; they have each a large ſcale driven out of their muzzles by balls from the caſtle of Bocca Chica.

3. Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanſhip, preſented by the city of London to the young duke of Glouceſter, queen Anne's ſon, to teach him the military art.

4. Four ſmall mortars in miniature, for throwing hand-granadoes; the invention of colonel Brown. They are fired with a lock like a common gun; but have not been introduced into practice.

5. Two fine braſs cannon taken from the walls of Vigo by the late lord Cobham, in 1704. Their breeches repreſent lions couchant, with the effigy of St. Barbara, to whom they were dedicated.

6. A petard for the burſting open the gates of cities or caſtles.

7. A large train of fine braſs battering cannon, 24 pounders never yet uſed.

8. A parcel of cannon of a new invention, from 6 to 24 pounders. Their ſuperior excellence conſiſts firſt, in their lightneſs; the 24 pounders weighing not quite 1700 weight, whereas formerly they weighed 5000, the reſt are in proportion; and 2dly, in the contrivance for levelling them, which is by a ſcrew, inſtead of beds and coins. This new method is more expeditious, and ſaves two men to a gun, and is ſaid to be the invention of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland.

9. Braſs mortars 13 inches diameter, which throw a ſhell of 300 weight; with a number of leſſer mortars and ſhells in proportion.

10. A carcaſe, which they fill at ſieges with pitch, tar, and other combuſtibles, to ſet towns on fire; it is thrown out of an 18 inch mortar, and will burn two hours where it happens to fall.

11. A Spaniſh mortar of 12 inches diameter, taken on board a ſhip in the Weſt-Indies.

12. Six French pieces of cannon, 6 pounders, taken from the rebels at the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746. This battle laſted but 35 minutes, but the ſlaughter was ſo great, that 3000 rebels fell on the ſpot; it is ſaid that lord Kingſton's horſe killed 10 or 12 of them a piece in the purſuit.

13. A beautiful piece of ordnance, made for king Charles I. when prince of Wales. It is finely ornamented with ſeveral emblematical devices, among which is an eagle throwing a thunderbolt in the clouds.

14. A train of field-pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and half each.

15. A deſtroying engine that throws 30 hand granadoes at once, and is fired by a train.

16. A moſt curious braſs cannon made for prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of king James I. the ornamenting whereof is ſaid to have coſt 200*l.* It is inſcribed with the makers names, Thomas and Richard Pitt, 1608, who no doubt were proud of the performance, which is indeed a very exquiſite one.

17. A piece with ſeven bores, for throwing ſo many bullets at once; and another with three, made as early as the reign of king Henry VIII.

18. The drum-major's chariot of ſtate with the kettle drums placed; it is drawn by four white horſes at the head of the train, when upon a march.

19. Two French field-pieces, taken at the battle of Hochſtadt, in 1704, in which the French had 12,000 men killed, 5000 wounded, and more than 20,000 taken priſoners.

20. An iron cannon of the firſt invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its burſting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from place to place by means of ſix rings fixed to it at proper diſtances.

21. A huge mortar, weighing upwards of 6000 weight, and throwing a ſhell of 500 weight two miles: this mortar was fired ſo often againſt Namur in king William's time, that the very touch-hole is melted for want of giving it time to cool. This ſiege is one of the moſt remarkable that is recorded in hiſtory. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a compleat

army within, headed by a marſhal of France, in the ſight of 100,000 men without, that came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the Engliſh at the general aſſault of the caſtle, where he acquired the name of the Engliſh ſalamander; ſcarce an officer or ſoldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greateſt part fell in the action, which was one of the moſt deſperate that ever was fought.

22. A fine twiſted braſs cannon, 12 feet long, made in the reign of Edward VI. called queen Elizabeth's pocket piſtol, which your guides, by way of joke, will tell you ſhe uſed to wear on her right ſide when ſhe rode a hunting.

23. Two braſs cannon, three bores each, carrying ſix pounders, taken by the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies. Here the famous French houſhold troops, which had been boaſted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated and ruined. The French had 8000 men killed, and 6000 taken priſoners.

24. A mortar that throws nine ſhells at a time; out of which the balloons were fired at the late fire-works.

25. A very curious braſs cannon, finely carved, weight 52 c. 3 qrs. 18lb. carrying 24 pounders, with lord Ligonier's coat of arms upon it, and the names of his majeſty's principal officers of ordnance.

Excluſive of thoſe above enumerated, there are in this ſtore room a vaſt number of braſs cannon, all new; together with ſponges, ladles, rammers, hand-ſpikes, wad-hooks, &c. wherewith the walls are lined all round; and under the ceiling there hangs on poles upwards of 4000 harneſs for horſes, beſides men's harneſs, drag ropes, &c. This room, which is at leaſt 380 feet in length, 50 wide, and 24 high, has a paſſage in the middle 16 feet wide, on each ſide of which the artillery are placed. In it are 20 pillars for ſupporting the ſmall armory above, all hung round with implements of war; and beſides the trophies of ſtandards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy, it is now adorned with the tranſparent and well-coloured pictures brought hither from the fire-works played off in the Green Park, on occaſion of the late peace.

Account of the HORSE ARMORY.

IN this place the ſpectator is entertained with a perfect repreſentation of thoſe illuſtrious kings and heroes of our own nation, of whoſe gallant actions he has heard and read ſo much; all of them equipped and ſitting on horſeback, in the ſame bright and ſhining armour they were uſed to wear at the very time when thoſe glorious deeds were performed, which will be for ever remembered to their honour.

In aſcending the ſtair-caſe, juſt as you come to the landing-place, by caſting your eye inward, you'll ſee the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece reſting upon his arm, which at firſt glance you will be apt to miſtake for real life, ſo admirably has the painter diſcovered the excellence of his art in the repreſentation of this centinel.

Having entered the room, you firſt behold a great number of iron caps and breaſt-plates, moſt of which were in uſe in the laſt war; but the only one that uſed to be ſhewn as a curioſity, hangs upon a beam on the left-hand as you paſs through the entry; it has had the lower edge of the left ſide carried away by a ſlant ſhot of a cannon ball; and, as an old warder uſed to tell the ſtory, the rim of the man's belly that wore it, and part of his bowels, were carried away at the ſame time; notwithſtanding which, being put under the care of a ſkilful ſurgeon, the man recovered, and lived ten years afterwards.

This ſtory the old warder conſtantly told to all ſtrangers, till his late royal highneſs the prince of Wales coming to ſee the curioſities in the Tower, and it falling to the old man's lot to attend his highneſs; when he came to his breaſt-plate, he repeated to him his accuſtomed tale: his royal highneſs liſtened to him with ſeeming pleaſure, and when he had done, looking upon him with a ſmile; and what, friend, ſays he, is there ſo extraordinary in all this? I remember myſelf to have read in a book, of a ſoldier who had his head cleft in two ſo dexterouſly by the enemy, that one half of it fell on one ſhoulder, and the other half on the oppoſite ſhoulder; and yet, on his comrade's clapping the two ſides nicely together again, and binding them cloſe with his handkerchief, the man did well, drank his pot of ale at night, and ſcarcely recollected that ever he had been hurt.

This ſimilar ſtory, ſo ſeaſonably applied, put all the company that attended his royal highneſs into a violent laugh; which ſo daſhed the old warder that he never had courage to tell his ſtory again, ſo that the poor battered breaſt-plate has lain unnoticed ever ſince.

We have already obſerved, that the breaſt-plates here laid up, were almoſt all in uſe in the late war; but were not thought neceſſary at firſt, till the want of them was felt at the battle of Dettingen, when the black muſketeers of the enemy being covered with their cuiraſſes, (the ſame piece of armour with the addition of a back piece) pierced the very lines of our army, and rode up undaunted to the muzzles of our guns, till being flanked by our foot, and ill ſupported by their own troops, they were forced to retreat, though with an inconſiderable loſs, conſidering their deſperate attempt.

This plainly diſcovered the great uſe of breaſt-plates, and orders were ſent to England for the immediate embarkation of all that were in the Tower fit for ſervice. In the wars of queen Anne, there was the ſame omiſſion, till the duke of Marlborough being convinced of the diſadvantage his horſe fought under againſt an enemy entrenched, as it were, in iron; ſent lord Cadogan over, who went himſelf to the Tower, and choſe out as many breaſt and back-plates, as he could find for his purpoſe; but the duke would not ſuffer the latter to be worn, being, as he ſaid, an uſeleſs incumbrance; for he was ſure his men would never ſhew their backs to the enemy.

Moſt of thoſe breaſt-plates are muſquet-proof; they are quilted on the inſide, and ſo contrived as to cover the whole trunk of the body, and yet, by the manner of fixing them on, are very little trouble to the wearer. There are likewiſe

to be ſeen here a great many curiaſſes taken from the French, out of a ſhip called the Holy Ghoſt, and marked Torras, which might poſſibly be the the name of the admiral.

What has been ſaid above is rather by way of remark than deſcription.———When you enter the room, your conductor directs you to obſerve,

1. The figures of the horſe and foot, on your left hand, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military order to attend the kings on the other ſide of the houſe; theſe figures are as big as the life, have lately been painted, and have a very noble appearance.

2. The large tilting lance of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, king Henry the VIIIth's general in France.—This nobleman excelled at the then faſhionable diverſion of tilting, and engaging king Henry VIII. who was likewiſe paſſionately fond of that royal exerciſe, gave the king ſuch a ſhock with his ſpear, that had like to have coſt him his life.—The duke's valour had indeed been ſufficiently tried in France, when he attended princeſs Mary of England on her marriage with Lewis XIIth.—On this occaſion, Francis de Valois, preſumptive heir to the crown of France, being willing to give ſome proof of his valour, cauſed juſts to be proclaimed; theſe juſts continued three days, in which 305 men at arms were anſwered by their defendants; of whom ſome were ſo hurt, that they died ſoon after. Francis had choſen the duke and marquis of Dorſet two of his aids, and being hurt himſelf at firſt, deſired the duke and marquis to fight at barriers, who therefore took the firſt place againſt all comers. In the mean time Francis, as was thought, intending an affront to the duke, cauſed a German, the ſtrongeſt about the court, to be armed ſecretly, and to preſent himſelf: they both did well; yet the duke at laſt, with the but-end of his ſpear, ſtruck the German till he ſtaggered; and then the rail was let fall: having breathed a while, they renewed the fight, when the duke ſo mauled the German about the head, that the blood guſhed out of his noſe and ears, and then he was ſecretly conveyed away. Before this encounter, the duke had likewiſe unhorſed a gentleman at tilts, and hurt him prodigiouſly.

3. A complete ſuit of tilting armour, ſuch as the kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms, uſed to exerciſe in on horſeback; at which diverſion one of the kings of France is ſaid to have been killed by a ſhiver of a ſpear ſtriking him in the eye.—Likewiſe the tilting lance, the reſt for the tilting lance, with the grand guard and the ſlits before the eye, through which they take the ſight.

4. A compleat ſuit of armour made for king Henry VIII. when he was but eighteen years of age, rough from the hammer: 'tis at leaſt ſix feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattleſnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable.—The method of learning the exerciſe of tilting was upon wooden horſes ſet on caſtors, which, by the ſway of the body, could be moved every way; ſo that by frequent practice the rider could ſhift, parry, ſtrike, unhorſe, and recover with ſurprizing dexterity. Some of the horſes in this armory had undoubtedly been made uſe of for this purpoſe; and it is but lately that the caſtors have been taken from their feet.

5. A little ſuit of armour made for king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales, and about ſeven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horſe's head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought and inlaid with ſilver.

6. Lord Courcy's armour, who, as the warders tell you, was grand champion in Ireland, and, as a proof, ſhew you the very ſword he took from the champion of France, for which valiant action he and all his ſucceſſors have the honour to wear their hats in the king's preſence; which privilege, add they, is enjoyed by Lord Kinſale, as head of that ancient and noble family, at this day.—It is recorded indeed of this Courcy, that when a conſpiracy was formed againſt him in Ireland, by his own ſervants, at the inſtigation of Hugh de Lacy, who was jealous of his power, though he was betrayed at his devotions, he laid thirteen of the conſpirators dead at his feet before he was overpowered. He was afterwards committed priſoner to the Tower of London, and it is not unlikely that what is ſhewn is the very armour he brought with him to that priſon.

7. Real coats of mail called brigandine jackets: They conſiſt of ſmall bits of ſteel, ſo artfully quilted one over another as to reſiſt the point of a ſword, or even, we imagine, a muſket bullet, and yet they are ſo flexible, that you may bend your body in them any way, as well as in ordinary cloathing.

8. An Indian ſuit of armour, ſent as a preſent to king Charles II. from the great mogul: this is indeed a great curioſity: It is made of iron quills about two inches long; finely japanned and ranged in rows, one row ſlipping over another very artificially; they are bound together with ſilk twiſt very ſtrong: They are uſed in that country as a defence againſt darts and arrows poiſoned or unpoiſoned.

9. A neat little ſuit of armour, in which is a carved figure repreſenting Richard duke of York, king Edward the IVth's youngeſt ſon, who, with his brother Edward V. were ſmothered in the Tower by order of Richard III. their uncle and guardian. The manner of their deaths was this: one Sir James Tyrrel, a ſtrong reſolute fellow, having a commiſſion from the king for that purpoſe, and employing one Miles Forreſt, a common ruffian, and John Deighton his own groom, theſe two wretches, by night, entered the room where the young princes, attended only by one ſervant, were confined, and while they ſlept, ſmothered them in their bed-cloaths. After this, Tyrrel ordered them to be buried at the ſtair foot, deep under ground; where their bones were found in the reign of king Charles II.

10. The armour of the great John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who was the ſon, father and uncle of a king, but was never king himſelf. Dugdale ſays, that more kings and ſovereign princes ſprang from his loins than from any king in Chriſtendom. He was interred with Blanch, his firſt wife, on the north ſide of the choir of the old cathedral church of St. Paul; and on his monument hung his helmet and ſpear; as alſo his

his target covered with horn; which precious reliques were unfortunately conſumed with that ſtately edifice itſelf, by the dreadful fire of London. The armour here ſhewn is ſeven feet high, and the ſword and lance are of an enormous ſize.

11. The droll figure of Will Somers, who was, as the warders tell you, king Henry the VIIIth's jeſter.

12. A collar of torment, which, (ſay your conductors) uſed formerly to be put about the womens necks, that cuckolded their huſbands, or ſcolded at them when they came home late.

You are next ſhewn the line of kings, which, to follow the order of your conductor, we muſt reverſe the order of their chronology, and deſcribe the laſt firſt, as

1. His late majeſty king George I. in a compleat ſuit of armour, ſitting with a truncheon in his hand on a white horſe, richly capariſoned, having a fine Turkey bridle gilt with gold, with a globe, creſcent, and ſtar; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince was born in 1660, came to the crown on the death of queen Anne, Auguſt 1, 1714, and died June 11, 1727, on his journey to Hanover.

2. The late king William III. dreſſed in the very ſuit of armour worn by Edward the Black prince, ſon of Edward III. in the famous battle of Creſſy, wherein the French loſt 11 princes, 18 baronets, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen at arms, 4000 ſquires, who were mounted on horſeback; and 30,000 common men. He is mounted on a ſorrel horſe, whoſe furniture is green velvet embroidered with ſilver, and holds in his right hand a flaming ſword. The battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, and the taking of Namur, are the only memorable victories of this warlike king; who was born in 1650, aſcended the Britiſh throne on the abdication of king James II. his father-in-law, February 13, 1688, and died March 8, 1702, by a fall from his horſe.

3. King Charles II. dreſſed in the armour that was worn by the champion of England at the coronation of his late majeſty. There is nothing very memorable in this king's ſtory, but his ſufferings, and his reſtoration to the crown after twelve years baniſhment. He ſits with a truncheon in his hand on a fine horſe richly capariſoned with crimſon velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, ſucceeded to the throne on the death of his father Charles I. January 30th, 1649, and died February 6, 1684.

4. King Charles I. in a rich ſuit of his own proper armour, gilt with gold and curiouſly wrought, preſented to him by the city of London when he was prince of Wales; and in the ſame armour that was laid on the coffin at the funeral proceſſion of the late great duke of Marlborough; on which occaſion a collar of SS's was added to it, and is now round it.

The civil wars in this prince's reign, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy ſtory, which will never be forgotten. He was born in 1600, ſucceeded his father king James I. March 27, 1625, and was beheaded in ſight of his own palace gates, January 30, 1649.

5. James I. of England and VIth of Scotland. By his ſucceeding to the throne of England, on the death of queen Elizabeth, the kingdoms of England and Scotland, which till then had been at continual wars, were united under one head. He ſits on horſeback with a truncheon in his right hand, dreſſed in a complete ſuit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, mounted the Engliſh throne March 24, 1603, and died March 27, 1625, after one of the moſt inglorious reigns of any recorded in the annals of this kingdom.

6. King Edward VI. the firſt proteſtant prince that ever reigned in England (if Henry VIII. the father of the reformation be excepted.) He is ſaid by ſome to have been cut out of the belly of his mother lady Jane Seymour, but that queen lived twelve days after her delivery. The memorable acts of his reign are thoſe of charity and benificence. He gave to the citizens of London three hoſpitals: to wit, that of Chriſt-Church, for the maintenance and education of poor citizens children; that of Bridewell, for breeding them up to trades: and that of St. Thomas, for healing the ſick and diſeaſed. He is dreſſed in a moſt curious ſuit of ſteel armour, whereon are depicted in different compartments, a vaſt variety of ſcripture hiſtories, alluding to battles and other memorable paſſages. He ſits on horſeback like the reſt, with a truncheon in his right hand. He was born October 12, 1537, proclaimed king January 31, 1548, and died July 6, 1553.

7, King Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, being of poliſhed ſteel, the foliages whereof are gilt or inlaid with gold. In his right hand he bears a ſword, but whether of cruelty or mercy, will hardly, I think, admit a doubt. His reign is marked with the divorce and murder of wives, the deſtruction of religious houſes and monaſteries, and by a defiance of all laws divine and human. He was indeed an infamous villain; and yet to his vices we are in a great meaſure indebted for the enjoyment of the reformed religion. He was born June 28, 1491, ſucceeded his father Henry VII, April 22, 1509, and died January 28, 1547.

8. Henry VII. who killed Richard III. in the memorable battle of Boſworth-Field, and by marrying Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward IV. united the two famous houſes of York and Lancaſter, about whoſe claims to the throne a deluge of Engliſh blood had been poured forth. This prince holds likewiſe a ſword in his hand, and ſits on horſeback in a complete ſuit of armour, finely wrought and waſhed with ſilver. He was born in 1457, crowned October 30, 1485, and died April 12, 1509.

9. Edward V. who, with his brother Richard, as has been ſaid, was ſmothered in the Tower: he was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reaſon a crown is hung over his head: he is in a rich ſuit of armour finely decorated, and holds a lance in his right hand.

10. King Edward IV. father to the unhappy princes abovementioned: his reign is ſtained with blood and luſt; and though he was fortunate in moſt of his battles, yet his victories were all at the expence of his own ſubjects. At the battle of Townton 36,000 Engliſh are ſaid to have been killed; and during his reign, Guthrie ſays no leſs than 200,000 Engliſh loſt their lives in the conteſt

conteſt between Henry of Lancaſter and this Edward of York. He was equally formed for love and war, and his gallantries with the citizens wives, amongſt which was the famous Jane Shore, are ſtill remembered with deteſtation. He is here diſtinguiſhed by a ſuit of bright armour ſtudded, and by holding in his right hand a drawn ſword. He was born in 1441, began his reign March 4, 1460, and died in 1483.

11. King Henry VI. who though crowned king of France at Paris, loſt all that kingdom. In his reign no leſs than ſixteen battles were fought at home and abroad. The bloody civil wars commenced between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, already mentioned. The rebellion of Jack Cade, who entered London, and beheaded lord Say, happened in his reign. The famous Joan of Arc, or maid of Orleans ſtarted up alſo, and ſpread her fame through all Europe by raiſing the ſiege of Orleans. In his time alſo the art of printing was introduced into England. He was born in 1422, began his reign Auguſt 31, the ſame year (being an infant) and was murdered in the Tower by the duke of Glouceſter in 1471.

12. The warlike and victorious Henry V. who by his conqueſts in France gained immortal glory. He cauſed himſelf to be acknowledged regent, and preſumptive heir of that kingdom. With only 9000 Engliſh, he defeated 15000 French at the battle of Agincourt, where he took more priſoners than he had men in his army. Near Harfleur 15000 French were defeated by 1500 Engliſh. This prince was Sir John Falſtaff's companion. He was born in 1389, began to reign March 20, 1413, and died Auguſt 31, 1422. A ſhort reign, but full of glory.

13. Henry IV. ſon of the great John of Gaunt. his reign is made infamous by a bloody ſtatute to burn heretics. He was notwithſtanding valiant; but his courage was employed to ſecure himſelf on a throne to which he had but ſlight pretenſions. Four inſurrections againſt him were defeated, the greateſt of which he quelled himſelf by the battle of Shrewſbury, wherein Harry Hotſpur, and 10,000 rebels fell, beſides as many of his own troops. He twice beat the Welſh under Owen Glendower. He was born in 1367, aſcended the throne September 20, 1396, and died March 20, 1413.

14. Edward III. John of Gaunt's father, and father to Edward the Black prince, of whom we have already ſpoken. Beſides the battle of Creſſy, the ever memorable battle of Poictiers was fought by this king, at which John, king of France, was taken priſoner and brought to England, where he met David, king of Scots, a priſoner alſo; and theſe two, accompanied by the king of England and the king of Cyprus, who happened to be on his travels at the Engliſh court, were all entertained at a banquet, by a citizen of London, as hath been already mentioned in this work. David, king of Scots, was afterwards ranſomed for 10,000 marks, and John, king of France, for 500,000 crowns. Edward, the Black Prince, died in 1376, to the inexpreſſible grief of the king and the whole nation; but his ſon Richard II. ſuccceded to the throne, whereby the famous John of Gaunt was excluded. Edward III. is repreſented here with a venerable old grey beard, and in a ſuit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his ſword, alluding to the two kingdoms France and England, of both which he was crowned king, and was the firſt who quartered the arms of France with his own; adding the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*. He was born in 1312, called to the throne on the depoſition of his father, January 25, 1326, and died June 21 1377, after a glorious reign of fifty years.

15. Edward I. in a very curious ſuit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the ſhoes thereof are of mail. He is repreſented with a battle-ax in his hand, perhaps to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt, he being the only king in the line that had employed his arms againſt the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy-Land. The warders tell you, that being there ſhot with a poiſoned arrow, his queen who accompanied him, ſucking the wound, ſhe died, and he lived; and add, that he afterwards brought her corpſe over, and buried it in Weſtminſter-Abbey; but Camden, who reports this fact, tells it thus: "when "her huſband was treacherouſly wounded by a "Moor with a poiſonous dagger, and the wounds, "by reaſon of the malignity of the poiſon, "could not be cloſed, ſhe licked them daily with "her own tongue, and ſucked out the venemous "humour; by the power whereof he was en-"tirely cured of his wound, and ſhe eſcaped "unhurt." This fact happpened in 1272, the queen (Eleanor of Caſtile) died at Herdby in Lincolnſhire, November 29, 1290, being 18 years after; from whence ſhe was carried to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and there pompouſly interred by order of her huſband. This warlike prince conquered Wales; aſſerted a right of ſovereignty over Scotland; raiſed Baliol to the throne of that kingdom; and afterwards cited him before the parliament at Weſtminſter to anſwer to a complaint made againſt him by the earl of Fife. He was every where victorious, and his reign is famed for acts of juſtice, and is one of the faireſt in the Engliſh hiſtory. He was born in 1239, made the Cruſade in his father's life-time, and received the news of his death, and the advancement to the crown, in his journey home. He began his reign November 16, 1272, and died of the bloody flux, July 7, 1307.

16. The firſt in the line though laſt ſhewn, ſits Willliam the conqueror, duke of Normandy, in a ſuit of plain armour. This valiant prince having with his Normans, on ſome pretence of right to the crown, invaded England, by one deciſive battle accompliſhed his great deſign. This memorable battle was fought October 13, 1066, near Haſtings in Suſſex, in which king Harold, with the flower of the Engliſh nobility and beſt warriors, were ſlain. Some authors affirm, that this victory was obtained by means of the broad arrow and long bow which the Normans were in poſſeſſion of, and with which the Engliſh were then utterly unacquainted, though afterwards they became ſuch expert archers, that with the ſame weapons they conquered France. The glory of William's reign and of his victories, is ſtained by the cruel and arbitrary foreſt laws he enacted, and the waſte and devaſtation he made by converting a tract of land, of more than threeſcore miles in circumference, into a den of wild beaſts, driving

the inhabitants out, and and filling their habitations with wolves and boars; forbidding at the ſame time thoſe unhappy men, whoſe lands and properties he had invaded, on pain of death, to kill either deer or wild boar. He was born in 1027, was crowned October 14, 1066, and died September 9, 1087.

Over the door, as you go out of this armory, is a target, on which are engraved, by a maſterly hand, the figures, of fortune, fortitude and juſtice; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various old uncommon pieces of armour, ſuch as targets, caps, horſes heads, breaſt plates, and many other ſorts, for which the very names have not deſcended to modern times.

Account of the JEWEL-OFFICE.

A Deſcription of this place has already been given; nothing therefore now remains, but to give an account of the curioſities contained in it.

1. The imperial crown that all the kings of England have been crowned with ſince Edward the Confeſſor 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, ſapphires and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffaty, turned up with three rows of ermine. —They are miſtaken in ſhewing this as the ancient imperial diadem of St. Edward; for that with the other ancient regalia of this kingdom was kept in the arched room in the cloyſters of Weſtminſter-Abbey till the grand rebellion, when in 1642 Harry Martin, by order of the then parliament, broke open the iron cheſt in which it was ſecured, took it thence, and ſold it, together with the robes, ſword and ſcepter of St. Edward. After the reſtoration, king Charles II. had one made like it, which is what is ſhewn at preſent

2. The golden orb or globe, put into the king's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the ſcepter in his right, upon his return into Weſtminſter-Hall after he is crowned. It is about ſix inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious ſtones. On the top is an amethyſt, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, ſet upon a rich croſs of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls and precious ſtones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

3. The golden ſcepter, with its croſs, ſet upon a large amethyſt, of great value, garniſhed round with table diamonds. The handle of the ſceptre is plain, but the pummel is ſet round with rubies, emeralds, and ſmall diamonds. The top riſes into a Fleur de lis of ſix leaves, all enriched with precious ſtones, from whence iſſueth a mound or ball made of the amethyſt already mentioned.

The ſceptre is a very ancient enſign of kingly power. Among the Jews, it was uſed as an emblem of power and royalty, and ſpiritually as a weapon to oppoſe the wicked, and protect the good. The croſs is quite covered with precious ſtones.

4. The ſceptre with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a ſmall Jeruſalem croſs, finely ornamented with table diamonds and jewels of great value. This emblem was firſt uſed by Edward the Confeſſor, as appears by his ſeal. It is alſo marked on the ſeals of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. but omitted by Richard I. Richard II. aſſumed it again on his ſeal, and it was alſo uſed by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was ſold with the reſt. This now in the Tower, was made after the reſtoration.

A bold attempt was made in the reign of king Charles II. to carry off theſe enſigns of royalty, the particulars whereof are worth reciting, as it is, perhaps, the moſt ſingular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was one Col. Blood, by birth a gentleman of Ireland, who, having ſpent his ſubſtance in following the fortune of king Charles II. while in adverſity, thought himſelf hardly uſed, by being neglected when that prince was reſtored to his throne; and therefore, after being engaged in ſeveral very deſperate, though unſucceſsful plots, ſuch as ſurprizing the caſtle of Dublin, ſeizing the perſon of the duke of Ormond, and others, he at length thought of a ſcheme to make himſelf amends, once for all, by ſeizing the crown, globe, ſceptre, and dove, and carrying them all off together; for this purpoſe, he put himſelf into a habit of a doctor of divinity, with a little band, a long falſe beard, a cap with ears, and all thoſe formalities of garb belonging to that degree, except the gown, chooſing rather to make uſe of a cloak, as moſt proper for his deſign.

Thus habited, Blood, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to ſee the curioſities in the Tower; and while they were viewing the regalia, the ſuppoſed Mrs. Blood pretended to be taken ſuddenly ill, and deſired Mr. Edwards (the keeper of the regalia) to aſſiſt her with a dram.

This being drank, ſhe was invited to repoſe herſelf on a bed, which ſhe did, and after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expreſſions of gratitude.

In a few days afterwards Blood returned, and preſented Mrs. Edwards (the keeper's wife) with four pair of white gloves, in return for her civility.

This brought on an acquaintance, which being ſoon improved into a ſtrict intimacy, a marriage was propoſed between a ſon of Edwards, and a ſuppoſed daughter of colonel Blood; but Edwards's ſon being at ſea, the pretended daughter was under no neceſſity of appearing.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had ſome friends at his houſe that wanted to ſee the regalia, but that they were to go out of town pretty early in the morning; and therefore hoped he would gratify them with the ſight, though they might come a little before the uſual hour. (Blood had engaged three accomplices, named Deſborough, Kelſy and Perrot, in this enterprize) Accordingly two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horſes that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower ready ſaddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to conceal.

Upon their approach, the old man received them with great civility; and preſently admitted them into his office; but as it is cuſtomary for the

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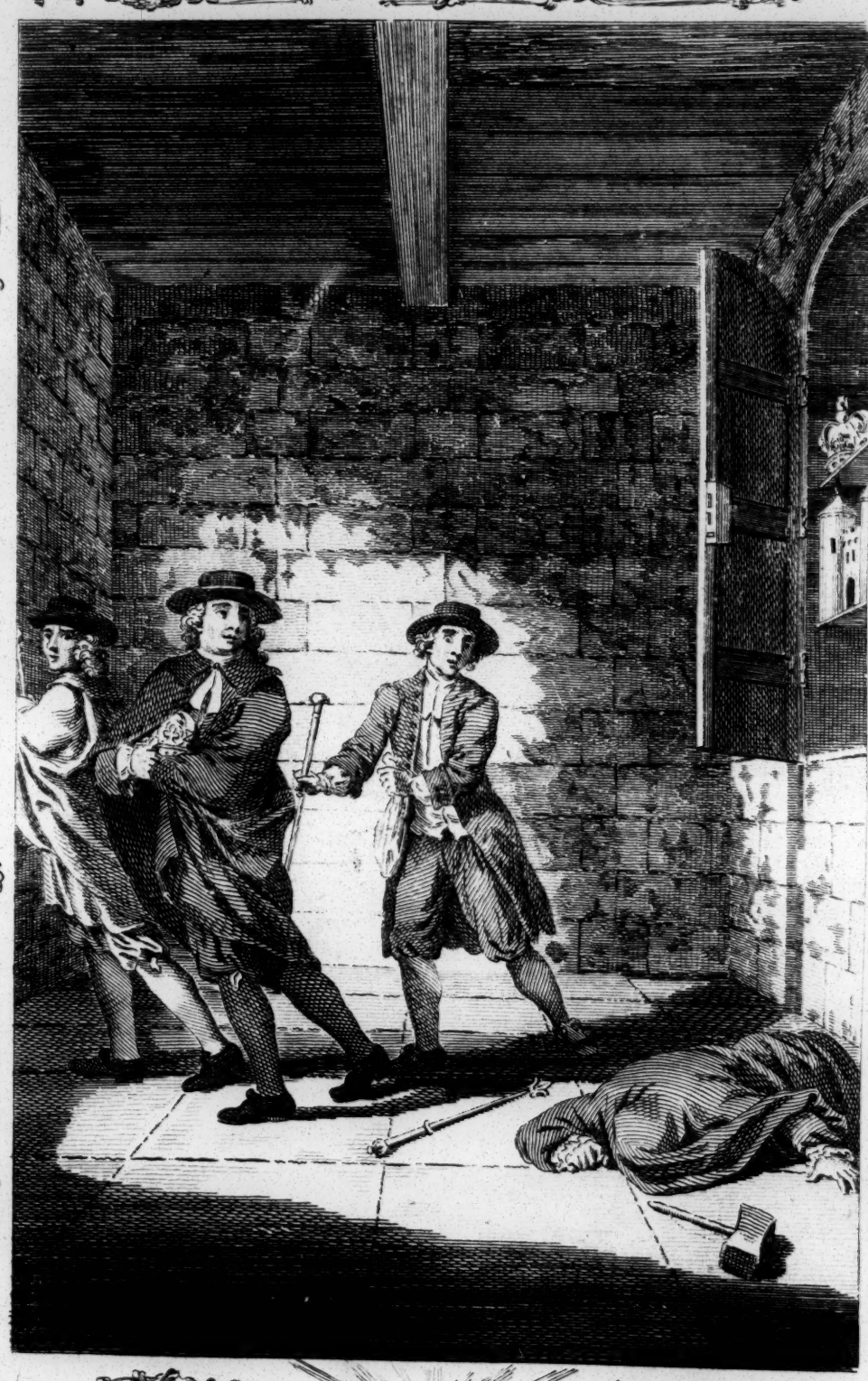


Blood and his Accomplices

Escaping after stealing the CROWN *from the* TOWER.

the keeper of the regalia, when he ſhews them, to lock himſelf up in a kind of grate with open bars, that thoſe things of high value may be ſeen but not ſoiled, the old man had no ſooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, and without giving him time to aſk queſtions, ſilenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet; they then inſtantly made flat the bows of the crown to make it more portable, ſeized the ſceptre and dove, put them into the wallet together, and were preparing to make their eſcape, when, unfortunately for them, the old man's ſon, who had not been at home for ten years before, came from ſea in the very inſtant; and being told that his father was with ſome friends, that would be very glad to ſee him, at the jewel-office, he poſted thither immediately, and met Blood and his companions as they were juſt coming out; who, inſtead of returning and ſecuring him, as in good policy they ſhould have done; they hurried away with the crown and globe, but not having time to file the ſceptre, they left it behind them.

By this time old Edwards, who had not been ſo much hurt as the villains had apprehended, recovered his legs, and cried out murder, treaſon, murder.

The daughter hearing her father's cries, ran out and gave an alarm; and Blood and Perrot, making more than ordinary haſte, were obſerved to jog each others elbows as they went, which gave reaſon for ſuſpecting them.

The villains were now advanced beyond the main-guard; but the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himſelf in a poſture to ſtop their progreſs.

Blood diſcharged a piſtol at the warder, who, though unhurt, fell to the ground through fear; by which they got ſafe to the little ward-houſe gate, where one Sill, who had been a ſoldier under Oliver Cromwell, ſtood centinel; but though this man ſaw the warder, to all appearance, ſhot, he made no reſiſtance to Blood and his aſſociates, who now got over the draw-bridge, and through the outward gate upon the wharf.

Captain Beckman, who had purſued them from Edwards's houſe, now overtook them; on which Blood diſcharged his ſecond piſtol at Beckman's head; but he ſtooping down at the inſtant, the ſhot miſſed him, and he ſeized Blood, who had the crown under his cloak.

Notwithſtanding Blood was in this ſituation, he ſtruggled a long while to preſerve his prize; and when it was at length wreſted from him, he ſaid, "It was a gallant attempt, how unſucceſsful ſo-"ever; for it was for a crown!"

Another perſon ſeized Perrot before Blood was taken; and young Edwards obſerving a perſon that was bloody in the ſcuffle, was going to run him through the body; but was prevented by captain Beckman, who cried out "Hold, he is "none of them."

The next thing to be done, was to confine the priſoners, and acquaint his majeſty with the nature of their offence, and take directions from court how to proceed.

The reſult was, that the king had a fancy to examine Blood himſelf; and while all men thought that ſome new puniſhment would be deviſed to torture ſo daring on offender, his majeſty thought proper not only to pardon him and his accomplices, but to grant Blood a penſion, ſome ſay of 500*l.* a year during his life.

What the motives were, that induced his majeſty to ſhew ſo much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in ſo many plots and conſpiracies, is yet a ſecret, and ever muſt remain ſo; many conjectures were formed, and ſurmiſes made, but no man knew the truth.

Blood ſoon after died with grief, being convicted of a plot againſt the duke of Buckingham, who laid a heavy accuſation of Scandalum Magnatum againſt him, by which he was like to remain a priſoner for life; though moſt people were of opinion, that this plot was forged againſt him by his enemies; and having eſcaped puniſhment for what he did do, ſuffered at laſt for what he did not do.

We have but juſt hinted that Blood was engaged in the plot to ſurprize Dublin caſtle, and another to ſeize the perſon of the duke of Ormond; of both which, though a little foreign to our ſubject, we ſhall give a brief account.

Upon the reſtoration, many Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh were diſſatisfied, and wanted only a head to lead them into action. Colonel Blood having declared himſelf of their party, was thought a proper perſon for that purpoſe; and, as nothing could be attempted in England with any probability of ſucceſs, Ireland was pitched upon for the ſcene of rebellion.

The colonel knowing what advantage it would be to their cauſe, to be maſter of ſome place of ſtrength, propoſed to begin with the ſurprize of Dublin caſtle; which was accordingly to have been attempted on the twenty-ninth of May, the anniverſary of the king's return, in the following manner.

Blood, with a company of reſolute fellows, were, under a pretence of preſenting a petition to the duke of Ormond, then lord lieutenant, to have procured admittance, and ſeized his perſon, while about fourſcore choſen foot, in the habit of tradeſmen, were to have waited without, and upon a certain ſignal to have ſurprized the guards.

But this plot, by the treachery of one of the conſpirators, having been defeated before it was ripe, a proclamation was iſſued out, with a reward of five hundred pounds for the apprehenſion of any of the ringleaders: in conſequence whereof, one Mr. Lockey, brother-in-law to Blood, was taken, tried, and executed, and Blood himſelf obliged to make his eſcape; but with a full reſolution to be revenged on the duke of Ormond, by whoſe vigilance his views had been diſappointed, and his brother-in-law hanged.

But it was not till nine years afterwards, that he durſt attempt any thing upon the duke's perſon; when having engaged five of his old and truſty friends, on the ſixth of December, 1670, being all well armed and mounted, they beſet the duke's coach, as he was paſſing from St. James's palace, through the long ſtreet to Clarendon-houſe, where the duke then reſided; and having knocked out the flambeaux, and ſecured the attendants, they forced the duke out of his coach, and had

actually

actually tied him behind one of their aſſociates, (who was to have rode with him without ſtopping till he came to an appointed place, where they were to meet him, and conſult what advantage they ſhould make of their priſoner) when his grace's porter, being apprized of his maſter's danger, by a boy who concealed himſelf under the coach, and eſcaped, ſeaſonably came to his reſcue; but what is very ſurpriſing, not one of the ruffians were ever apprehended, though a thouſand pounds reward was offered, till the attempt already related diſcovered them, and then they were all pardoned. But to return to our account of the curioſities; the other jewels ſhewn here are,

5. St. Edward's ſtaff, in length four feet ſeven inches and an half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

6. A rich ſalt-ſeller of ſtate, in form like the ſquare White Tower, and ſo exquiſitely wrought, that the workmanſhip of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and uſed only on the king's table at the coronation.

7. The curtana, or ſword of mercy, the blade 32 inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two ſwords of juſtice, ſpiritual and temporal.

8. A noble ſilver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, in which the royal family are chriſtened.

9. A large ſilver fountain, preſented to king Charles the ſecond, by the town of Plymouth, very curiouſly wrought, but far ſhort of that already deſcribed.

10. The rich crown of ſtate, that his majeſty wears in parliament, in which is a large emerald ſeven inches round, the fineſt pearl in the world, and a ruby of prodigious value.

11. His royal highneſs the prince of Wales's crown. Theſe two laſt named crowns, when his majeſty goes to the parliament houſe, are carried by the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by the warders, privately in a hackney-coach to White-hall: there they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with ſome yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majeſty and the prince robe themſelves. The king wears his crown on his head as he ſits upon the throne; but that of the prince of Wales is placed before him, to ſhew that he is not yet come to it, As ſoon as the king is diſrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower by the ſame perſons that brought them.

12. The late queen Mary's crown, globe, and ſceptre, with the diadem ſhe wore in proceeding to her coronation with her conſort the late king William.

13. An ivory ſceptre with a dove on the top, made for the late king James the ſecond's queen, whoſe garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white.

14. The golden ſpurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wriſts, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

15. Laſtly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the kings and queens of England are anointed with; and the golden ſpoon that the biſhop pours the oil into. Theſe are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedeſtal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about ſeven inches; the whole weighs about ten ounces. The head of the eagle ſcrews off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the biſhop, the oil is poured into the ſpoon out of the bird's beak.

There are in the jewel-office, beſides theſe commonly ſhewn, all the crown jewels, worn by the prince and princeſſes at the coronations, and a vaſt variety of curious old plate; but what is already deſcribed is ſufficient to gratify any reaſonable ſpectator; though it muſt be confeſſed, that the eye can never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, where the objects are ſo admirably adapted to excite and to gratify curioſity.

Account of the MINT *and its* OFFICERS, *and the manner of ſtamping money.*

THE Mint is the office for coining gold, ſilver, and copper, and is conducted by a number of officers, whoſe titles and employments are as follows:

1. The *Warden*. The buſineſs of the warden is to receive the ſilver &c. from the goldſmiths, to pay for it, and to ſuper-intend all the other perſons belonging to the office.
2. The *Maſter-Worker*. He receives the ſilver &c. from the warden, orders it to be melted, delivers it to the moniers, and receives it back from them.
3. The *Comptroller*. It is this perſon's buſineſs to ſee that the money is made to a juſt aſſize, to overlook the officers, and to controul them, if the money does not prove as it ought.
4. The *Maſter of the Aſſay*. His buſineſs is to weigh the bullion, and take care that it be according to the ſtandard.
5. The *Auditor*. This gentleman inſpects and ſettles the accompts.
6. The *Surveyor of the melting*. His employment is to ſee the bullion caſt out, and that the metal is not altered after the aſſay-maſter has made trial of it, and it is delivered to the melter.
7. The *Clerk of the irons*. His buſineſs is to take care that the working irons are kept clean, and fit for uſe.
8. The *Engraver*. This perſon is employed in engraving the ſtamps for the money.
9. The *Melters*. Their buſineſs is to melt the bullion before it comes to be coined.
10. The *Blanchers*. Theſe perſons anneal, boil, and cleanſe the money.
11. The *Proveſt*. This perſon provides for all the moniers, and ſuperintends them.
12. The *Moniers*. Their buſineſs is to ſhear the money, and forge it: ſome beat it broad, others round it, and ſome ſtamp, or coin it.

The only part of the proceſs reſpecting the coining of money which we are permitted to

ſee

ſee, is the ſtamping it; which is performed in a very expeditious manner, by means of an engine worked ſometimes by three and ſometimes by four men.

The manner of ſtamping gold and halfpence is exactly the ſame, only a little more care is neceſſary in one than in the other, in order to prevent waſte. The engine works by a ſpindle, like that of a printing preſs; to the point of which the head of the die is fixed with a ſcrew, and in a little ſort of a cup which receives it, is placed the reverſe: between theſe the piece of metal, already cut round to the ſize, and, if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the ſpindle, with a jerk, is compleatly ſtamped. It is amazing to ſee how dexterouſly the coiner performs this; for as faſt as the men that work the engine turn the ſpindle, ſo faſt does he ſupply it with metal, putting in the unſtamped piece with his fore-finger and thumb, and twitching out the ſtamp, with his middle finger. The ſilver and gold thus ſtampt are afterwards milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is kept a profound ſecret, and therefore our readers cannot expect a deſcription of it.

The following is a correct liſt of the preſent officers of the mint, with their names, and reſpective ſalaries.

	l.	s.
Warden, William Whitmore, *Eſq*; *for himſelf and Clerk* ——	450	0
Maſter and Worker, *lord viſ.* Chetwynd, *for himſelf and three Clerks*	650	0
Comptroller, John Buller, *Eſq*; *for himſelf and Clerk* —— ——	350	0
King's Aſſay-Maſter, Joſeph Lucas, *Eſq*; *for himſelf and Clerk* ——	225	0
Chief Engraver, Richard Yoe, *Eſq*;	200	0
Aſſiſtant Engraver, J. Ralph Ocks	80	0
Surveyor of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons, George Selwyn, *for himſelf and Clerk* —— ——	132	10
Deputy, John Jones		
Weigher and Teller, Maurice Morgan, *Eſq*; *for himſelf and Clerk* ——	142	10
King's Clerk, and Clerk of the Papers, *Mr.* William Dick ——	100	0
Sollicitor, William Chamberlain *Eſq*;	60	0
The Maſter's Aſſay-Maſter, Staneſby Alchorne —— ——	60	0
Proveſt to the Comp. of Moneyers, acting as Engineer, Daniel Kemp	100	0
The Company of Moneyers, each —	40	0
Warden's Deputy and Clerk, Edward Lucas, *Eſq*;		
Maſter's Deputy and Clerk, William Gregory, *Eſq*;		
Comptroller's Deputy and Clerk, William Pany *Eſq*;		
Surveyor, John Verdie		
Deputy Weigher, Teller, and Clerk,		
Deputy to the King's Clerks William Dick, *Junr.*		
Another Clerk to the Warden, John Twells	100	0
Clerk to the Maſter, Thomas Day		

	l.	s.
Smith, Aſſiſtant to the Engraver, Reuben Fletcher —— ——	40	0
Surveyor of the Money-Preſſes, John Chambers —— ——	40	0
Two Auditors, each ——	20	0
Porter, Nicholas Kemp. ——	45	0

In this place it will be proper to introduce, as well for the entertainment as inſtruction of the reader, the following table, &c.

Table of the SILVER *and* GOLD COINS *of the kingdom of* England, *which have been* current *in the kingdom of* England, *from the* conqueſt *to the reign of king* George II.

From the conqueſt it does not appear that the *Silver Coins* had any other name or value, than a *Penny* or *Sterling*, till 25 *Edward* III. who coined

Edward III. Pennies—Groſſes or Groats—Half Groats.

Richard II. Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Sterlings.

Henry IV. The ſame. In this reign it was enacted, That a third part of the bullion ſhould be coined in *Half-Pence* and *Farthings*.

Henry V. The ſame. After the battle of *Agincourt* he coined *Blanks*, or white *Pieces*, rated *eight pence* or two groats.

Henry VI. The ſame. He was the firſt that coined braſs money in *Ireland*.

Edward IV. Groats—Three Pences, in the 18th year of his reign—Two Pences—Pennies.

Edward V. Groats—Pennies.

Richard III. Groats. *N. B.* This king's is the moſt rare of all other coins.

Henry VII. To the former coins added the *ſhilling*, which weighed one third more than ours at this time. [*Anno* 20.]

Henry VIII. Crown pieces, one of which was lately preſerved by the earl of *Pembroke*—Teſtoons or Shillings—Groats—Half Groats—Sterlings—Half Pence—Farthings.

Edward VI. Crowns—Half Crowns—Teſtoons or Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences.

Q. *Mary* I. Shillings—Six Pences—Groats.

Q. *Elizabeth*. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences Two Pennies—Pennies.

James I. Crowns—Half Crowns—Shillings—Six pences—Two Pences—Pence—Half Pence.

Charles I. The ſame. And after his troubles began, he coined Groats, Three Pences, and other various kinds of money, which the diſtraction of the times and his urgent neceſſities invented. *N. B.* This king's coin appears with the moſt variety.

After the 30th of *January*, 1648, the parliament agreed upon a new ſort of coin, by the name of *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six Pences*, with this inſcription, *The Common-Wealth of England*; on the reverſe, *God with us*. *Two Pences*, *Pennies*, *Half Pennies*, with no inſcription, only the initial figures. Their Sixpence in 1651 was the firſt milled money in England. Oliver, uſurping the government, coined the firſt Engliſh crown piece milled, with an inſcription on the rim, inſcribed *Olivar D. G. Ang. Scot. Hib.* &c. *PRO.* on the reverſe, *Pax Quæritur Bello:* A Half Crown and a Shilling alſo milled.

Charles II. Crowns—Half Crowns---Shillings—Six Pences—Groats—Three Pences—Two Pences—Pennies.

N. B. In this reign private perſons were indulged with a liberty they had obtained in 1653 of coining their own Pennies, Half Pence, and Farthings, till *Ann.* 1672, when the king's copper halfpence and farthings took place.

James II. The ſame. *N. B.* He coined Tin Farthings and Half Pence.

William III. and *Mary* II. } The ſame. He found the coin ſo diminiſhed, that half a crown would ſcarce weigh a ſhilling, and ſo effectually cured and removed that abuſe, that we have enjoyed good coin ever ſince.

Q. *Anne*, K. *George* I., K. *George* II. } The ſame.

Edward III. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble. *N. B.* His ſon prince *Edward* coined gold in *Aquitain*.

Richard II. The ſame.

Henry IV. The ſame.

Henry V. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute [coined in *France*.]

Henry VI. Noble—Half Noble—Quarter Noble—Salute—Half Salute. Theſe two laſt were coined in *France*.

Edward VI. Spurr Royal—Half Spurr Royal—Angel [firſt coined *Anno* 1465]—Half Angel.

Henry VIII. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, *(viz.) on his Throne*—Half Sovereign—George Noble—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel—Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.* Half Crown with the Roſe, *H. R.*—Crowns with *H. I. H. K.* and *H. A.* on the reverſe.

Edward VI. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign—Half Sovereign—Angel—Half Angel—Broad Piece with his demy effigies in armour—Half Broad Piece, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece with the crown on his head—Half 10*s.* or Crown Piece, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, exhibiting him bare headed—Half 10*s.* or Crown, ditto—Quarter or Half Crown, ditto—Ten Shilling Piece, bare-headed, with the roſe, inſtead of the king's arms, on the reverſe.

Q. *Mary* I. Double Roſe Noble, 1553—Spurr Royal, 1553—Angel—Half Angel.

Phillip and *Mary* I. } Angel—Half Angel—Crown, with *Mundi ſalus unica*.

Q. *Elizabeth*. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece Quarter Broad Piece—Half Quarter Broad Piece—Half Broad Piece and Quarter neatly wrought and milled. [Thoſe grained or indented on the edges are rare.]—Angel—Half Angel—Quarter Angel.

James I. Double Roſe Noble—Spurr Royal—Sovereign, or 30*s.* Piece—Half Sovereign, or 15*s.* Piece—Scepter and Globe Piece, or 28*s.* with *Rex Angliæ & Scotiæ*—Half of the ſame—Scepter and Globe, or 25*s.* Piece—Half Scepter or 12*s.* 6*d.* Piece—Quarter of the ſame—Half Quarter of the ſame—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece, head laureated—Half, or 10*s.* Piece, head laureated—Quarter of the ſame, or 5*s.* Piece—Angel—Half Angel—Crown, called the Thiſtle Crown.

Charles I. Spurr Royal—Broad, or 20*s.* Piece—Half, or 10*s.* Piece—Quarter, or 5*s* Piece. Of theſe there are three particular ſorts, *viz.* with the ruff plain, and ſmart ruff with the garter robes, and broad band, of 20*s.* 10*s.* 5*s.*—Angel. In his troubles he coined 3*l.* or 3 broads, with the ſword and laurel branch; and alſo 20*s.* or ſingle Broads; and half Broads or 10*s.* Pieces of the ſame. In *Scotland* he coined a Broad Piece with the ſcepter and globe of 25*s.*

Commonwealth. Broad, or 20*s.* Pieces—Half—Quarter.

Oliver. Twenty Shilling Piece milled, excellently done by *Symonds*, 1656.

Charles II. Broad, or 20*s.* Piece with the ſmall Crown. The Mint Mark—Ten Shilling—Five Shilling Piece, ditto—Broad Piece milled of 20*s.* by *Symonds*, *Ann.* 1662—Half—and Quarter of the ſame. He was the firſt that coined 5 Pound or 5 Guinea Pieces, Double or 2 Guineas, Guineas, and Half Guineas, milled.

James II., *William* III. and *Mary* II., Q. *Anne*., K. *Geo.* I., K. *Geo.* II. } The ſame.

K. *Geo.* III. The ſame, with the addition of pieces of gold coin of 5*s.* 3*d.* each, commonly called Quarter Guineas.

Account

Account of the Office of ORDNANCE, *with a liſt of its Officers.*

THE office of ordnance is kept in Cold Harbour; to which office all the other offices for ſupplying artillery, arms, &c. to any part of his majeſty's dominions, are accountable; and from thence are iſſued all orders for the diſpoſition of warlike materials, for every kind of ſervice.

In ancient times, before the uſe of gunpowder was known, the buſineſs of this office was conducted by officers who were diſtinguiſhed by the names of bowyer, the croſs-bowyer, the galeator, the armourer, and the keeper of the tents.

The buſineſs of the bowyer was to make and take care of the bows: the croſs-bowyer provided accoutrements for the bows: the galeator was purveyor of the helmets or head-pieces: the armourer was the keeper of the king's armour within the Tower: and the buſineſs of the keeper of the tents is fully explained by the title itſelf.

Beſides the abovementioned, there was a maſter ſmith, whoſe pay, in the reign of Edward the firſt, was four-pence halfpenny per day from the crown, and three-pence per day from the Warders or Tower-guards: likewiſe a maſter-maſon, and a maſter carpenter, each of whom had twelve pence per day, payable at the exchequer, and a robe once a year.

The office of ordnance continued under the direction of the abovementioned officers till the reign of Henry the eighth, who gave the management of it to a maſter, lieutenant, ſurveyor, &c. and in this manner it has continued, ſome improvements excepted, to the preſent time.

For the ſatisfaction of our readers we have ſubjoined the following,

Authentic liſt of the preſent officers of the Office of Ordinance, with their clerks, ſalaries, &c.

	per Annum.
Maſter-General, Marquis of Granby	1500 0 0
Lt.-General, Hen. Seymour Conway	1100 0 0
Surveyor-General. Sir Charles Frederic, *K. B. F. R. S.* —— ——	700 0 0
Clerk of the Ordnance, William Rawlinſon Earle, *Eſq*; 500*l.* and 100*l.* *as check to the Store-keeper* ——	600 0 0
Store-keeper, Andrew Wilkinſon, *Eſq*; *and* 60*l for a houſe* —— ——	460 0 0
Clerk of the Deliveries, Char. Cocks, *Eſq*; 400*l. and* 100*l. for a houſe* -	500 0 0
Treaſurer and Paymaſter, Roſs Mackye *Eſq*; —— —— ——	500 0 0
Secretary to the Maſter-General, Tho. Thoroton, *Eſq*; —— ——	220 0 0
Under Secretary to ditto, J. Drinkwawater —— ——	150 0 0
Minute Clerk, Henry Simmons —	55 0 0
Clerks in ordinary under Lieut. Gen.	
Simon Parry —— ——	150 0 0
Nicholas Witwar —— ——	40 0 0
Extra. Clerk, John Spencer ——	40 0 0
Clerk of the Fortifications	60 0 0
Clerk in ordinary under the Surveyor-General and Proof-maſter of England, Benjamin Allin ——	150 0 0
Aſſiſtant to ditto, Henry Brown, 4*s.* 6*d. per day* —— ——	
Clerks in Ordinary,	
Edward Miles —— ——	60 0 0
George Ayres —— ——	40 0 0
Extra. Clerks under ditto	
Richard North, Rich. Forman, John Vidgen, Tho. Wooldridge, 50*l.* Ben. Meecher, Miles E. Wilkes, 40*l.* a year —— ——	280 0 0
Clerks in ord. under Clerk of Ordnance	
Daniel Kemp —— ——	180 0 0
John Boddington —— ——	150 0 0
John Humfrey —— ——	60 0 0
William Arnold —— ——	60 0 0
Grenvill Sharp —— ——	50 0 0
John Humfrey, 4*s. a day*	
Extra. Clerks under ditto	
William Adams, Joſeph Sparrow, Thomas Bradſhaw, John Bullock, Anthony Forman, Oliff Adams, E. Short, T. Adams, W. Nettleſhip, T. Mumford, J. King, Perkins Saunder, 40*l. a year each* —	480 0 0
Ledger-keeper to the Out ports, John Wilkinſon —— ——	60 0 0
Home Ledger-keeper, Wm. Gregory	60 0 0
Clerks in ord. under the Store-keeper	
Johnſon Robinſon —— ——	150 0 0
Thomas Day —— ——	60 0 0
Extra. Clerks under ditto.	
Richard Dickinſon, Richard Steel, Cades Middleton, 40*l. each* ——	120 0 0
Clerks in ordinary under the Clerk of Deliveries	
Stillingfleet Durnford ——	150 0 0
John Woodward —— ——	70 0 0
Clerks extra. under ditto	
Fr. Milns, Rich. Blight, John Lock, 40*l. each* —— ——	120 0 0
Deputy Paymaſter, John Walcot, *Eſq*;	150 0 0
Clerks under the Treaſurer,	
Francis Hanrot —— ——	60 0 0
James Cooper —— ——	50 0 0
Clerks extra. under ditto.	
El. Durnford, Cut. Fiſher, Clarke Durnford, Tho. Haberfield, W. Davis, 40*l. each* —— ——	200 0 0
Clerk to chief Engineer, Arthur Caldwell —— ——	
Proof-maſters,	
Rob. Bennet, T. Hartwell, 20*l. each*	40 0 0
Clerk of the Works, Tho. Hartwell,	120 0 0
Aſſiſtant to ditto, Charles White, 3*s.* *per day*	
Purveyor for Land, Evelyn Sutton	100 0 0
Ditto for Sea, Robert Bennet ——	40 0 0
Aſſiſtant Recorders,	
J. Boddington, J. Humfrey, 20*l. each*	40 0 0
Architect and Draughtſman, Charles Frederic, jun. *Eſq*; ——	220 0 0
Armorer, James Cooper ——	45 12 6
Furbiſher of the Tower, Tho. Hatcher	80 0 0
Furbiſhers at Windſor, John Miller, Rob. Pilkington, 25*l. each* —	50 0 0
Furbiſher at Hampton Court and at St. James's, Joſeph Deely ——	60 0 0
Meſſenger, William Severn ——	60 0 0
Barrack-Maſter, John Jones ——	40 0 0
Store-keeper of Salt-Petre, Edw. Short	60 0 0
Aſtronomical Obſervator, Rev. Nev. Maſkelyne, *M. A.* ——	100 0 0

CHAP.

CHAPTER XX.

The city walls repaired in conſequence of the king's writ. A plot againſt the duke of Glouceſter's life defeated. The addreſs of the city to the king, with the effects it produced. Sir Nicholas Brembre hanged at Tyburn. A grand tournament in Smithfield. The city refuſes to lend the king money. Account of a dangerous riot. Mayor of London and others, impriſoned and fined. Citizens fined three thouſand marks. The king and queen make a public entry into London. Ten thouſand pounds paid by the Londoners for the privilege of chuſing their own mayor, which had been illegally taken from them. Order of parliament reſpecting layſtalls. The ſeveral wards of London taxed. Proceſſion of queen Iſabella. The king compelled to reſign his crown, and Henry, duke of Hereford recognized king of England.

HAVING in the laſt chapter given an account of the Tower of London, agreeable to our invariable plan of introducing a deſcription of the moſt remarkable places in this city and its ſuburbs, where ſuch deſcription can be introduced with the greateſt propriety, we will now reſume the thread of our narrative, reciting every intereſting event in chronological order.

This kingdom being threatened with a French invaſion in the year 1316, when the beſt of the Engliſh troops were in Spain, whither they had been ſent to ſupport the pretences of the king's uncle, the duke of Lancaſter, to the crown of Caſtile; it was thought neceſſary to put the city in a proper ſtate of defence, in caſe it ſhould be attacked by the French, as was then apprehended.

In order, therefore, to advance this work as much as poſſible, the king iſſued a writ to the citizens of London, of which the following is a faithful tranſlation.

"The king to his beloved the mayor and al-
" dermen, and the reſt of the citizens of Lon-
" don, ſendeth health. Know ye, that as well
" the walls and other defences or forts of the
" ſaid city be old and weak, and, for want of
" repair, are fallen down in ſome places; as alſo
" the ditches of the ſaid city are exceedingly
" filled with dirt, dunghills, and other filth, and
" with graſs growing in the ſame, not only to
" the evident danger of the ſaid city and inhabi-
" tants thereof, *(and chiefly at this preſent time of*
" *war)* but alſo to the manifeſt diſgrace and
" ſcandal of us and the whole city, &c."

His majeſty then gives the mayor and citizens a licence to take a toll on all kinds of victuals and merchandize brought into the city for the ſpace of ten years, in order to defray the expence of the intended repairs.

Thus encouraged, the citizens loſt no time in repairing the wall and bulwarks, and cleanſing the ditches; and, in order to prevent the French from having any place of ſhelter, in caſe of their attacking the city, they demoliſhed ſeveral houſes contiguous to, and on the outſide of the wall.

This great precaution, however, was needleſs; for the French did not make the expected invaſion; and the citizens diſcontinued the repairs, and devoted the firſt moments of repoſe to mirth, joy, and feſtivity.

About this period the king's favourites, Robert de Vere, and Michael de la Pole, had gained ſuch an aſcendancy over his majeſty as occaſioned great uneaſineſs between him and his ſubjects. De Vere had been created duke of Ireland, and de la Pole, earl of Suffolk and lord high-chancellor.

Theſe worthleſs minions, unſatisfied with the exorbitant degree of power they poſſeſſed, and apprehenſive that they could not totally engroſs the royal confidence during the life of the king's uncle Thomas, duke of Glouceſter, entered into a conſpiracy to deſtroy him, and ſome other perſons of eminence, whom they conſidered as their enemies.

In order to carry this ſcheme into effectual execution, they treated with Nicholas Exton, mayor of London, whom they endeavoured to prevail on to invite the duke and his friends to ſup in the city, at the houſe of Nicholas Brembre, the late mayor, who was in the ſecret; and when the glaſs had freely circulated, to aſſaſſinate them all.

The mayor heard their propoſal, but deteſting ſo foul a deed, he acquainted the duke of Glouceſter of the intended villainy, by which he was put upon his guard, and the horrid project defeated.

The duke, from a principle of revenge, and to ſpirit up the people to lay their complaints againſt the favourites before the king, induſtriouſly propagated a report throughout the nation, that the miniſters intended to levy a general poll-tax of a noble a head.

This report produced the intended effect; for the citizens of London immediately deputed proper perſons to wait on the duke of Glouceſter, to requeſt him to aſſume the government of the kingdom, and to bring to juſtice all its internal enemies, who had burthened the people with intolerable taxes, and had endeavoured to aggrandize themſelves at the public expence.

This ſollicitation the duke thought proper to decline; urging, as a reaſon for ſo doing, that it would be impoſſible for him to redreſs their grievances, while the ear of the king was ſo totally engroſſed by his favourites: but he adviſed the citizens to engage the other cities and towns to addreſs his majeſty reſpectively, beſeeching him to remedy their grievances; and he promiſed

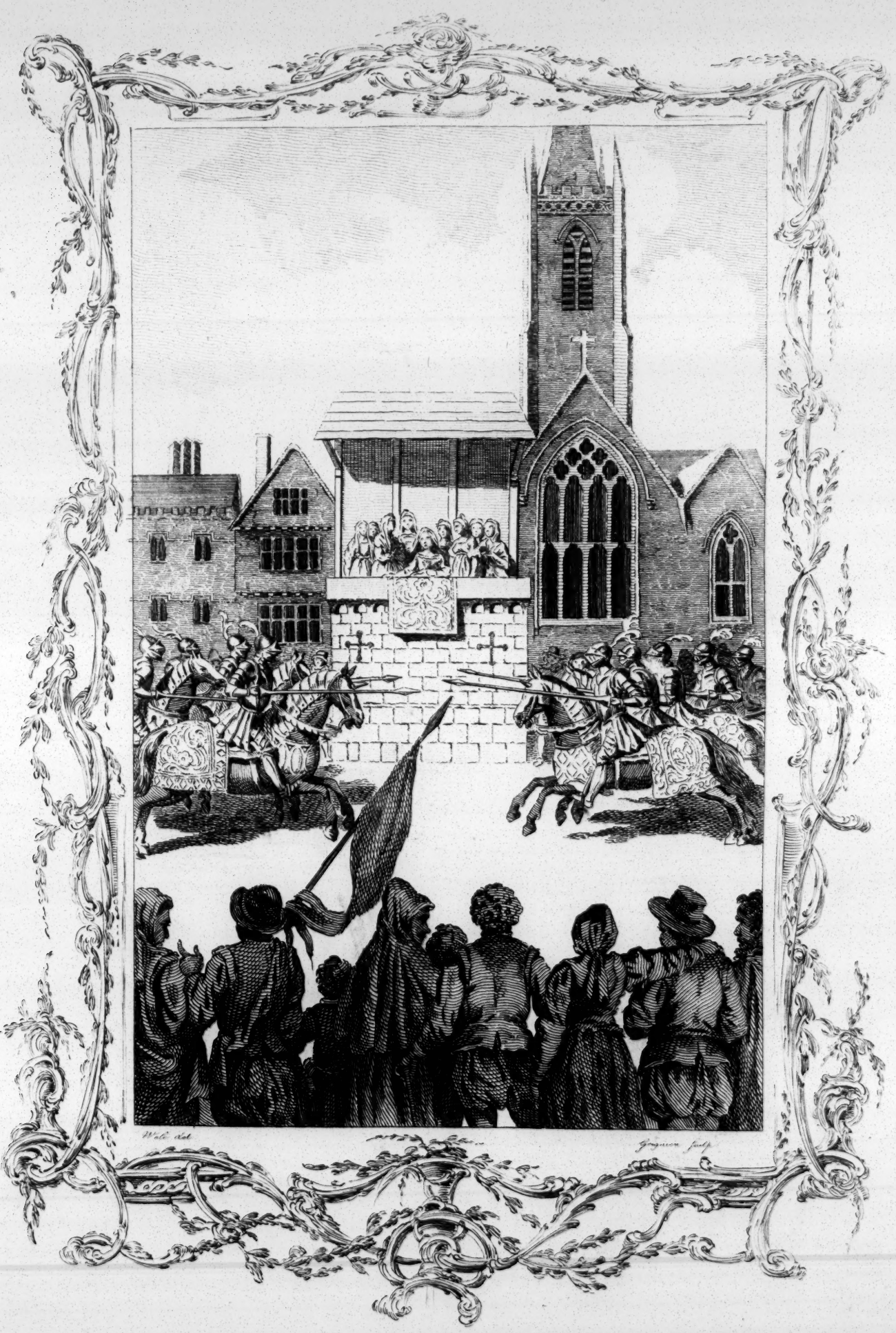
that

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

Dr. Shaw

Preaching at St. PAUL'S *Cross.*

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



A Representation of an Ancient

TOURNAMENT.

conſequences would have reſulted from this affair; but the biſhop of Saliſbury, inſtead of puniſhing his raſcally ſervant, went immediately to the king and made heavy complaints againſt the citizens, whom he repreſented as having inſulted, in his perſon, the whole body of the clergy; and ſaid, that if the citizens of London were permitted to go on unpuniſhed, the ſtate, as well as the church would be endangered.

The king, who was glad of any opportunity of puniſhing the citizens for refuſing him the loan he had requeſted, immediately threatened to plunder the metropolis, and raze it to the ground: but by the advice of many of the principal nobility, he was prevailed on to moderate his anger; in conſequence of which he commanded, the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and twenty four other principal citizens, to attend him at Nottingham, to anſwer ſuch complaints as ſhould be made againſt them.

The citizens, during their journey to Nottingham, mutually reſolved to adhere faithfully to each other, as the moſt probable method of vindicating themſelves from the malice of their enemies: but ſome of them failing in this reſolution, began to impeach their brethren; which occaſioning recriminations on the part of the accuſed, was likely to have produced very diſagreeable conſequences to them all.

This aſpect of their affairs determined them to ſubmit entirely to the mercy of the king, who committed the mayor to the caſtle of Windſor, and the reſt to other priſons, to remain during his pleaſure.

In a ſhort time, however, a commiſſion was iſſued "to enquire into all and ſingular the errors, defects, and miſpriſions committed in the city, through the bad conduct of the ſaid magiſtrates."

In conſequence hereof William Venour, the late mayor, John Loveneye and John Walcote, late ſheriffs, with William Barret, Nicholas Exton, and others of the aldermen, were indicted for mal-adminiſtration in the government of the city; and being found guilty, they were ſentenced to pay a fine of three thouſand marks, for the uſe of the king; and the liberties of the city were ſeized, in direct violation of the firſt charter of king Edward the third.

As a farther token of the king's diſpleaſure, he removed the courts of juſtice to York, to which city himſelf and the nobility withdrew. But at length the city privileges, except that of chuſing their mayor, were reſtored, and all diſputes between the king and the citizens were adjuſted, on their paying the fine of three thouſand marks.

The king having at length declared his intention of returning to London, he was met at Shene * near Richmond, by four hundred of the citizens on horſeback, who were elegantly dreſſed in an uniform manner, and preceded by the recorder of London, who, in the name of the company, entreated his majeſty to honour the city with his preſence.

His majeſty having conſented to gratify the citizens in this particular, they conducted him as far as St. George's church, in Southwark, where he was received by the biſhop of London, the clergy of his dioceſe, and five hundred boys in ſurplices.

Thus attended, his majeſty proceeded to London-bridge, where he was preſented with a beautiful horſe, adorned with trappings of gold brocade, and a white pad, decked with rich furniture for the uſe of the queen.

From hence the king and queen, mounted on the beaſts which had been preſented to them, advanced into the city, the ſtreets of which were lined with the ſeveral companies in their formalities, and the houſes were adorned with rich hangings of ſilk and tapeſtry, while the conduits ran with a great variety of wines.

A ſtately pageant was erected at the ſtandard in Cheapſide, on which was placed a boy, repreſenting an angel, who preſented the king with wine in a cup of gold, and placed on his head a golden crown elegantly adorned with jewels, and pearls of great value; and likewiſe paid the ſame honour to the queen.

Their majeſties proceeding to St. Paul's cathedral, the king there made an offering, after which they were conducted, with great pomp, to the royal palace at Weſtminſter.

On the following day the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs waited on the king, and preſented him with two ſilver baſons gilt, each of them containing a thouſand nobles of gold; and likewiſe with a curious picture of the trinity, eſteemed worth eight hundred pounds.

They likewiſe preſented the queen with a ſilver tablet, gilt with gold, valued at a thouſand marks, beſides other things of conſiderable value.

By theſe liberal preſents the citizens hoped to have recovered their ancient liberty of chuſing their mayor: but in this they were miſtaken, and were obliged to pay ten thouſand pounds for the reſtoration of this valuable privilege, which ſum was raiſed by a general aſſeſſment on the inhabitants of London.

On the meeting of the parliament, the ſtate of the lay-ſtalls in the city was again taken into conſideration, and it was enacted that "all the filth "of a certain lay-ſtall upon the bank of the "river Thames, be forthwith removed; and "that the butchers of London ſhould, before "the enſuing Eaſter, erect a houſe or houſes, in "a proper place, to receive all their ordure, "thence to be carried in boats into the middle of "the ſaid river, and to be thrown in at the turn "of the tide at high water. And that no perſon ſhould preſume to throw any muck, rubbiſh, layſtage, or other ordure, in at the ſides "of the ſaid river, or lay any filth or naſtineſs "on the banks of the ſame, between the palace "of Weſtminſter and the Tower of London, "upon the penalty of 10l."

It was enacted, by this parliament, for the ſecurity of the city liberties againſt future attempts

* From this it ſeems probable that the great north road from York to London lay then in a very different line from the preſent: or perhaps his majeſty went to his palace at Shene, in order to repoſe himſelf for a time, before his public entry into London.

of a court, "That it was not the king's meaning "or intent, nor the meaning of the ſtatute made "in the twenty-eighth of Edward III. that the "mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, that "have been, now are, or hereafter ſhall be, "ſhould incur the penalty contained in the "ſaid ſtatute, for any erroneous judgment given, "or to be given, in the ſame city." The parliament, however, left them anſwerable for all defects reſpecting the government of the city.

It was further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, "That from thenceforward, the aldermen "of the city ſhould not be choſen annually, but "remain in their offices during their good behaviour. And that the great ward of Farringdon "ſhould be divided into two wards, and have "two aldermen."

This parliament likewiſe ordained what proportion the ſaid wards ſhould pay towards raiſing a tax called a fifteenth; whereby it appears that the ſums to be paid into the exchequer by the reſpective wards, were as follow.

	l.	s.	d.
The ward of Cheap ——	72	0	0
The ward Vintry —— ——	35	5	0
The ward of Queenhithe ——	20	0	0
The ward of Baynard caſtle ——	12	0	0
The ward of Cordwainer's-ſtreet	72	0	0
The ward of Bread-ſtreet ——	36	10	0
The ward of Farringdon without	34	10	0
The ward of Farringdon within	53	6	8
The ward of Aldrychgate ——	7	0	0
The ward of Cripplegate ——	39	10	0
The ward of Cripplegate without *	10	0	0
The ward of Baſſyngſhawe ——	7	0	0
The ward of Coleman-ſtreet ——	19	0	0
The ward of Walbrook ——	39	0	0
The ward of Dowgate ——	34	10	0
The ward of Brydge ——	49	10	0
The ward of Byllingſgate ——	31	10	0
The ward of the Tower ——	45	10	0
The ward of Portſoken ——	9	0	0
The ward of Aldgate ——	5	0	0
The ward of Lime-ſtreet ——	2	0	0
The ward of Biſhopſgate ——	21	10	0
The ward of Broad-ſtreet ——	25	0	0
The ward of Cornhill ——	16	0	0
The ward of Langborne ——	20	10	0
The ward of Candlewick-ſtreet	16	0	0

In the year 1394, the mayor of London was empowered by the parliament to ſearch all the malt to be brought into the city, and to ſee that each quarter meaſured eight buſhels of clean malt.

In the ſame year the mayor and ſheriffs were ordered to attend the king's council, to anſwer a charge brought againſt them by the country graziers frequenting Smithfield market, who alledged that the officers of the city extorted from them every third beaſt which they brought to that market: but hiſtory does not inform us whether any, or what puniſhment was inflicted for ſo ſcandalous an inſtance of injuſtice and oppreſſion.

In the year 1396 the mayor of this city being informed that the king was arrived at Dover, with his young conſort, Iſabella, † a daughter of France, he went to Blackheath to meet them, attended by the aldermen, and a number of the principal citizens, mounted on horſeback, and dreſſed in an uniform cloathing, having each of them on their ſleeves a ſymbol of their reſpective myſteries, richly embroidered.

The recorder of London having addreſſed their majeſties, on the part of the citizens, with compliments of congratulation, the royal pair were conducted to the palace at Kennington.

From hence the little queen (as ſhe was called) was carried to the Tower of London, with great pomp and magnificence; on which occaſion the crowds of people were ſo great, that no leſs than nine of them were preſſed to death on London bridge; and on the following day her majeſty was conducted to Weſtminſter, amidſt the repeated applauding ſhouts of the citizens.

In the year 1398, if the account of a foreign author ‡ may be credited, the citizens of London, by the advice of the duke of Glouceſter, petitioned the king to annul the heavy taxes which had been impoſed for the ſupport of the French war; and requeſted that his majeſty would not enter into any treaty with the French king reſpecting the delivering up the town of Calais.

This petition of the Londoners ſo irritated the king, that he compelled many of the moſt eminent citizens to ſign and ſeal a number of blank papers, which were afterwards filled up with ſuch ſums as the miniſtry thought proper to extort.

By a continued courſe of exactions and oppreſſions, king Richard became at length ſo odious to his ſubjects, that Henry duke of Hereford, ſon of the famous John of Gaunt, and grandſon of Edward III. was, by the principal nobility, gentry, and others, invited from France, where he was then an exile, to come over and deliver the nation from ſlavery.

In conſequence of this invitation, Henry ſet ſail, and landing at Ravenſpurre in Yorkſhire, ſoon found himſelf at the head of ſixty thouſand men, with whom he marched to London, where he was received as the deliverer of his country, and ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions for his army. King Richard was now expected from Ireland, where he had been to reduce that kingdom; and Henry, encouraged by the Londoners eſpouſing his intereſt, marched againſt Richard, who finding himſelf deſerted by moſt of the great men in his train, ſurrendered to Henry, by whom he was confined in the Tower of London, and obliged to reſign the crown in favour of his competitor.

* This was not a ſeparate ward, but only a liberty or part of the former, under one aldermen, as at preſent.

† This lady was at that time only about eight years old.

‡ Froiſſart.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXI.

Henry IV. *aſcends the throne. Popular acts of parliament. Plot to aſſaſſinate the king defeated. Clauſe in king Henry the fourth's firſt charter. The priſon called the Tun in Cornhill, converted into a conduit. Conteſt between the goldſmiths and cutlers. Dreadful peſtilence. A play acted by the company of pariſh clerks. Tournament in Smithfield. A riot in the city. John Bradby burnt in Smithfield. Guildhall founded. The death of Henry* IV. *and acceſſion of Henry* V. *A great mortality in Newgate. Great rejoicings on account of the victory at Agincourt. The city of London firſt lighted with lanthorns. The king's crown and jewels pawned. Leadenhall built. Death of Henry* V.

ON the thirtieth day of September 1399, Henry duke of Lancaſter aſcended the throne by the title of Henry the fourth; and on the thirteenth day of October the mayor and aldermen of London rode to the Tower, from whence they attended his majeſty to Weſtminſter, where the ceremony of his coronation was performed, with the accuſtomed ſolemnity.

One of the firſt acts of ſovereignty exerciſed by this monarch was, the giving orders that all the blank papers which had been extorted from the citizens (as mentioned in the preceding chapter) ſhould be burnt at the ſtandard in Cheapſide: a circumſtance which greatly endeared the new king to his ſubjects in general, and to the inhabitants of London in particular.

About this time the parliament repealed an act paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of king Edward the third, by which it had been ordained, that "the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, "in default of the good government of the city, "were to be tried as delinquents, by a foreign "inqueſt, to be taken out of the counties of "Kent, Eſſex, Suſſex, Hertfordſhire, Buckingham-"ſhire, and Berkſhire; and who upon being found guilty, were to pay a thouſand marks "for the firſt default, two thouſand for the ſecond, and for the third to forfeit the franchiſes "of the city to the king."

And the ſame parliament enacted, that "all "repyers, and other fiſhers, from Rye and Winchelſea, and all other parts on the ſea coaſts, "ſhould ſell their fiſh themſelves in Cornhill and "Cheap, and other Streets of London, unto all "men that would buy them, except fiſhmongers, "and others that would buy the ſaid fiſh to ſell "again. And that all foreign fiſhermen in amity "with the king, as well as domeſtic, ſhould have "the privilege of retailing their fiſh in the city, "either whole or in pieces, to all perſons whatſoever, except fiſhmongers."

As theſe acts were ſuppoſed to have paſſed at the particular deſire of the king, this circumſtance ſtill further endeared his majeſty to the citizens of London, who had ſoon an opportunity of teſtifying their gratitude for the favours received, as will appear from the following particulars.

Several of the principal people in the nation having formed a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate the king, his majeſty was no ſooner informed of it, than he haſtened to London, and acquainting the mayor with the affair, commanded him to raiſe the citizens; which was obeyed with ſo much expedition, that in a few hours ſix thouſand of the Londoners were aſſembled, completely armed, and ready to march wherever the exigency of his majeſty's affairs might require.

The king having learnt that the conſpirators had been at Windſor, with an intent to ſurprize him there, marched from London at the head of the citizens, and as many auxliary forces as made his army twenty thouſand; with which he waited the approach of the rebels on Hounſlow heath.

The rebels, however, retired at the approach of the royal army; and the duke of Surry and earl of Saliſbury, two of the principal inſurgents, being taken at Cirenceſter, the army was diſperſed; and the reſt of the ringleaders being ſoon made priſoners, were tried, condemned and executed; by which the rebellion was totally ſuppreſſed.

The king, truly ſenſible of the obligations he had to his faithful citizens of London, was determined to give them ſome teſtimony of his gratitude; and therefore granted them a charter, of which the following clauſe is a part.

"And moreover, of our ample grace, we have "granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us "is, to the ſame citizens, their heirs and ſucceſſors, as aforeſaid, that they ſhall have the cuſtody, as well of the gates of Newgate and Ludgate as all other the gates and poſterns of the "ſame city; and alſo the office of gathering of "the tolls and cuſtoms in Cheap and Billingſgate "and Smithfield, there rightfully to be taken "and accuſtomed; and alſo the tronage, that "is to ſay, the weighing of lead, wax, pepper, "allom, madder, and other like wares, within "the ſaid city for ever; as by the ſaid charters, "amongſt others things, more plainly may appear." Dated the 25th of May, 1399."

In the year 1401 the citizens of London converted the priſon called the tun, in Cornhill, into

a conduit for the reception of water which was brought in leaden pipes from Tyburn: and on the ſide of this conduit they erected a cage, with a pair of ſtocks over it for the puniſhment of night-walkers; together with a pillory, in which diſhoneſt millers and bakers were expoſed to the ſcorn of the public.

In the year 1405 a conteſt happened between the companies of goldſmiths and cutlers, with regard to certain privileges claimed by the former, of inſpecting all the gold and ſilver work made by the latter.

At length the goldſmiths appealed to the parliament, and by the authority of the king the affair was referred to the mayor of London, who having carefully examined into the affair, reported, that according to the ancient immunities of the city, the cutlers had a right to work in gold and ſilver; but that all things made by them were to be aſſayed by the goldſmiths: whereupon the goldſmiths charter was confirmed by parliament, and additional privileges were granted.

A moſt dreadful plague broke out among the inhabitants of the city in the year 1407, which raged to ſo great a degree as to deſtroy thirty thouſand of the inhabitants in a very ſhort time; which conſiderably leſſening the conſumption of bread, reduced the price of wheat to three ſhillings and ſix-pence the quarter.

In the year 1409 hiſtory informs us that the company of pariſh clerks of London acted a play concerning the Creation of the World, which they repeated eight days ſucceſſively, at Skinner's-Well, near Clerkenwell, with great applauſe.

From the play the company retired daily to Smithfield, where a tournament was held between the marſhal and gentlemen of Hainault, and the earl of Somerſet and ſeveral other Engliſh gentlemen; in which victory declared ſo much in favour of the Engliſh, that they all came off conquerors except one.

In the year 1410 a riot happened in this city, of which our hiſtorians relate the following particulars. The princes Thomas and John, ſons of the king, being at an entertainment in Eaſtcheap, a diſpute aroſe between their highneſs's ſervants and ſome others belonging to the court, during which it was ſaid that ſome inſult was offered to the princes.

The mayor being informed of the riot, immediately repaired to the place, attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs, who exerted themſelves effectualy to reſtore the peace. But notwithſtanding this ſpirited and well judged conduct, the king iſſued a writ, appointing commiſſioners to enquire into the cauſe of the tumult, who ſummoned the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs before them; when the chief juſtice Gaſcoyne adviſed them to make ſubmiſſion to the king, in behalf of all the citizens.

This they refuſed to do; and, conſcious of their own innocence, vindicated themſelves with ſo much ſpirit, and ſo ſtrict a regard to truth, that the king appeared fully ſatisfied with their conduct, and they were diſcharged with honour.

In the year abovementioned one John Bradby, Alias Badby, a taylor, one of the profeſſors in the doctrine inculcated by the celebrated Wickliff, having been convicted before Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, of what was then called Hereſy, was ſentenced to be burnt to death in Smithfield.

This unhappy man was conveyed to the place of execution in a caſk, and Henry prince of Wales being preſent on the occaſion, offered him a free pardon, on condition of his recanting before the fire was kindled. This offer Bradby rejected; on which he was tied to a ſtake, in the caſk, and the fire being lighted, the flames ſoon reached his body, which occaſioned his crying out in a moſt piteous manner.

The young prince was ſo affected by this circumſtance, that he gave orders to take him inſtantly out of the fire, renewed the offer of a pardon on the conditions abovementioned, and even promiſed to allow him a penſion of threepence per day, in conſideration of the injury he had already ſuſtained by the fire.

This offer likewiſe the reſolute martyr rejected; upon which he was re-conducted to the flames, which ſoon put a period to his life.

The Guildhall of the city of London having been heretofore nothing better than a mean cottage ſituated in Aldermanbury, and the buſineſs of the city greatly increaſing, the foundation of the New Guildhall was laid this year, on the ſpot where the preſent building ſtands, at the upper end of King-ſtreet in Cheapſide, of which it may not be improper to introduce a conciſe deſcription in this place.

The New Guildhall, which was finiſhed in the year 1411, having been very conſiderably damaged by the dreadful fire in 1666, it was thought fit to demoliſh it entirely; and the preſent edifice was built and extremely well beautified in 1669.

This hall is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high to the roof.

The portico is adorned with a ſtately gothic frontiſpiece, enriched with the king's arms, &c.

After entering the portico, the firſt thing worthy attention is the balcony, over a flight of nine or ten ſteps leading to the mayor's court, in the front of which is a fine clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak: the carvings are, at the four corners the four cardinal virtues, and on the top, time, with a cock on each ſide of him. Above this are the figures of Moſes and Aaron; on the ſides beneath, the four cardinal virtues; and below are depicted the arms of the 24 companies. On each ſide of the balcony is a giant of an enormous ſize; the one holding a pole-axe, the other an halbert, ſuppoſed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

Round the hall are colours and ſtandards taken from the French, &c. at different periods.

The roof is flat, divided into pannels; the walls on the north and ſouth ſides are adorned with four gothic demi-pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, and the capitals gilt with gold; upon which are the royal arms, and thoſe of Edward the confeſſor. In many places are the royal arms: on the ſouth-eaſtward pillar is the arms of London, and weſtward are the arms of the twelve companies.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

Manner of BURNING *the* MARTYRS *in Smithfield.*

At the eaſt end are the portraitures of their late majeſties king George II. and queen Caroline, and thoſe of their preſent majeſties: cloſe by the firſt is the picture of queen Anne, at the foot of an anabathrum, under a rich canopy; by the latter, his majeſty king George I. And at the ſame end, but on the north and ſouth ſides, the pictures of king William III. and queen Mary, fronting each other.

The inter columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embelliſhed with the pictures, in full proportion, of 19 judges, who determined differences between landlord and tenant in rebuilding the city after the dreadful fire in 1666, without the expence of law-ſuits; in gratitude for thoſe ſignal ſervices, their pictures were put up in the Guildhall.

On the ſouth ſide are eight, on the north ſide eight, and on the weſt end three; to which the city have lately added the picture, in full proportion, of lord chief juſtice Pratt, in grateful remembrance of that gentleman's uprightneſs, firmneſs, and conduct in the cauſe of liberty, which has deſervedly given him a place with thoſe worthy men, who ſtept forth in the utmoſt danger to defend the weak from oppreſſion, and to ſave mankind from ruin.

In the Lord mayor's court, which is adorned with ſleak-ſtones and gildings, and alſo the figures of the four cardinal virtues, are the portraits of four other judges, in full proportion. This court is called the council chamber, and is well worthy of obſervation.

In this hall are held the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen; the court of common-council; the court of huſtings; the court of orphans; two courts of the ſheriffs; the court of wardmote; the court of hallmote; the court of requeſts, and the chamberlain's court.

The lotteries are drawn in this hall, which is likewiſe uſed for chuſing the city officers, and members of parliament, and is large enough to contain near ſeven thouſand perſons.

King Henry the fourth dying ſuddenly, while he was paying his devotions at the ſhrine of Edward the confeſſor in Weſtminſter-Abbey, his ſon Henry was proclaimed by the ſtile and title of Henry the fifth.

The diſſolute life of this prince till the period of his father's death is well known; but that event no ſooner happened, than he immediately diſmiſſed his rakiſh companions, reformed his whole conduct, and acted as became the monarch and the man.

His former courſe of life, however, furniſhed his enemies with a pretence of diſturbing their ſovereign's tranquillity; and a conſpiracy was even formed againſt his life; which coming to his majeſty's knowledge, he ſent an order to Sir Nicholas Falconer, mayor of London, to ſhut the gates of the city, and to apprehend all ſuſpected perſons.

In obedience to this command, the mayor iſſued his orders to the aldermen, each of whom kept a ſtrong guard in his reſpective ward: and information having been received that ſome of the conſpirators were to meet at the Axe-inn without Biſhopſgate, the mayor, attended by a proper guard, went thither about midnight, and apprehended John Borgate, a carpenter, and ſeven other perſons, who being examined, made a ready confeſſion of their guilt.

On this occaſion many others were apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where the number of delinquents was ſo great as to cauſe a dreadful peſtilential diſorder, by which the keeper, the turnkey, and ſixty-four of the priſoners loſt their lives.

In the year 1415, as Nicholas Wotton was riding to Weſtminſter, (on the Lord-mayor's day) to qualify himſelf for the office of mayor, one of the king's meſſengers met him with a letter, by which he was informed of the victory which the king had obtained over the French at Agincourt.

In conſequence of this good news, the mayor, on his return from Weſtminſter, being accompanied by the biſhop of Wincheſter, the lord high-chancellor, and other perſons of rank, went to St. Paul's cathedral, and attended the Te Deum, which was ſung in a moſt ſolemn manner.

On the day following, the queen, attended by the nobility, clergy, mayor, aldermen, and the ſeveral city companies, walked in ſolemn proceſſion from St. Paul's to Weſtminſter-abbey, where having made a rich oblation at the ſhrine of St. Edward, they returned in triumph to the city.

Soon after this, the king returned from France, with a great number of the French nobility, priſoners; on which occaſion he was met on Blackheath, by the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of London, in ſcarlet robes, attended by three hundred of the principal citizens mounted on horſes adorned with rich trappings.

In the road near Deptford this cavalcade was joined by a ſolemn and pompous proceſſion of the clergy of London, in magnificent copes, and preceded by rich croſſes, and cenſers ſmoking with frankincenſe.

The city of London was embelliſhed, on this joyful occaſion, with rich hangings of tapeſtry; the city conduit ran with divers ſorts of wine for the entertainment of the populace, and a variety of ſtately pageants were erected, on which were placed children dreſſed in imitation of angels, who chaunted praiſes to God for the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms.

On the morning ſucceeding theſe public rejoicings, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens went to Weſtminſter, where they preſented the king with a thouſand pounds in gold, in two golden baſons of the like value.

In the year 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor of London, ordered lanthorns to be hung out, for the purpoſe of lighting the ſtreets by night; and this is the origin of a cuſtom which is now become general in this city, and on which its ſafety in a great meaſure depends.

In the following year, the king being diſtreſſed for money to carry on the war with France, pawned his crown for twenty thouſand marks to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and his jewels for ten thouſand to the citizens of London.

In the year 1419, Sir Thomas Eyre, who had been mayor of this city, compaſſionating the diſtreſſes to which the poor were frequently driven by the ſcarcity of corn, built Leadenhall at his ſole expence, and gave it to the city, as a public granary,

granary, for the purpoſe of laying up a quantity of corn as a reſerve, to be uſed in times of neceſſity.

In the eaſt ſide of this building was originally a chapel, in which was founded a fraternity of the trinity, conſiſting of ſixty prieſts, beſides other brethren and ſiſters; and ſome one or more of the prieſts were enjoined to perform divine ſervice every market day, to ſuch perſons as frequented the market.

After this period, the common beam for weighing wool was erected, and a public market for foreign commodities was held in Leadenhall; and ſince that it was occupied as an armory, in which the military utenſils of the city were depoſited; but at preſent it is converted into warehouſes, for leather, wool, and other commodities, and the area is a market for hides, leather, and butchers meat.

On the thirty firſt day of Auguſt, 1422, king Henry the fifth died in France, from whence his corpſe was brought to England, and carried through London in a pompous manner, on an open chariot, drawn by four horſes, to St. Paul's cathedral, where the funeral obſequies being performed, the body was carried to Weſtminſter, and depoſited among the remains of his royal progenitors.

At this funeral, James, king of Scotland, aſſiſted as chief mourner, and was attended by the princes of the blood, almoſt all the nobility, and the principal gentry of the kingdom.

CHAPTER XXII.

The acceſſion of Henry VI. Newgate rebuilt. The biſhop of Wincheſter attempts to ſurprize the city of London, but is fruſtrated. The king's letter concerning the ancient liberties of the city, with the anſwer thereto. A pernicious ſtatute reſpecting apprentices repealed. The reception of the king on his return from Paris. Tyburn water brought to the ſtandard in Cheapſide. A remarkable ſevere froſt. Act of parliament reſpecting the ſale of fiſh. Water brought to Aldermanbury, Cripplegate, and Fleet-ſtreet. A dreadful ſcarcity of corn. A violent ſtorm of wind. Sir Richard Wick burnt on account of religion. The croſs in Cheapſide rebuilt. The Merchant-Taylors endeavour to ſet aſide the choice of a mayor. The king's letter on that ſubject. The ſteeple of St. Paul's burnt by lightning.

ON the death of Henry the fifth, his ſon, at that time only eight months and a few days old was advanced to the throne, by the name of Henry the ſixth; and in the month of November following, the young monarch was carried through the city, in his mother's lap, in an open chair, to the parliament then ſitting at Weſtminſter.

Soon after the young king's acceſſion to the throne, in the year 1423, a petition was preſented to the king in council, for permiſſion to remove the priſoners out of Newgate, in order to rebuild that priſon, in conformity to the will of Sir Richard Wittington, late Lord-mayor of London; and the petition being granted, the work was performed under the inſpection of Sir Richard's executors.

About the year 1426, the biſhop of Wincheſter, who was great uncle to the king, formed a deſign of ſeizing the protectorſhip into his own hands; and as the moſt likely method to accompliſh his ends, determined to ſurprize the city of London.

The duke of Glouceſter, who was protector, having received intelligence that this bold plan was intended to be carried into execution, in the night ſucceeding the Lord-mayor's day, when the citizens were engaged in feſtivity, he ſent an order to the Lord-mayor to raiſe ſuch a number of citizens as might be ſufficient to defeat the attempt.

Sir John Coventry, the mayor, obeyed this order ſo effectually, that when the biſhop's archers and men at arms attempted to force a paſſage at London-bridge, they were eaſily repulſed, and the inſurrection was wholly ſuppreſſed, with very little damage on either ſide.

In the year 1426, the following intereſting letter was ſent by king Henry the ſixth to the mayor and aldermen of London.

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land and France, and lord of Ireland, to the
" mayor and aldermen of the city of London,
" greeting. Willing for certain cauſes to be
" certified upon the tenors of divers liberties and
" cuſtoms of the aforeſaid city, and concerning
" the records, and *memoranda* of ſervants and
" natives coming to the aforeſaid city, and tarry-
" ing there for a year and a day, without com-
" plaint of their lords or maſters before you
" had, and inrolled in our court of our chamber
" of Guildhall, of the aforeſaid city, as is ſaid:
" We command you the mayor, diſtinctly and
" openly, to ſend the tenor of the liberties, cuſ-
" toms, records, and *memoranda*, aforeſaid, to
" us in our chancery, under our ſeal, and this
" our brief. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the
" twentieth day of January, in the ſeventh year
" of our reign."

To this letter the mayor and aldermen returned the following anſwer, viz. that

" In the time of holy king Edward, hereto-
" fore king of England, and before, and from
" all time in memory of man, then was extant
" ſuch dignity, liberty, and loyal cuſtom, among
" others

" others was had, uſed, and approved, in the city " of London, which is, and from all time hath " been called, the free chamber of the king of " England, as from ancient time it was uſed, and " had as in the great city of Troy; to wit, that " every ſervant, whoſoever he were, that came " to the city of London, and tarried in it for a " year and a day, without being reclaimed by " his lord there, afterwards he may, ought, and " hath accuſtomed through his whole life, ſo " freely and ſecurely to tarry there, as it were in " the houſe or chamber of the king: and hence " it is, that the ſame holy king Edward, amongſt " other things, by his laws remaining upon re- " cord, in the treaſury of Guildhall of the ſaid " city, and reciting the city itſelf to be the head " of the kingdom, and that it was founded like " and after the manner of old Troy; and that it " containeth in it the laws, liberties, dignities, " and royal cuſtoms of Great Troy: he appointed " and ordained, that the ſaid city of London may " have and keep every where, by one inviolabi- " lity always, all her old uſages and cuſtoms, " whereſoever the king himſelf ſhall be, whether " on an expedition or otherwiſe. And that after- " wards, William the conqueror, king of Eng- " land, by his charter, which remaineth of the " record, in the ſame treaſury, granted to the " men of London, that they be worthy of all " that, both law and right, as they were in the " the days of the foreſaid Edward: and moreover " that the ſaid William the king, among other " laws at the ſaid city made, with the conſent of " noble and wiſe men of the whole kingdom, " and remaining in the ſaid treaſury, likewiſe " remaining of record, appointed and ordained " that if ſervants remain without complaint by " a year and a day, in a burgh compaſſed with a " wall, or in caſtles, or in the cities of the ſaid " king; whence the ſaid city of London, to that " time, and from all time before was one, and the " more principal of the whole kingdom, as is " ſaid before; from that day let them become " freemen, and let them be for ever free and " quit from the yoke of their ſervitude." And the record of this tranſaction further ſaith, " It " is to be noted, that the laws, recitements, and " ſtatutes of holy king Edward, of which men- " tion is made above, are contained in folio 34 " of this book, under the title *De Heretochiis et* " *libertatibus London:* and in folio 113 of the " book of Cuſtoms of the ſaid city; and in folio " 36 of the book called *Recordatorium London*, " &c. and in folio 162 of the Red Book in the " exchequer, called *The True Charter:* by which " the ſaid lord the conqueror, hath confirmed " to the citizens of London, all rights and laws " which they had in the time of holy king Ed- " ward, together with certain other charters, by " which the ſaid lord, immediately after the con- " queſt, gave the whole hyde and land of the " city of London, whereof he had been poſſeſſed " in his demeſne, to the men of the ſaid city, " patent and remanent under the ſeal of the ſaid " king, in the cuſtody of the chamberlain, in " the treaſury of the ſaid city: which charters " are contained and incorporated into the great " charter of the liberties and cuſtoms of the " city of London; and are confirmed by the lord " the king, (Henry the ſixth) and his progeni- " tors. But the tenor of the ſaid charters are " patent in the Latin tongue, in folio 238 of the " ordinations of the ſaid city."

By an act of parliament paſſed in the ſeventh year of king Henry the fourth, it had been ordained, that no perſon ſhould be admitted to put out their children as apprentices to any trade, unleſs they were worth twenty ſhillings per annum; and all perſons preſuming to take as apprentices the children of any parents ſo diſqualified were liable to a heavy penalty mentioned in the ſtatute.

The citizens, conſidering this as a grievous oppreſſion, applied to parliament for redreſs, in the year 1426; and, in conſideration of the great ſervices which the city had rendered to the king, this act was repealed.

The favours abovementioned gave occaſion for the grand and ſplendid reception which the king met with on his return from Paris, where he had been crowned.

On the twenty-firſt day of February 1427, his majeſty was met on Blackheath, by the mayor of this city, dreſſed in crimſon velvet, a large furred velvet hat, an ornament of gold about his neck, falling down behind, and a golden girdle about his waiſt.

The chief magiſtrate was followed by three horſemen, cloathed in ſcarlet ſtudded with ſilver, and attended by the aldermen in ſcarlet gowns, and a great number of the principal citizens in white gowns and ſcarlet hoods, each riding on a ſtately horſe, and having the ſymbol of his trade or myſtery embroidered on his ſleeve.

On this occaſion the city was adorned with rich ſilks and carpets, and a great number of pageants were erected, in which were placed perſons repreſenting the graces and ſciences, who congratulated his majeſty in ſongs and ſpeeches.

Two days afterwards the mayor and aldermen waited on the king at Weſtminſter, and preſented him with a thouſand pounds, in nobles, in a golden hamper, in the name of the citizens of London.

In the year 1429, Sir John Wells, late mayor of this city, laid a number of pipes, at his own expence, to convey water from Tyburn, to the ſtandard in Cheapſide.

A moſt ſevere froſt began on the twenty-fourth of November, 1434, which continuing till the tenth of February following, the river Thames was entirely frozen up, ſo that the navigation being entirely impeded, the ſhips from foreign parts were obliged to be unladen at the mouth of the river, and their cargoes brought to London by land carriage.

As the fiſhmongers of London, in defiance of former laws, endeavoured to monopolize the ſale of fiſh, an act of parliament was paſſed in the year 1435, by which it was ordained, that " No " perſon whatever ſhould preſume to hinder or " obſtruct any fiſherman, either foreign or do- " meſtic, from diſpoſing of his fiſh as he ſhould " ſee convenient, on the penalty of ten pounds."

In the year 1438, conduits were erected in Aldermanbury, at Cripplegate, and in Fleet-ſtreet, which were ſupplied with water from Highbury-

barn and Tyburn, at the ſole expence of Sir William Eaſtfield, knight of the bath, and mayor of this city.

During the harveſt ſeaſon of this year, there were ſuch exceſſive ſtorms of wind and rain that a great part of the crops of corn were deſtroyed, ſo that the poor in ſome parts of the country were reduced to the neceſſity of making a kind of bread of ivy-berries and fern-roots; and though this calamity was ſeverely felt in London, yet, by the care and humanity of the mayor, who ſent ſhips to Pruſſia to fetch rye, when the ſcarcity firſt began, the city was ſo far ſupplied, as to prevent the dreadful conſequences of a total famine.

On the twenty-fifth of November in this ſame year, there happened a moſt violent ſtorm of wind, by which many churches and houſes were uncovered, and almoſt half of the houſes in the Old Change, near Cheapſide, quite blown down.

In the year 1440, Sir Richard Wick, vicar of Hermetſworth, in Eſſex, was burnt on Tower-hill, on account of his religious tenets; and as he had the reputation of being a man of remarkable ſanctity, the vicar of Barking embraced this opportunity of impoſing upon the people, by mixing a quantity of odoriferous ſpices with ſome aſhes, which he privately ſtrewed on the place where Wick had been burnt, in order to induce the people to worſhip him as a martyr to the faith.

This trick drew numbers of people to the ſpot, who began to invoke the deceaſed as a deity, and offer ſtatues of wax, and money at his ſhrine, which the impoſtor repaid, by preſenting them with the aſhes as ſacred relicks, and ſupplying the place with freſh aſhes during the night.

After this farce had been carried on for about a week, the vicar was ſeized and impriſoned, and in a ſhort time afterwards, the whole cheat was diſcovered by his own confeſſion.

In the year 1441, John Hatherley, the mayor of London, applied to king Henry the ſixth, for permiſſion to rebuild, in a beautiful manner, the croſs in Cheapſide, which had been erected by Edward the firſt, in the year 1290, in memory of Eleanor his queen.

This magiſtrate likewiſe, at the ſame time, ſollicited the royal aid towards repairing the common granary of the city, and the conduits, as well as for compleating other improvements then carrying on for the ſupplying the city with water: and the king granted his ſeveral requeſts, as will appear by the following letter.

"The king to whom theſe ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, That whereas our beloved John Hatherley, mayor, and the citizens of London, do intend, for the common utility and decency of all the ſaid city, and for the univerſal advantage; likewiſe for the well-pleaſing of all liege ſubjects flowing thither from other parts, at convenient places therein, as it well becomes them ſo to do, to build and erect divers aqueducts of freſh water, with ſtandards and other machines, and leaden pipes, which have and do run under and above the earth, above three miles; and to rebuild a certain common granary, and a certain beautiful croſs in the Weſt-cheap of the ſaid city, which may ſerve for a reſervoir, or, as it were, a mother to the ſaid conduits or aqueducts; which works cannot be performed without a very large quantity of lead, and workmen proper to carry on the ſaid works; we, well conſidering the utility, decency, and advantage of the ſaid works, do, of our ſpecial grace, grant and give our licence for completing the ſame; and for the ſaid citizens to take up two hundred fodder of lead for the building thereof, and to impreſs plumbers and labourers, &c. for carrying on the ſaid work, paying them their wages."

In the year 1442, Robert Clopton, a member of the Draper's company, and Ralph Holland, a Merchant-Taylor, were returned to the court of aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be mayor for the year enſuing; when they made choice of the former, agreeable to the ancient cuſtom of the city: on which a number of perſons belonging to the Merchant-Taylor's company, being ſupported by many of the inferior citizens, demanded that Ralph Holland ſhould be mayor, and proceeded to ſuch unwarrantable lengths in ſupport of their demand, that Sir John Paddeſley, the mayor, was obliged to commit ſeveral of the rioters to Newgate, who being ſeverely puniſhed, there was an end of the diſturbance for the preſent.

This affair, however, did not end here; for the Merchant-Taylor's party made no ſcruple of declaring that they would oppoſe the next election; whereupon the king was applied to, who iſſued a letter to the following effect.

"That whereas the mayors of London uſed to be choſen by the aldermen, and certain more diſcreet perſons of the ſaid city, eſpecially ſummoned and warned for that purpoſe; yet ſome that had not, nor ought to have, any intereſt in ſuch elections, came, and with their noiſe and clamour diſturbed them, with an intion to chooſe ſuch who might afterwards favour their evil-doing and errors: He therefore, willing to provide for the quiet and peace of his ſubjects, and to apply a ſuitable remedy on this behalf, did command and firmly enjoin the mayor and ſheriffs, to make proclamation through all the city and liberty, before the time of the election of a mayor, ſtrictly forbidding, that none be preſent at ſuch election, or any way, or under any colour, thruſt himſelf into it, but ſuch as by right, and according to the cuſtom of the city, ought to be there; and that ſuch election be made by the aldermen and other of the more diſcreet and able citizens, eſpecially warned and ſummoned, according to the cuſtom aforeſaid: letting them know for certain, that if any, ſome other way elected, were preſented to him, or his treaſurer, and barons of the exchequer, they would by no means admit him: and that they ſhould arreſt and commit to priſon all thoſe who ſhould act contrary to the ſaid proclamation and prohibition."

On the eve of Candlemas day in the year 1444, there

there was a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, by which the ſteeple of St. Paul's church was ſet on fire; but by immediate aſſiſtance it was thought to be extinguiſhed: yet between eight and nine o'clock at night, the flames again broke out, and conſumed almoſt all the wooden frame of the ſteeple.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The murder of the duke of Glouceſter. Singular petition to parliament for a licence to open grammar ſchools. The rebellion of Jack Cade, and the conſequences thereof. Firſt uſe of barges on Lord-Mayor's day. The king taken priſoner and the duke of York made protector of England. Riots in St. Martin's-le-Grand and Cheapſide. The court greatly alarmed. Five thouſand citizens mount guard. The royal army refuſed admiſſion, and the earl of March's army received into the city. King Henry VI. *depoſed, and the earl of March choſen king, by the name of Edward* IV.

IN the year 1447, the duke of Glouceſter, uncle to the king, being obnoxious to the queen and her party, on account of his great virtues and abilities, was falſly charged with a deſign to murder the king; upon which they ſeized and committed him to priſon; but conſcious that they ſhould not be able to ſupport the charge againſt the worthy duke, they procured him to be privately murdered during the firſt night of his impriſonment, and cauſing his body to be expoſed on the following day, they reported that he had died of the apoplexy.

Five of his Graces domeſticks being likewiſe ſeized, were brought to their trial, and ſentence of death being paſſed upon them, they were drawn to Tyburn, where they were hanged, but cut down alive, ſtripped naked, and marked with a knife, in order to their being quartered; but at this inſtant the duke of Suffolk produced a pardon, and being brought back to the city, they all recovered.

About this period the public ſchools for the education of youth had ſo far gone to decay, that the groſſeſt ignorance prevailed among the people in general.

To remedy this defect, by improving the riſing generation in grammatical knowledge, four clergymen petitioned the parliament for leave to ſet up ſchools in the reſpective pariſhes of Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew, Holborn, St. Peter, Cornhill, and St. Mary, Colechurch, with liberty for their ſeveral ſucceſſors to continue the ſaid ſchools.

As this petition may be ſuppoſed to have been drawn up by men of learning, with their greateſt care, and the utmoſt exertion of their abilities, we have carefully tranſcribed it from the records in the Tower of London, as a curious ſpecimen of the language and manner of ſpelling then in uſe.

" To the ful worthie and diſcrete communes " in this preſent parlement aſſemblyd to conſidre " the grete Nombre of gramer ſcholes that " ſometyme were in divers parties of this realme, " beſides thoſe that were in London, and how " few ben in theſe dayes, and the grete hurt is " cauſed of this, not oonly in the ſpiritual partie " of the chirche, where oftentyme it apperith to " openly in ſom perſones with grete ſhame, but " alſo in the temporal partie; to whom alſo it is " full expedyent to have competent congruite for " many cauſes, as to your wiſdomes apperith.

" And for aſmuche as to the citee of London is " the common concourſe of this land, ſom lake " of ſchole Maiſtres in their own contree, for to " be enfourmed of gramer ther, and ſom for " the grete Almeſs of lordes, merchants, and " others, that which is in London, more plen- " teuoſly, ſooner than manie other places of this " reaume, to ſuch pouere creatures as never " ſhould have be brought to ſo greet vertu and " counyng as thei have, ne had hit been by the " meane of the Almeſs aboveſaid:

" Wherefore it were expedyent that in Lon- " don were a ſufficient nombre of ſcholes, and " good enfourmers in gramer; and not, for the " ſingular avail of two or three perſones griev- " ouſly to hurt the moltitude of yong people " of al this land. For wher ther is grete " nombre of lerners and few techers; and al the " lerners be compelled to go to the few techers, " and to noon others, the maiſtreſs waxen rich " of monie, and the lerners pourer in counyng, " as experyence openlie ſhewith ayenſt all vertu " and ordre of well publik.

" And theſe premiſes moven and ſturen of " greet devocion and pitee maiſtre William " Lycchefeld perſon of the pariſh chirche of " Al Hallowen the Moor in London, Maiſtre " Gilbert, perſon of Seint Andrewe Holbourne, " in the ſuburbs of the ſaid citee, Maiſtre John " Cote, perſon of Seint Petre in Cornhul of " London, and John Neel, Maiſtre of the houſ " or Hoſpital of Seint Thomas of Acres, and " perſon of Colchirche in London; to compleyne " unto you, and for remedie beſechn you, to pray " the kyng our ſoveraign lord, that he by the " the advys and aſſent of the lords ſpirituel and " temporel in this preſent parliament aſſembled, " and by authoritie of the ſame parliament, will " provide, ordeyne, and graunt to the ſaid Maiſtre " William

" William and his ſucceſſors, that they in the " ſaid parich of Al Hallowen, to the ſaid " Maiſtre Gilbert, and his ſucceſſors, that they " in the ſaid parich of Seint Andrew, to the ſaid " Maiſtre John and his ſucceſſors, that they in " the ſaid parich of Seint Petre, and to the ſaid " John Maiſtre, [of the ſaid hoſpital] and his " ſucceſſors; that they within the foreſaid parich " of our ladie of Colchirche, in the which ſaid " houſe of St. Thomas is ſette; may ordeyne, " create, eſtabliſh, and ſett a perſon ſufficientlie " lerned in gramer, to hold and exerciſe a ſchole " in the ſame ſcience of gramer, and is there " to tech to al that will lern.

" And that everiche of the ſaid Maiſtres, " Maiſtre William, Maiſtre Gilbert, Maiſtre " John, and John Neel, Maiſtre; ſuch ſchole- " Maiſtre, ſo bi him ſett, and everiche of their " ſucceſſors, ſuch ſchole-Maiſtre bi him, or bi " any of his predeceſſors ſo eſtabliſhed and ſett, " ſpecially as is above rehercid, may in his own " parich or place remove, and another in his " place ſubſtitute, and ſett, as any of the ſaid " perſones, or their ſucceſſors ſemith, [and] the " cauſe reaſonable ſo requireth.

" And ſo to do ich of the ſaid perſones and " and their ſucceſſors, as often as it happenyth " any of the ſaid ſcholes to be void of a ſchole- " maiſtre in any manner wyſe, to the honour of " God, and encreaſyng of virtu."

The following is the anſwer given to the above recited: " the king wille that it be done as it is " deſired, ſo that it be done bi th' advyſe of the " ordinary, the relles of archbiſhope of Canter- " bury for the tyme being."

In the year 1450, one Jack Cade, a native of Ireland, who greatly reſembled John Mortimer, a prince of the blood of the family of March, who had been beheaded in the beginning of this reign, began a ſcene of impoſture of a very extraordinary kind.

Cade, who had ſerved as a ſoldier in France, " under the duke of York, was nothing more than the tool of that prince, who thought it adviſeable to prepare the nation for his deſign of aſcending the throne, by exciting their affection to the houſe or Mortimer.

The courage, capacity, and ſpirit of Cade, had well qualified him for the part he was to act; and he had no ſooner received his inſtructions from the duke of York's agents, than he aſſumed the name of John Mortimer, pretending to be the ſon of John Mortimer, the perſon who had been beheaded; and repairing to the county of Kent, in which the duke of York had a great number of adherents, he collected a ſtrong body of malecontents, on pretence of delivering the people from the burden of taxes, and redreſſing the grievances of the nation.

Such prodigious numbers of people ſoon flocked to his ſtandard, that finding himſelf in a condition to advance towards London, he marched, and encamped on Blackheath with all his forces.

From hence Cade ſent letters of ſafe conduct to Thomas Cock, a draper in the city, who repaired to him for the tranſacting ſome affairs between Cade and ſome of the citizens; and in one of the letters he enjoined the ſaid Cock to demand horſes, arms, and a thouſand marks in money of the Genoa, Venetian, and Florence merchants reſiding in London.

As ſoon as the king received intelligence of this rebellion, he ſent a meſſenger to demand the cauſe of their appearance in arms; to whom Cade, in the name of the reſt, replied, that they had no deſign againſt the perſon of his majeſty; but their intention was to addreſs the parliament, that all evil miniſters might receive their deſerts; and in particular he demanded that the duke of Somerſet ſhould be puniſhed for the loſs of Normandy, and that the king's council might be compoſed of the princes of the blood, and other wiſe and worthy perſons; and not of wretches equally contemptible for the weakneſs of their intellects, and the depravity of their hearts.

The king in council being informed of Cade's propoſals, the council immediately condemned them as arrogant and ſeditious, and determined to ſuppreſs the rebellion by force of arms; and an army of fifteen thouſand men being aſſembled, the king advanced at their head towards Blackheath.

As his majeſty advanced, Cade retired, as if afraid of coming to an engagement, and retreated into a wood near Sevenoaks in Kent, expecting that the king's army emboldened at his retreat, would purſue him in diſorder; but Henry, imagining that the rebels were totally diſperſed, returned towards London, having firſt detached a ſmall party in purſuit of the fugitives, under the command of lord Stafford, who falling into the ambuſcade, he and all his followers were cut to pieces.

As ſoon as Cade had gained this advantage, he again marched towards London; while the king and court retired haſtily to Kenilworth caſtle, having left a ſtrong garriſon in the Tower of London, under the command of lord Scales.

The citizens of London, being either averſe to the government, or terrified at the ſucceſs of the rebels, opened the gates at their approach, and Cade entered in triumph, at the head of his troops, which had been greatly augmented ſince his victory: but he forbad his followers, on the ſeveréſt penalties, to commit the leaſt outrage on the citizens, or give the ſlighteſt cauſe of complaint.

It is recorded of this celebrated impoſtor, that in his march through Cannon-ſtreet, he ſtruck London-ſtone with his ſword, and exclaimed, " now is Mortimer lord of this city!" In the evening Cade withdrew to Southwark, but returned to London on the following day, and hearing that the lord treaſurer Say was in the city, he gave immediate orders for his being apprehended, and cauſed him to be beheaded without any form of trial.

Thus did Cade continue for ſome days to enter the city in the morning, and retire at night, that he might not give offence to the citizens, with whom, for ſome time, he maintained a good underſtanding.

At length, however, the rebels having pillaged ſeveral of the citizens, and committed many violent

violent outrages, Cade one morning found the gate of the bridge ſhut and ſecured againſt him.

Hereupon he attempted to force a paſſage; upon which a battle enſued between the citizens and the rebels, which laſted till night put an end to the combat.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the lord chancellor, who had taken refuge in the Tower, being informed by their emiſſaries that the rebels were greatly diſpirited by this repulſe, and heartily tired of the rebellion; they immediately drew up an act of amneſty, confirmed by the ſanction of the great ſeal, which they cauſed to be publiſhed in Southwark before the next evening.

This expedient produced an effect as happy as it was ſudden; for the rebels, anxious to eſcape the puniſhment due to their crimes, deſerted in ſuch numbers, that, by break of day, Cade found himſelf almoſt alone, and was obliged to take ſhelter in the woods of Suſſex.

His flight was no ſooner known, than the government iſſued a proclamation, with a reward of a thouſand marks, to any perſon who ſhould take him, alive or dead; and it was not long before he was diſcovered in a garden, at Hothfield in Suſſex, by Alexander Eden, a Kentiſh gentleman, who endeavoured to apprehend him; but Cade fought till he was killed on the ſpot; and his body being brought in a cart to London, his head was cut off and fixed upon London-bridge, together with the heads of nine of his accomplices.

Thus happily ended this dangerous rebellion, chiefly through the bravery of the citizens of London, whoſe courageous reſiſtance of the inſurgents at London-bridge, paved the way for all the happy conſequences that followed.

In the year 1451, Godfrey Fielding, mayor of London, being greatly in favour with the king, his majeſty created him one of his privy-counſellors. We mention not this circumſtance as a matter of any great importance in itſelf, but to obviate a miſtake which has lately prevailed, that Mr. Harley, late Lord-mayor of London, was the firſt perſon in that rank of life that was ever honoured with a ſeat in the privy-council.

The cuſtom of the Lord-mayor elect being rowed in a barge to Weſtminſter, in order to qualify himſelf for his office, took its riſe in the year 1454, when John Norman, the newly choſen mayor, having built an elegant barge at his own expence, his example was imitated by the ſeveral city companies, who attended him in their reſpective barges, magnificently painted, and adorned with flags and ſtreamers.

The queen and her party continuing to influence all the king's actions, the affections of his ſubjects were at length ſo entirely alienated from him, that great numbers of them joined the duke of York, who with an army compoſed of Welſhmen and the diſſatisfied Engliſh, engaged the king's army at St. Alban's, and after an obſtinate battle, Henry was taken priſoner, ſent to London, and confined in the palace of the biſhop of that dioceſe.

The battle above-mentioned happened in the week before Whitſuntide, ſoon after which the parliament aſſembled, removed all the king's evil counſellors, and made choice of the duke of York to be protector of the kingdom.

At this period there were ſeveral extraordinary riots in this city, of which the two following were the moſt remarkable. A number of the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-Grand aſſembled, and having violently aſſaulted the citizens, ſeveral of whom they beat and wounded, they returned to their habitations within the ſanctuary of their church.

This affair being repreſented to the mayor and aldermen, they went to the monaſtery with proper attendants, forced open the door and ſeized the rioters, whom they committed to priſon.

Hereupon the dean of Weſtminſter complained to the king that the mayor and aldermen had been guilty of a breech of privilege; upon which they were ſummoned before the king and council, then at Egle in Hertfordſhire, who, after a long examination, diſmiſſed them, with an order to detain the rioters in cuſtody till his majeſty ſhould come to London, and enquire more particularly into the merits of the affair.

The particulars of the other riot are as follow. A young mercer of the city of London, having reſided ſome time in Italy, where, by the laws of the country, he was forbid to wear a dagger, being returned to England, accidentally met an Italian in Cheapſide, with a dagger by his ſide. This circumſtance ſo highly offended the mercer, that he ſnatched the dagger and broke the foreigner's head with it, affirming, that as himſelf had not been allowed to wear a weapon in Italy, neither ſhould the other in London.

The Italian applied to the Lord-mayor for redreſs, who ſummoned the mercer to appear before himſelf and the whole court of aldermen, and, upon full conviction of his guilt, ſentenced him to be impriſoned in Newgate: but as the proper officers were conveying him to the jail, a number of ſervants in the mercery buſineſs, ſtopped them near the end of Laurence-lane, Cheapſide, and reſcued the priſoner.

The populace, taking the advantage of the confuſion which this affair occaſioned, immediately aſſembled in great numbers, and plundered the houſes of the moſt eminent Italian merchants in the city; nor was the tumult appeaſed without bloodſhed; while the mercer who had occaſioned all the diſturbance, took ſanctuary in the abbey church of St. Peter, where he remained till the whole matter was adjuſted.

The report of theſe riots gave great uneaſineſs to the queen and her party, who apprehended that they might be ſet on foot by the adherents of the duke of York: whereupon her majeſty diſpatched the dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, with other noblemen, to aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen in the trial and puniſhment of the offenders.

A court was accordingly held at Guildhall, and they were proceeding to impannel the jury, when the mob aſſembled in greater numbers than ever, and threatened that if their fellow citizens, then in priſon on account of the late riots, were tried, they would take a ſevere revenge.

Theſe threats ſo intimidated the court, that they

they immediately broke up, and the queen's commiſſioners retired with the utmoſt precipitation: but the mayor, foreſeeing that if a ſtop was not put to the riotous proceedings of the populace, there would be an end of all civil government in the city, he ſummoned a court or common-council, to meet at Guildhall on the following day, and ſtrictly enjoined the warden of every fellowſhip to aſſemble his whole fellowſhip at the reſpective halls that very afternoon, and to charge every member of their community, to keep, in his own perſon, and endeavour to maintain the peace of the city: and that if they ſhould diſcover or ſuſpect any perſon inclined to attempt the forcible releaſe of ſuch perſons as were in priſon, the ſaid warden ſhould, by fair means, endeavour to perſuade the parties ſo diſpoſed to change their ſentiments, and in the mean time give their name or names privately to the mayor.

The conſequence of this proceeding was, that all tumults ſubſided, and the queen's commiſſioners returning to the city, the priſoners were brought to their trial, three of whom were condemned and hanged at Tyburn, and ſeveral others fined in conſiderable ſums of money.

It having been found by experience that the four grammar ſchools already founded were productive of great public good; five other ſchools were now opened, (under the auſpices of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of London) which were reſpectively ſituated within the church-yard of St. Paul; at the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand; at Bow-church in Cheapſide; at St. Dunſtan's in the eaſt; and at the hoſpital of St. Anthony.

Towards the cloſe of the year 1456 two whales, a ſword-fiſh, and a fiſh called *Mors Marina*, were taken in the river Thames near Erith; which the inhabitants of London, who were at that time amazingly ſuperſtitious, conſidered as the ſure prognoſticks of public calamity and misfortune.

A power having been granted to the curates of the churches of London, in the year 1453, to levy certain rates or offerings upon the laity, it had given riſe to many diſputes between the clergy and their pariſhioners: but in the year 1457, theſe diſputes were finally adjuſted, by the clergy agreeing to accept, and the laity to pay, the following compoſition.

The compoſition of all offering within the city of LONDON *and ſuburbs of the ſame.*

" Firſt, that every perſon, dweller and inhabitant in any houſe in London, or its ſuburbs, " who hireth and occupieth the ſame at 10*s* per " annum, ſhall offer to God, and to the church " in whoſe pariſh ſuch houſe ſtandeth, one farthing on each of the feaſt days, hereafter mentioned; viz. on every Sunday in the year, " Chriſtmas-day, circumciſion, epiphany, purification of our lady, aſcenſion of our Lord, " Corpus Chriſti, St. Matthew, St. Simon and " Jude, All-ſaints, St. Andrew, conception of " the bleſſed Virgin, St. Thomas the apoſtle, St. " Peter and Paul, St. James and St. Bartholomew, aſſumption and nativity of our lady, dedication day: to be kept for all the churches " in London from henceforward on the 3d of " October yearly; and alſo on the patron's day " of each church in London and its ſuburbs. " And if ſuch inhabited houſes be lett for 20*s*. " to pay two farthings or a halfpenny; if for " 30*s*. to pay three farthings: if for 40*s*. to pay " 1*d*. if for 50*s*. to pay 1*d*. one farthing. And " ſo every ſum, aſcending and deſcending by 10*s*. " into what ſum ſoever, ſhall always offer one " farthing, after the rate of 10*s*. at the foreſaid " feaſts.——And he, who rents houſes in divers " pariſhes within London and its ſuburbs, ſhall " pay or offer the ſame, for each houſe, to the " church in which pariſh it ſtands. Provided " that ſhould it happen two of the ſaid feaſts " fall on one day, the offering ſhall be only for " one day. That a houſe, rented at 6*s*. 8*d*. ſhall " offer only four times in the year, on the four " principal feaſts of the church, of which he is " a pariſhioner. And all above 6*s*. 8*d*. and under " 10*s*. to pay 1*d*. one farthing once a year. Pro- " vided always that if the ſaid dweller go before " the curate, and there declare, upon his faith " and truth, that he may not pay his ſaid money " according to the ordinance aforeſaid, be within " 10*s*. that the ſaid curate ſhall holden him, aught " or naught, and the dweller thereupon ſhall be " quit. Alſo if the rent of the houſe exceeds " 10*s*. and does not amount to 30*s*. and ſo to any " ſum being between 10*s*. and 10*s*. the inhabi- " tant ſhall pay to the curate five farthings for " every ſhilling of the ſaid ſum that ſhall be be- " tween ten and ten. Where a houſe is taken " together, and afterwards let out into apart- " ments for divers people, then the perſon who " took the whole houſe, and inhabiteth the prin- " cipal part thereof, ſhall pay an offering to his " pariſh church for the whole rent, if the ſaid " houſe be inhabited and occupied as dwelling- " places. But if the perſon, who rents the whole " houſe, does not dwell in any part thereof, and " lets it out again, then he that dwelleth in the " principal part ſhall offer all, and the reſt 4*d*. " by the year. Alſo every warehouſe, ſhop, " cellar, wharf, ſtable, crane, ground, garden, " or place, ſhall pay, for every pound, they be " let for, 6*d*. offering to the curate of the church, " in which they ſhall ſtand, without any other " offering; and 3*d*. for 10*s*. per ann. rent; and " more or leſs as they ſhall be let for more or leſs " than 10*s*. per ann. It was alſo provided, " that all apprentices and ſervants and hired men " within the ſaid city, not charged with ſuch rent " and houſes, which ſhall be houſholder at Eaſter, " or about Eaſter, ſhall four times in the year, " at the four principal feaſts offer to God and " to the church. Alſo as for perſonal tythes, " the pariſhioners are neither charged nor diſ- " charged; ſaving that hereafter no curate ſhall " vex, trouble, ſue, or deny ſacraments or ſer- " vice for non-payment of the ſame; but leave " them to the piety and conſcience of the pariſh- " ioners. Alſo all proceedings or ſuits, hitherto " carried on for tythes or offerings before this " day, ſhall ſtop and never be brought into con- " troverſy any more: but all ſuch things, done " before this day, ſhall be remitted and forgiven " by both parties."

It

It is proper to obſerve, that at this time, there were, within the city of London, and the ſuburbs thereof, one hundred and eighteen pariſh churches.

In the year 1458, the king and queen, the dukes of York, Exeter, and Somerſet, the earls of Warwick, Northumberland and Saliſbury, and the lords Egermond, and Clifford, having arrived in the city of London, and all of them being attended by great numbers of guards; (the loweſt number being four hundred) Godfrey Buloine, the Lord-mayor, began to be apprehenſive for the ſafety of the city; upon which he cauſed five thouſand citizens to mount guard, under his own command, and two thouſand every night, under the command of three aldermen; by which prudent meaſure the peace of the city was preſerved, till the departure of its illuſtrious, but unwelcome viſiors.

The meaſures of the court were at length ſo oppreſſive as not to be endured; when the earl of March, chiefly on the invitation of the Londoners, landed at Sandwich, in Kent, from Calais.

The king was no ſooner informed of the earl's arrival in England, than he commanded lord Scales to march with a large body of troops, to poſſeſs himſelf of the city of London; but the Lord-mayor refuſed to admit an army within the line of his juriſdiction; and told lord Scales, that he wanted no aſſiſtance, either in the government or defence of the city.

Hereupon that nobleman, who foreſaw the intention of the citizens to admit the earl of March, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Tower, and threatened to lay the city in aſhes, in caſe the rebels were admitted.

It appears, however, that theſe menaces had but little weight with the Londoners; for the earl of March no ſooner appeared before the gates of the city, than he was received with every poſſible demonſtration of joy.

The metropolis having thus declared for the earl, he immediately marched at the head of twenty-five thouſand men, in ſearch of the king, leaving the earl of Saliſbury, with the remainder of his army, to defend the city againſt lord Scales, who really did as he had threatened, firing guns upon the city in ſuch a manner, as to deſtroy many houſes and kill ſeveral people.

Hereupon the earl of Saliſbury blocked up the Tower on all ſides, and erected a battery on the oppoſite ſide of the Thames, which ſoon prevented Scales from firing on the city.

In a ſhort time after this the king's army was routed at Northampton, which being followed by many other advantages on the ſide of the earl of March, the latter was, at length, received into London with every poſſible teſtimony of joy; and in a convention of the nobility, clergy, gentry and citizens, held at Baynard's caſtle, king Henry was depoſed, and the earl of March unanimouſly choſen king by the name of Edward IV.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Edward the fourth proclaimed. Crowned. Grants a valuable charter to the citizens. Particulars of the ſecond charter of king Edward the fourth. Sentence of excommunication pronounced againſt the wearers of long-toed ſhoes. A jury puniſhed for perjury.

KING Henry was no ſooner depoſed, than Edward the fourth was proclaimed at the uſual places of making proclamation in the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

One of the firſt actions of this monarch evinced an arbitrary turn of mind, which does him no ſmall diſhonour. One Walker, a grocer, who lived at the ſign of the crown in Cheapſide, having, in a joke, ſaid that he would make his ſon heir to the crown, (meaning his own ſign) it came to the knowledge of the king, who ordered the unfortunate man to be beheaded in Smithfield; which was accordingly performed on the eighth day after the king's acceſſion to the throne.

On the twenty-ſeventh of June, 1460, being the day appointed for his majeſty's coronation, he rode from the Tower through the city in great ſtate to Weſtminſter, where the ceremony was performed.

This monarch, in the ſecond year of his reign, in grateful acknowledgment of repeated favours from the citizens of London, granted them a valuable charter, of which we have ſubjoined a faithful copy, that our fellow-citizens may be well inſtructed in their ancient, chartered, and invaluable privileges!

"Edward, by the grace of God, king of "England and France, and lord of Ireland, to "all archbiſhops, &c. greeting. Although as "we underſtand ſuch things altogether as ought "to be holden and determined by conſervators of "the peace, and juſtices aſſigned for hearing and "determining divers felonies, treſpaſſes, and "miſdemeanors, in all the counties of our realm "of England, by the king's authority, by virtue "of the ordinances and ſtatutes of our realm "aforeſaid, made for the good of the peace, and "rule of our people, have always, time out of "mind, been uſed and well affirmed, and yet be "in our city of London: nevertheleſs, to the end "that from henceforth one good, certain and "undoubted manner may be continually had in "our city, for the conſervation of the peace, and "governing our people of the ſame; and that "the ſame may always be, and remain a city of "peace and quietneſs: we will of our mere "motion, and by tenor of theſe preſents do "grant, for us, and as much as in us is, to the "mayor and commonalty of the city aforeſaid, "and to the citizens of the ſame, and to their ſuc-"ceſſors for ever, that they may have and hold "all and ſingular their liberties and free cuſtoms,

"as

" as whole and ſound as ever they had and held " them in all time of our progenitors. And fur- " ther we grant, for us and our heirs aforeſaid, " to the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and to their ſucceſſors, the liberties and autho- " rities, acquittals and franchiſes, under written ; " that is to ſay, that from henceforth the mayor " and recorder of the ſaid city who now be, and " their ſucceſſors, and the mayors and recorders " which for the time ſhall be, as well thoſe al- " dermen which before this time have been " mayors of the ſame city, as other aldermen " who ſhall hereafter ſuſtain the charge of mayor- " alty, and ſhall not be thereof diſmiſſed as long " as they ſhall there remain aldermen for ever ; " ſhall be conſervators of the preſent peace of " our city, and the peace of our ſucceſſors of the " ſaid city and liberties thereof as well by land " as by water. And to keep or cauſe to be kept, " all ordinances and ſtatutes, made and to be " made for the good of our peace, and for the " quietneſs, rule, and government of our peo- " ple, in all their articles, as well within the " city aforeſaid, as the liberty and ſuburbs of the " ſame, as well by land as by water, according " to all the force, form and effect of the ſame. " and to chaſtiſe and puniſh whom they ſhall " find offending, contrary to the form and effect " of the ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes, as accord- " ing to the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes " aforeſaid, ſhould be done. We will alſo and " grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors that the now " mayor and his ſucceſſors aforeſaid, and the re- " corder of the ſaid city which for the time ſhall " be : and ſuch aldermen as aforeſaid, or four of " the ſame, mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of " whom we will that ſuch mayor for the time " being, and his ſucceſſors, to be one, be ju- " ſtices, and have ſo aſſigned them juſtices for " us and our ſucceſſors for ever ; to enquire, " hear, and determine, as often and at ſuch times " as to them ſhall ſeem meet, of all manner of " felonies, treſpaſſes, foreſtalling and regratings, " extortions and other miſdemeanors within the " ſaid city, or the liberties or ſuburbs thereof, " as well by land as by water, by whomſoever, " or after what manner ſoever, done or commit- " ted, and which from henceforth ſhall happen " to be done : and alſo to hear and determine, " and execute all and ſingular other things which " ſhall pertain to our juſtices of peace within our " realm of England. So always, that the ſaid " mayor and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may " have and hold all and ſingular their antient " liberties and cuſtoms, whole, free, and ſound, " the premiſes in any thing notwithſtanding. " Given to our ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid for " the time being, and to their ſucceſſors, and to all " whatſoever citizens of the ſaid city, which " now be, and which hereafter for the time ſhall " be, by tenor of theſe preſents ; ſtreightly in " commandment, that they be attendant, coun " ſelling, anſwering and aiding the ſaid keepers " of the peace aforeſaid, the now mayor, re- " corder, and to their ſucceſſors, and to ſuch al- " dermen as aforeſaid, in all things they do, or " may pertain to the office of conſervator of the " peace, and of ſuch juſtices within the ſaid city, " and the liberties thereof, according to the form " aforeſaid, as often, and at ſuch times, as ſhall be " by them, or any of them, on our behalf, duly " required. Saving always to the mayor and com- " monalty, and the citizens of the ſame city, and " to their ſucceſſors, the cuſtoms, liberties and fran- " chiſes, which we will and ſtrictly command to " be inviolably obſerved in all things, as they " and their predeceſſors before the making of " theſe preſents obſerved the ſame. And becauſe " we underſtand, that by the moſt ancient cuſtom " of the ſaid city, it is there had, and in the cir- " cuits of the juſtices of our progenitors, ſome- " times kings of England, it is allowed to the " ſaid citizens, that the mayor and aldermen of " the ſaid city, for the time being, ought to re- " cord all their ancient cuſtoms by word of " mouth, as often and at ſuch time as any thing " ſhould be moved in act or queſtion before any " judges or juſtices touching their cuſtoms afore- " ſaid ; as in their claims in the laſt circuit of " juſtices holden at our Tower of London it is " more fully contained : We, conſidering the " ſame thing, being willing rather to enlarge " than diminiſh the cuſtom of the ſaid city, of " our ſpecial grace have granted, for us, our " heirs and ſucceſſors, unto the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, " that whenſoever any iſſue ſhall be taken on any " plea of, or upon the cuſtom of the city of " London, between any parties in pleading, (yea " though themſelves be parties) or if any thing " in plea, act, and queſtion, touching the ſaid " cuſtoms be moved, or happen before us or our " heirs to be holden, the juſtices of the common " bench, the treaſurer and barons of our exche- " quer, or of our heirs, or before the barons of " ſuch like exchequer, or any other the juſtices " of us, or our heirs, which ſhall exact or " require inquiſition, recognizance, certificate or " trial, the ſame mayor and aldermen of the ſaid " city for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, " ſhall record, teſtify, and declare, whether ſuch " be a cuſtom or not, by the recorder of the " ſame city for the time being, by word of " mouth ; and that there may be ſpeedy proceſs " by that record, certificate, and declaration, ſuch " cuſtom ſo alledged ſhall be allowed for a cuſ- " tom, or accounted not for a cuſtom, without " any jury therefore to be taken, or further pro- " ceſs thereupon to be made. And furthermore " we have granted to them, the mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, that though they and " their ſucceſſors, or the ſaid mayor and alder- " men, and their predeceſſors in time paſt, or " their ſucceſſors hereafter, have for ſome cauſe " perchance fully not uſed, or abuſed any of the " liberties, acquittals, grants, ordinances, arti- " cles, or free-cuſtoms, or other thing contained " in theſe our writings, or in other our writings, " or of our progenitors, ſometimes kings of Eng- " land, to the ſame mayor and commonalty grant- " ed : notwithſtanding we will not, that the ſame " mayor and commonalty, aldermen and citizens, " or their ſucceſſors, ſhall therefore incur the " forfeitures of any of the premiſes : but they " and their ſucceſſors may from henceforth fully

enjoy

" enjoy and uſe all and ſingular the liberties, " grants, acquittals, ordinances, articles, free- " cuſtoms, and other things whatſoever, ſo not " uſed or abuſed, in the charters aforeſaid con- " tained, and every of them, without impeach- " ment or let of us, or our heirs, juſtices, eſ- " cheators, ſheriffs, or other our bailiffs and " miniſters, or of any other whatſoever ally, ſta- " tutes or ordinances made, or judgments given; " or any other charters, or any the charters of our " predeceſſors whatſoever, in times paſt granted " to the contrary notwithſtanding. And we, be- " ing willing further to do the ſaid mayor and " commonalty a greater pleaſure; and alſo for " the bettering and common profit of our ſaid " city, will and grant to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and their ſucceſſors, that from hence- " forth all and ſingular merchants, as well deni- " zens as aliens, abiding within the ſaid city, " and the liberties and ſuburbs of the ſame, and " exerciſing merchandizing or occupations there, " by any means, by themſelves or others, though " they be not of the liberty of the ſame city, " ſhall be partakers, ſhall be taxed, and contri- " bute according to their faculties in ſubſidies, " tallages, grants, and other contributions what- " ſoever, by any means to be aſſeſſed, for the " need of us, or of our heirs, or of the ſaid city, " for the maintenance of the ſtate and profit of " the ſame with the citizens of the ſaid city: yet " notwithſtanding, that this our preſent grant be " not in prejudice or derogation of any grants by " us, or any of our progenitors, made or granted " to thoſe merchants of Almaine, which have an " houſe in the city of London, which is commonly " called the Guildhall of the Almains, or their " ſucceſſors. And further, becauſe it is well " known and manifeſt, that thoſe of the ſaid city " which are called elected, and taken to the de- " gree of aldermen, proper for the conditions and " merits requiring the ſame, have ſuſtained and " ſupported great charges, coſt, and pains, for the " time they make their abode and reſidence in the " ſame city, being vigilant for the common good, " rule, and government of the ſame, and for that " cauſe oftentimes do leave their poſſeſſions, and " places in the countries there; that therefore they " and every of them, may, without all fear of un " quietneſs or moleſtation, peaceably abide and " tarry in ſuch their houſes, places and poſſeſſions, " when they ſhall return thither for comfort and " recreation's-ſake. We have, of our ſpecial " grace, granted to the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and to their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, that all " and every of thoſe which be aldermen of the " ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors which for the time " ſhall be aldermen there, for the term of their " lives ſhall have this liberty; that is to ſay, " that as long as they ſhall continue aldermen " there, and ſhall bear the charge of aldermen " proper; and alſo thoſe which before had been " aldermen, and have alſo with their great coſts " and expences born the offices of mayoralty, " ſhall not be put in any aſſizes, juries, or attaints, " recognizances, or inquiſitions, out of the ſaid " city; and that they nor any of them ſhall be " tryer or tryers of the ſame, although they " touch us, or our heirs, or ſucceſſors, or other " whomſover.

" And that without that city neither they nor " any of them be made collectors or collector, " aſſeſſor, taxer, overſeer, or comptroller of the " tenths, fifteenths, taxes, tallages, ſubſidies, or " other charges, or impoſitions whatſoever, to us " our heirs, or ſucceſſors, hereafter to be granted " or given: and if they, or any of them, be " elected to any of the offices or charges afore- " ſaid, and that the ſaid mayor or aldermen do " deny, refuſe, or not do the offices or charges " aforeſaid, then they, or any of them, ſhall not " by any means incur any contempt, loſs, pain, " fine, impriſonment, or forfeiture, by occaſion " of their ſo refuſing or not doing; nor ſhall for " that cauſe forfeit any iſſues by any means: and " further, as we underſtand, lord Edward, ſome- " times king of England, the third, after the con- " queſt, our progenitor, with the aſſent of the pre- " lates, earls, barons, and commonalty of the realm " of England, aſſembled in parliament, holden at " Weſtminſter, in the firſt year of his reign, at the " petition of the then citizens of the ſaid city, " by his letters patents granted, for him and his " heirs, to the ſame citizens, the town of South- " wark, with the appurtenances, to have and to " hold to them and their ſucceſſors, citizens of the " ſame city, of the ſame our progenitors, and " their heirs for ever; paying unto him by the " year, at the exchequer of him and his heirs, at " the terms accuſtomed, the farm therefore due " and accuſtomed, as in the ſaid letters patents " more fully is contained. And now the mayor " and commonalty of the ſaid city, and their " predeceſſors, have and hold certain liberties and " franchiſes in the town aforeſaid by virtue of thoſe " letters patents; and do uſe the ſame as their " predeceſſors have had and held them, and have " uſed and enjoyed them; and they now fear that " divers doubts, opinions, varieties, ambiguities, " controverſies and diſſentions, may light, and " be likely to ſpring, grow, be imagined, holden, " and had in time to come, in and about the uſe " and exerciſe of ſuch liberties and franchiſes, " for want of more clear and full declaration and " expreſſing of the ſame; for that divers diverſly " interpret, judge, and underſtand: we therefore, " to the end to take away from henceforth and " utterly aboliſh all and all manner of cauſes, " occaſions, and matters, whereupon ſuch opi- " nions, ambiguities, varieties, controverſies, and " diſſentions may ſpring, be holden, and moved " in this behalf, have, of our ſpecial grace, and " from our meer motion, granted to the ſaid " mayor and commonalty of the ſaid city which " now be, and their ſucceſſors, mayor and com- " monalty and citizens of that city, which for the " time being ſhall be for ever, the town of South- " wark, with the appurtenances, with all chat- " tels, called waif * and eſtray †; and alſo treaſure " found

* Goods dropt by a thief being cloſely purſued or overloaded.

† Cattle loſt, both which being found in any lordſhip, and not owned by any man, which being cried, according to law, in three markets adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is then the lord's of the ſoil where found.

" found in the town aforeſaid, and all manner of " handy-work, goods and chattels of traitors, " felons defamed, and denying the law of our " land, whereſoever or before whomſoever juſtice " ſhall be done upon them; and alſo goods diſ- " claimed, found, or being within the town afore- " ſaid; and alſo all manner of eſcheats and for- " feitures which may there pertain unto us, as " fully and wholly as we ſhould have them if the " ſame town were in our hands. And that it ſhall " be lawful to the ſame mayor and commonalty, " and to their ſucceſſors, by their deputy and " miniſters of the ſame town, to put themſelves " in poſſeſſion of and in all the handy-works and " chattels of all manner of traitors, felons, fugi- " tives, outlaws, condemned, convicted, and of " felons defamed, and denying the laws of our " land; and alſo of and in all goods diſclaimed, " found, and being within the ſaid town; and " alſo of and in all the eſcheats and forfeitures to " us and to our heirs there pertaining. And that " the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or their " deputy, or miniſters, may have, in the town " aforeſaid, aſſay * and aſſize of bread, wine, " beer, and ale, and all other victuals and things " whatſoever ſaleable in the ſaid town: and alſo " all and whatſoever doth and may appertain to " the office of clerk of the market, of our houſe, " or of our heirs, together with the correction " and puniſhment of all perſons there ſelling wine, " bread, beer, ale, and other victuals; and of all " other inhabiting and exerciſing any arts what- " ſoever, and with all manner of forfeitures, fines, " and amerciaments, to be forfeited; and all other " which there do, and in any time to come may, " pertain to us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors: and that " they ſhall have, in the ſaid town, the execution " of all manner of writs, commandments, pre- " cepts, extracts, and warrants, with the return " of the ſame, by ſuch their miniſters or deputy " whom they ſhall thereunto uſe; ſo always that " the clerk of the market of our houſe, or of the " houſe of our heirs, or the ſheriff or eſcheator " of the county of Surry, which now is, or here- " after ſhall be, do not by any means intermeddle, " enter, or do any execution. We have alſo " granted to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, " and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that " they ſhall and may have yearly, one fair in the " town aforeſaid for three days, that is to ſay, " the 7th, 8th and 9th days of September, to be " holden, together with a court of pye-powder,† " and with all the liberties to ſuch fairs appertain- " ing: and that they may have and hold there " at their ſaid courts, before their ſaid miniſters " or deputy, the ſaid three days, from day to " day, hour to hour, and from time to time, all " occaſions, plaints, and pleas of a court of pye- " powder, together with all ſummons, attach- " ments, arreſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions and " commodities, and other rights whatſoever, to " the ſame court of pye-powder any way pertain- " ing, without any impediment, let or hindrance " of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or other our " officers and miniſters whatſoever. And alſo that " they may there have a view of frankpledge,‡ " and whatſoever thereto pertaineth, together " with all ſummons, attachments, arreſts, iſſues, " amerciaments, fines, redemptions, profits, com- " modities, and other things whatſoever, which " there may or ought therefore to pertain to us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors. And furthermore, the " aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors, may by themſelves, or by " their miniſter or deputy in the ſaid town ap- " pointed, take and arreſt all manner of felons, " thieves, and other malefactors, found within " the ſaid town, and may lead them to our gaol " of Newgate, ſafely to be kept until they ſhall " be by proceſs of law delivered. And further, " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " and their ſucceſſors, may for ever have, in the " town aforeſaid, all manner of liberties, privi- " leges, franchiſes, acquittals, cuſtoms, and rights, " which we ſhould or might there have if the ſaid " town were and remained in our hands, without " any thing to be by any means given or paid to " us, or our heirs, beſide only 10l. for the " ancient form therefore due; and without im- " peachment, let, moleſtation, or diſturbance, " of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, juſtices, eſcheat- " ors, ſheriffs, officers, or miniſters, of ours, " or of our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever; the " rights, liberties, and franchiſes, of right belong- " ing to the moſt reverend father and lord in " Chriſt Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, and " of other perſons there always ſaved; although " expreſs mention be not here made of the true " yearly value of the premiſes, or of any other " gifts or grants to the mayor and aldermen, " ſheriffs and citizens, or their ſucceſſors, or any " of them, made according to the form of the " ſtatute thereof had, made and provided, or any " other ſtatute, ordinance, act, thing, cauſe, or " matter whatſoever notwithſtanding. Theſe be- " ing witneſs; the reverend father Thomas arch- " biſhop of Canterbury; William archbiſhop of " York; George of Exon, chancellor; and Wil- " liam biſhop of Ely; and our dear brother " George of Clarence, and Richard of Glouceſ- " ter, dukes; and others. Given by our hand " at Weſtminſter, the ninth day of November, " in the ſecond year of our reign."

By the above recited charter, not only all the ancient rights and privileges of the city are confirmed; but it is likewiſe granted that the mayor, recorder, and the aldermen paſt the chair, ſhall be perpetual juſtices of the peace, and likewiſe juſtices of oyer and terminer, for the trying of all malefactors within their own juriſdiction; that the Lord-mayor and aldermen may, by the mouth of their recorder, declare, whether, when a plea is brought into any of the ſuperior courts, the controverted point be a cuſtom of the city or

* Tryal, proof.

† Held in fairs for enrolling contracts, and redreſſing diſorders there committed.

‡ Or ſurety for freemen of fourteen years and upwards, except clerks and knights; for all ſuch freemen were to find ſecurity towards the king and his ſubjects, or elſe were to be ſent to priſon.

not;

not: that the mayor and aldermen be for ever exempt from ſerving in all foreign aſſizes, juries, or attaints, and likewiſe from the offices of aſſeſſor, collector of taxes, overſeer or comptroller of all public duties without the juriſdiction of the city,

By this charter likewiſe, the grant of the borough of Southwark is confirmed; and the citizens are entitled to the goods and chattles of traitors, felons, &c. with the privilege of holding a fair annually in the ſaid borough, at the fee-farm rent of ten pounds.

In the year 1463, king Edward granted the citizens of London a ſecond charter, by which the tronage, weighing, meaſuring, laying up, placing, and houſing of wool, which uſed to be brought to the ſtaple at Weſtminſter, was ordered to be in Leadenhall, and in no other place within three miles of the city: and all fees, profits, and emoluments, ariſing from the ſaid laying-up, placing and houſing, were granted to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, for ever.

In the year 1465, a moſt abſurd cuſtom prevailed, of wearing ſhoes with toes of an enormous length; for the preventing of which proclamation was made, that, for the future, the beaks or toes of ſhoes and boots ſhould not exceed two inches in length, on the penalty of the wearer being excommunicated, and paying a fine of twenty ſhillings for each offence, to be equally divided between the king, the chamber of London, and the company of Cordwainers.

In the year 1468, we have a remarkable inſtance on record, of ſeveral of the London jury, who, having taken bribes to favour a priſoner who was to be tried before them, were apprehended and brought to their trials, before the Lord-mayor, for wilful and corrupt perjury; and being convicted on full evidence, they were ſentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill, with paper mitres on their heads, where they were expoſed to the deriſion of the public, and then carried back in the ſame manner to Newgate.

CHAPTER XXV.

Stocks erected in every ward in the city. The number of ſheriffs officers aſcertained. Diſorderly women puniſhed. The Steel-yard granted to the Anſeatic merchants. The choice of mayor and ſheriffs veſted in the livery. The city walls repaired. Abſtract of the third and fourth charters of Edward IV. *A great peſtilence in London. A perſon fined for marrying an orphan without licence of the city. Four perſons hanged and burnt for ſacrilege. The city lends the king* 5000 *marks, towards the ſupport of his army. The Lord-mayor, aldermen and citizens entertained at a grand hunting match by the king. Proceedings of the duke of Glouceſter on the death of king Edward* IV. *The king's reception into London. Lord Haſtings beheaded. Subſtance of the duke of Glouceſter's ſpeech to the mayor and aldermen at the Tower. The Lord-mayor made a privy counſellor. Dr. Shaw preaches at St. Paul's croſs. Duke of Buckingham's remarkable ſpeech at Guildhall. Duke of Glouceſter requeſted to accept the crown. His artful anſwer and final compliance.*

IN the year 1472 there was only one pair of ſtocks in the whole city, at the place called ſtocks-market, where the Lord-mayor's manſion-houſe now ſtands; but Sir William Hampton, who was mayor in the year above-mentioned, iſſued his orders for erecting ſtocks in every ward, for the more effectual puniſhment of vagabonds.

In the following year it was ordained, that each of the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex ſhould have ſixteen ſerjeants, under whom ſhould be the like number of yeomen; together with ſix clerks, namely, a ſecondary, a clerk of the papers, and four inferior clerks; beſides thoſe of the under ſheriff's.

In the year laſt abovementioned the ſtreets of this city were extremely infeſted with diſorderly women; to remedy which nuiſance the Lord-mayor inflicted corporal puniſhment on the moſt notorious, and ordered them to be led through the principal ſtreets, and expoſed to the contempt of the public.

In the year 1475 the company of anſeatic merchants of London obtained a confirmation of a large houſe, or hall, then called Guyhallda Teutonicorum, (but at preſent known by the name of the Steel-yard,) to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, on the condition of paying ſeventy pounds per annum, to the mayor and citizens of London, and ſome trifling rents to the owners of certain tenements adjoining to the ſaid hall.

By an act of common-council which paſſed in this year, the election of the mayor and ſheriffs, which had hitherto been in the whole body of the citizens, was veſted in the maſters, wardens, and liverymen of the ſeveral companies of the city; and this mode of election has continued to the preſent day.

In the year 1476, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council came to a reſolution, that the walls of the city ſhould be repaired with bricks made of earth, dug, tempered, and burnt in Moorfields; and that the expence of theſe repairs ſhould be defrayed by the pariſhioners of the ſeveral pariſhes, each of whom ſhould pay ſixpence every Sunday, at church, toward the ſame.

It appears, however, that the ſums of money thus levied, did not diſcharge the whole expence of

of the repairs; for the ſeveral companies of drapers, ſkinners, and goldſmiths, repaired different parts of the wall at their private charges.

In the year 1479, the king granted a third charter to the city, in which he gave the citizens permiſſion to purchaſe lands in Mortmain, to the value of two hundred marks per annum: and for this charter his majeſty received a compliment of nineteen hundred and twenty-three pounds, nine ſhillings and eight-pence.

On the twentieth of June 1479, the very day on which this charter was granted, the citizens purchaſed a fourth charter of the king, on the conſideration of abating ſeven thouſand pounds, being part of a debt of twelve thouſand, nine hundred, and twenty-three pounds, nine ſhillings and eight pence, then due from the king to the city, as appeared in the receipt of the exchequer.

By this fourth charter "the offices or occupations of packing all manner of woollen cloaths, "ſheep-ſkins, calves-ſkins, veſſels of amber, and "all other merchandize whatſoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barrelled, or any wiſe to "be incloſed;" and alſo "the office of portage "of all wools, ſheep-ſkins, tynn bails, and other "merchandize whatſoever; likewiſe the office of "guager within the ſaid city; the office of wine "drawers, to provide for the carriage of wines "brought to the port of the ſaid city, and laid on "land, and elſewhere to be carried;" together with "the office of coroner within the ſaid city "and ſuburbs thereof," were reſpectively granted to the mayor and commonalty of London, and their ſucceſſors.

In the ſame year that theſe charters were granted, a moſt dreadful peſtilence raged in this city, which beginning about the end of September in the preceding year, continued for near fourteen months; in which time an incredible number of the citizens fell ſacrifices to its devouring rage.

One Robert Deynys, having, in the year 1480, married an orphan in the city, without licence of the magiſtrates, was adjudged, by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to pay a fine of twenty pounds for the ſaid offence.

In the ſame year a remarkable puniſhment was inflicted on four perſons, who, having been tried for robbing of churches, and convicted, were ſentenced to be hanged on Tower-hill, and their bodies burnt to aſhes, together with the gibbet on which they were hanged; which ſentence was accordingly carried into execution.

The Scots having invaded England in the year 1481, the citizens of London, at the requeſt of the king, advanced five thouſand marks, towards the ſupport of an army with which his majeſty marched againſt the invaders.

At this period the citizens of London were in ſuch favour with the king, that his majeſty treated the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and others, with a grand hunting match on Waltham foreſt, in which ſeveral deer were killed, and the entertainment was concluded with a ſumptuous and ſplendid feaſt, which the king cauſed to be provided in a beautiful arbour erected on the occaſion.

On the death of Edward the fourth, his eldeſt ſon Edward ought to have ſucceeded to the throne: but Richard, duke of Glouceſter, brother to the deceaſed king, ſeized the perſon of the young prince at Stoney-Stratford, as he was on his journey from Ludlow to London.

The citizens of London no ſooner heard of this extraordinary proceeding, than great numbers of them joined the nobility, who had already taken up arms, by way of defending themſelves, till they could learn the motives of the duke of Glouceſter's conduct in ſeizing their young ſovereign.

The duke of Glouceſter, unwilling to incenſe the Londoners, ſent lord Haſtings into the city, to aſſure them that his intentions were perfectly upright; that the king was in no danger, and that the earl Rivers, lord Grey, and others, who were apprehended with his majeſty, were arreſted for conſpiring againſt the dukes of Glouceſter and Buckingham, as would ſoon appear by a legal courſe of juſtice.

Lord Haſtings farther repreſented to the citizens, the danger they would plunge themſelves into if they did not lay down their arms, and return to their reſpective habitations, without preſuming to enquire into the conduct of their ſuperiors.

His lordſhip concluded with aſſuring them, that the duke of Glouceſter and other lords were conducting the young king to London, in order to celebrated his coronation.

This ſpeech produced the deſired effect; for the citizens, yielding an implicit belief to it, immediately retired to their reſpective habitations.

On the fourth of May following, the mayor, aldermen, and five hundred of the principal citizens of London, richly dreſſed in purple gowns, and mounted on fine horſes, met king Edward V. at Hornſey Park, and conducted him to the city, where he was received with every demonſtration of joy and affection, and lodged in the palace of the biſhop of London.

During this cavalcade the duke of Glouceſter acted the moſt hypocritical part imaginable; frequently calling out to the citizens "behold your "king and ſovereign" and even carried his hypocriſy ſo far, as to do homage to the king, and perſuade the nobility to follow his example.

This behaviour ſo entirely erazed from the minds of the citizens all ill impreſſions they had conceived of Glouceſter, that they unanimouſly joined with the nobility, in appointing him to be protector of the kingdom during the minority of the king.

The perfidious duke was no ſooner veſted with this authority, than he prevailed on the queen, who had taken ſanctuary at Weſtminſter, to deliver her younger ſon, the duke of York, alſo to his care.

Having thus poſſeſſed himſelf of the perſons of the two royal youths, he lodged them both in the Tower of London, and took up his own reſidence in Croſbie's place, near Biſhopſgate, now called Croſby-ſquare.

It appears that the duke was, at all events, determined to aſcend the throne: but dreading the influence of lord Haſtings, who was one of the king's moſt zealous adherents, he cauſed him to be ſeized, and dragged to the platform near the chapel

chapel within the Tower, where he was beheaded without any legal form of trial.

Richard was not without apprehenſions that ſome diſagreable conſequences might reſult from the news of this murder being propagated in the city; whereupon himſelf, and the duke of Bucking ham his accomplice, clad themſelves in ſuits of ruſty armour, and inſtantly ſent for the mayor and aldermen: and on their arrival, Glouceſter addreſſed them to the following purpoſe:

" That the lord Haſtings had conſpired with " ſeveral perſons, and contrived ſuddenly to kill " him and the duke of Buckingham, that day, " in council: that he could not yet gueſs the " cauſe of the treaſon, and had not certain know- " ledge thereof before ten o'clock of the ſame " day; which had forced them to put on ſuch " filthy armour, as being next at hand, for " their own defence; and induced the lords of " the council to order him to be immediately " executed, to prevent inſurrections and at- " tempts of his lordſhips accomplices to reſcue " him from juſtice; and to preſerve the peace of " the nation.

" This, (continued Glouceſter,) is the naked " truth: and we have ſent for you to inform you " of it, that you may, as you ſee cauſe, ſatisfy " the people of the juſtice of lord Haſtings's " ſufferings: and though we are in no wiſe oblig- " ed to do it, yet, out of a deſire to pleaſe them, " we thus condeſcend to do it; and we require " you thus to report it."

The city magiſtrates appeared to approve of the duke's conduct, and teſtified an inclination to obey his commands: but their expreſſions to their fellow citizens, on their return from the Tower, did not exhibit all that ſatisfaction with the duke's behaviour, which he hoped and expected.

Glouceſter ſoon perceived that his ſtratagem had not produced the deſired effect; whereupon he ſent a herald at arms into the city, who, at all the uſual places made a proclamation to the effect following.

" That the lord Haſtings, with divers other " wicked conſpirators, had traiterouſly contrived " the ſame day to have ſlain the protector and " duke of Buckingham ſitting in council, with a " purpoſe and deſign to take upon him the go- " vernment of the king and kingdom, and rule " all things at his pleaſure, hoping that, when " they were dead, they ſhould meet no oppoſition " in their deſigns: and in how miſerable a con- " dition this nation had been, if God had left " them in his hands, appeared from the former " actions of the ſaid lord, who, being ſo ill a " man, could not make a good governor; for " he it was, that by his ill advice enticed the " king's father to many things much redounding " to his diſhonour, and the univerſal damage and " detriment of the realm, leading him into de- " bauchery by his exemplary wickedneſs, and pro- " curing lewd and ungracious perſons to gratify " his luſts, and particularly Shores wife, who was " one of his ſecret council in this treaſon; by " which lewd living the ſaid king not only ſhort- " ened his days, but alſo was forced to oppreſs " and tax his people, that he might have ſufficient " to gratify his expences; and ſince the death of " the ſaid king, he hath lived in a continual in- " continency with the ſaid Shore's wife, and lay " nightly with her, and particularly the very " night before his death; ſo that it was no mar- " vel, if his ungracious life brought him to as " unhappy a death, which he was put to by the " ſpecial command of the king's highneſs, and " of his honourable and faithful council, both " for his own demerits, being ſo openly taken in " his intended treaſon; and alſo, leſt any delay " of his execution might have encouraged other " miſchievous perſons, who were engaged in the " conſpiracy with him to make an inſurrection for " his deliverance, which being wiſely foreſeen, " and as effectually prevented, was the only " means under God's providence to preſerve the " whole realm in peace and quietneſs."

As this ſecond attempt to impoſe on the citizens met with no better ſucceſs than the former, it became neceſſary for Glouceſter, in purſuit of his ambitious plan, to have recourſe to other means to engage the Londoners in his favour; for, without their aſſiſtance, he apprehended it would be impoſſible to aſcend the throne.

Hereupon the duke made Sir Edmund Shaw, Lord-mayor of London, a privy-counſellor; by which means he gained the intereſt of Dr. Shaw, an eloquent and popular preacher, and brother to the Lord-mayor; who undertook to preach a ſermon on the following Sunday, at St. Paul's croſs, in ſupport of the protector's right to the crown.

The doctor's text, taken from the Wiſdom of Solomon, was, " baſtard ſlips ſhall take no deep " root;" and in the courſe of his ſermon he alledged, that the late king having promiſed marriage to the lady Elizabeth Lucy, and had a child by her, ſhe was his wife in the ſight of God; and of conſequence, that the children he had by his queen were a ſpurious and baſtard iſſue; ſo that no happineſs could be expected to this kingdom, under the reign of Edward V.

He then proceeded to accuſe the mother of Edward IV. of adultery; ſo that neither the late king nor the duke of Clarence, brother to Glouceſter nor their deſcendants had any juſt title to the crown.

This artful preacher then raiſed his voice, and ſaid, " but my lord protector, that noble prince, " the pattern of all virtue and heroic actions, " carries in his air, in his mein, and in his ſoul, " the perfect image of his illuſtrious father the " great duke of York!"

This unmeaning heap of abuſe and panegyric, both equally undeſerved, not producing the effect which had been expected from it, orders were ſent to the Lord-mayor, to ſummons the aldermen and citizens to meet at Guildhall, where the duke of Buckingham with ſeveral of the nobility, attended; and the duke, aſcending the huſtings, addreſſed himſelf to the citizens in the following artful ſpeech.

" Gentlemen, out of the zeal and ſincere af-

" fection we have for your perſons and intereſts, " we are come to acquaint you with a matter of " high importance, equally pleaſing to God and " profitable to the commonwealth, and to none " more than to you the citizens of this famous " and honourable city: for the very thing which " we believe you have a long time wanted and " wiſhed for; what you would have purchaſed at " a great rate, and gone far to fetch, we are " come hither to bring you, without any labour " trouble, coſt, or peril to you. And what can " this be but your own ſafety, the peace of your " wives and daughters, the ſecurity of your goods " and eſtates, which were all in danger until now? " who of you could call what he had his own? " there were ſo many ſnares laid to deceive you; " ſo many fines and forfeitures, taxes and impo- " ſitions, of which there was no end, and often " no neceſſity: or, if there was, it was occaſioned " by riots, and unreaſonable waſte, rather than " a juſt and lawful charge for defence or honour " of the ſtate: your beſt citizens were plundered, " and their wealth ſquandered by profuſe favour- " ites: fifteenths and the uſual ſubſidies would " not do; but, under the plauſible name of bene- " volence, your goods were taken from you by " the commiſſioners againſt your will; as if by " that name was underſtood, that every man " ſhould pay, not what he pleaſed, but what the " king would have him, who never was mo- " derate in his demands, always exorbitant, turn- " ing forfeitures into fines, fines into ranſoms, " ſmall offences into miſpriſon of treaſon, and " miſpriſon into treaſon itſelf. We need not give " you examples of it: Burdet's caſe will never be " forgot, who, for a word ſpoken in haſte, was " cruelly beheaded. Did not judge Markham re- " ſign his office, rather than join with his bre- " thren in paſſing that illegal ſentence on that " honeſt man? were you not all witneſſes of the " barbarous treatment one of your own body, " the worſhipful alderman Cook, met with? and " yourſelves know too well how many inſtances " of this kind I might name among you.

" King Edward gaining the crown by conqueſt, " all that were any ways related to thoſe that were " his enemies lay under the charge of treaſon. " Thus half of the kingdom became at once trai- " tors; for half of the kingdom were either " friends to king Henry, or relations or friends " to ſome that were ſo. Though open war with " invaders is terrible and deſtructive to a nation, " yet civil diſſentions are much more fatal, and " to be dreaded; with which his reign was more " diſturbed than the reigns of all his prececeſ- " ſors. But he is dead and gone; and God for- " give his ſoul! It coſt the people more blood " and treaſure to get the crown for this prince " than it had done to conquer France twice. " Half of the nobility of the kingdom loſt their " lives or eſtates in the quarrel; and, when the " diſpute was over, the peace that followed was " not much ſafer than the war: every rich and " landed man was in danger; for whom could he " truſt that diſtruſted his own brother? whom " ſpare, that killed his own brother? or who " could perfectly love him, whom his own brother " could not love? we ſhall, in honour to the " memory of one that was our ſovereign, forbear " to mention, who were the perſons, on which " he was ſo laviſh of his favours: only it is well " known that thoſe that deſerved them moſt had " the leaſt of them. Was not Shore's wife his " chief miniſter? was there not more court made " to her than all the lords of England, except " thoſe that were the ſtrumpet's favourites? who, " poor woman! was herſelf chaſte, and of good " reputation, till he deluded her to his luſt, and " tempted her from her huſband, an honeſt ſub- " ſtantial young man, whom you all know. In- " deed, I am aſhamed to ſay it, the king's appe- " tite in that point was inſatiable and intolerable. " No woman could eſcape him: young or old, " rich or poor, wife or virgin, all fell victims to " his luſt: by which means the moſt honourable " houſes were defiled, and the moſt honourable " families were corrupted.

" You of this renowned city ſuffered moſt: " you, who deſerved moſt from him, for your " readineſs to ſerve the houſe of York with your " lives and fortunes; which tho' he ill requited, " there is of that houſe, who, by God's grace, " ſhall reward you better. I ſhall not enlarge " on this ſubject: you have heard it from one, " whom ye will hearken to more, as you ought " to do: for I am not ſo vain as to think what " I can ſay will have ſo great authority with you " as the words of a preacher; a man ſo wiſe and " ſo pious, that he could not utter a thing, in " the pulpit eſpecially, which he did not firmly " believe it was his duty to declare. You re- " member, I doubt not, how he ſet forth, laſt " Sunday, the right of the moſt excellent Richard " duke of Glouceſter to the crown of this realm: " for, as he proved to you, the children of king " Edward IV. were never lawfully begotton, the " king leaving his lawful wife, the lady Lucy, " to contract an illegal marriage with the queen. " My noble lord the protector's reverence to the " dutcheſs his mother will not permit me to ſay " any thing further concerning what the worthy " doctor alledged of her familiarity with others " beſides her own huſband, for fear of offending " the duke of Glouceſter her own ſon: though, " for theſe cauſes, the crown of England is de- " volved to the moſt excellent prince the lord " protector, as the only lawful begotten ſon " of the right noble duke of York. This, and " the conſideration of his many high qualities, " has prevailed with the lords and commons of " England, of the northern counties eſpecially, " who have declared they will not have a baſtard " reign over them, to petition that high and " mighty prince to take on him the ſovereign " power, for the good of the realm, to which he " has ſo rightful and lawful a title. We have " reaſon to fear he will not grant our requeſt; " being a prince whoſe wiſdom foreſees the labour, " both of body and mind, that attends the ſu- " preme dignity; which is not a place for a child, " as that wiſe man obſerved, who ſaid, *Væ regno* " *cujus rex puer eſt*, i. e. *Woe to the realm whoſe* " *king is a child.* Wherefore we have reaſon to " bleſs God that the prince, whoſe right is to " reign over us, is of ſo ripe age, ſo great wiſdom " and experience, who, though he is unwilling to " take the government upon himſelf, yet the peti-

" tion

" tion of the lords and gentlemen will meet with " the more favourable acceptance, if you the wor- " ſhipful citizens of the metropolis of the king- " dom will join with us in our requeſt; which, for " your welfare, we doubt not but you will. How- " ever, I heartily entreat you to do it for the " common good of the people of England, whom " yuo will oblige by chuſing them ſo good a king, " and his majeſty by ſhewing early your ready diſ- " poſitions to his election; in which, my moſt dear " friends, I require you, in the name of myſelf " and theſe lords, to ſhew us plainly your minds " and intentions."

The citizens were ſtruck with ſuch horror and amazement at this ſpeech, that they remained entirely ſilent, as totally unable to expreſs their abhorrence at the injuſtice and abſurdity of the propoſal.

Hereupon Buckingham addreſſed himſelf to the mayor, enquiring the cauſe of their profound ſilence; to which the mayor anſwered, that, perhaps the citizens did not underſtand his grace: on which the duke repeated the ſubſtance of what he had ſaid, and enforced it with all the powers of his oratory.

But this ſecond effort making no deeper impreſſion on their minds than the firſt, the recorder was directed to addreſs the aſſembly on the ſame ſubject: which he at length undertook, though with great reluctance; repeating only the ſubſtance of what the duke had ſaid, without adding a ſingle word in favour of the protector.

Upon this Buckingham, having obſerved to the mayor that the people were amazingly obſtinate, once more addreſſed the citizens, in the following words.

" Dear friends, we came to acquaint you " with a thing which we needed not have " done, had it not been for the affection we " bear you. The lords and commons could " have determined the matter without you, " but would gladly have you join with us, " which is for your honour and profit, though " you do not ſee it, or conſider it: We re- " quire you therefore to give your anſwer one " way or another, whether you are willing, as " the lords are, to have the moſt excellent prince " the lord protector to be your king, or not?"

This ſhort addreſs produced almoſt a general murmur through the aſſembly; but a few ſervants of the protector and the duke of Buckingham, having aſſembled a number of apprentices and other rabble, they crouded into the hall, threw up their hats in the air, and cried out, " King " Richard! King Richard!"

Buckingham inſtantly ſeized this opportunity of making his acknowledgements; and, as if this teſtimony of approbation had been general, addreſſed the aſſembly as follows.

" 'Tis a goodly and joyful cry, to hear every " man with one voice agree to it, and nobody " ſay no. Since therefore, dear friends, we ſee " you are all, as one man, inclined to have this " noble prince to be your king, we ſhall report " the matter ſo effectually to him, that we doubt " not it will be much for your advantage. We " require you to attend us to-morrow, with our " joint petition to his Grace, as has been already " agreed on between us."

Buckingham and the reſt of the noblemen now retired, leaving the citizens in the utmoſt dejection of mind; who, not daring to expreſs in public their diſapprobation of this day's tranſactions, retired to their reſpective habitations, to vent their griefs in private.

However, the Lord-mayor, Sir Edmund Shaw, prevailed on the aldermen, and ſeveral of the common-council, to attend him, on the following day, at Baynard's caſtle, where the duke of Glouceſter then reſided; and there they found the duke of Buckingham, and ſeveral of the nobility.

A new farce was now acted. The duke of Buckingham ſent in a meſſenger to acquaint the protector, that a great number of the nobility and citizens deſired an audience, on an affair of the utmoſt importance.

Glouceſter appeared to be averſe to their admittance; upon which Buckingham hinted to the mayor and citizens, that the protector was totally ignorant of their deſign, nor knew any of what had paſſed at Guildhall.

It was now determined to ſend in another meſſenger, who, in the moſt earneſt and humble manner entreated the protector to grant the deſired audience, with which, with great apparent diffidence, he at length complied.

The company being introduced, the duke of Buckingham, in the name of himſelf and the company, apologized for the intruſion, in the moſt humble manner, and after enumerating the grievances of the people, begged the protector to aſſume the reins of government, as the only method to ſecure the public welfare.

Richard, with a degree of hypocriſy that would be aſtoniſhing in any other character than his own, anſwered, " That, though he knew the things " he alledged to be true, yet he loved king Ed- " ward and his children above any crown what- " ſoever; and therefore could not grant their " requeſt: however he pardoned their petition, " and thanked them for their love; but deſired " them to be obedient to the prince under whom " himſelf and they lived at that time; and whom " he would adviſe to the beſt of his capacity, as " he had already done, to the ſatisfaction of all " parties."

The duke of Buckingham affecting to receive this anſwer with the utmoſt diſſatisfaction, aſked the protector pardon for what he had farther to offer, but declared, " That they were all agreed " not to have any of king Edward's line to reign " over them; that they were gone too far to go " back; for which reaſon, if his grace would be " pleaſed to take the crown upon him, they hum- " bly beſeeched him to do it; or, if he would " give them a reſolute anſwer to the contrary, " which they ſhould be loth to hear, they muſt " and would look out ſome other perſon that " would accept of their propoſal."

Thus

Thus urged, the artful duke, as in obedience to the general wiſh of the people, complied with their demands in the following terms:

" Since we perceive that the whole realm is " bent upon it, not to have king Edward's chil- " dren to govern over them, of which we are " ſorry; and knowing that the crown can belong " to no man ſo juſtly as to ourſelf, the right heir, " lawfully begotten of the body of our moſt dear " father Richard, late duke of York; to which title " is now joined your election, the nobles and " commons of this realm, which we, of all titles " poſſible, take for the moſt effectual; we are " content, and agree favourably to receive your " petition and requeſt, and, according to the " ſame, take upon us the royal eſtate, prehemi- " nence, and kingdoms of the two noble realms " of England and France; the one, from this " day forward, by us and our heirs, to rule, " govern and defend; the other, by God's grace " and your good help, to get again, ſubdue, and " eſtabliſh for ever in due obedience to this realm " of England; and we aſk of God to live no " longer than we intend to procure its advance- " ment."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The young princes murdered in the Tower. Coronation of Richard III. *Copy of the citizens claim of the office of chief butler. The earl of Richmond invades England. King Richard ſlain at the battle of Boſworth. King Henry* VII. *enters into London. The ſweating ſickneſs. The croſs in Cheapſide finiſhed. A mercenary act of common council. Henry and his queen enter into London, after the defeat of Simnel the impoſtor. Penalty on killing beaſts in London. The Flemiſh merchants baniſhed the city. Their conſpiracy and puniſhment. The king entertains the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens. Laws to puniſh perjury in jurors. The artillery-ground formed from a part of Bunhill-fields. Remarkable plenty of corn. Twenty thouſand perſons deſtroyed by the plague, to avoid which, the king and queen retire to Calais. Kitchens firſt built at Guildhall. The aldermen, for the firſt time attend the mayor to the water-ſide on horſeback.*

RICHARD duke of Glouceſter having thus uſurped the throne, prevailed on Sir James Tyrrell to murder the young king, and his brother, the duke of York, by ſmothering them between two beds, in the Tower of London.

On the ſixth day of July, 1483, Richard, accompanied by his queen, rode through the city in great ſtate, to Weſtminſter, where they were crowned in a very ſolemn manner: but it appears that this monarch had but little confidence in the affections of his new ſubjects; for he previouſly ſent for five thouſand men, from the north of England, to protect him againſt any accident that might happen at the coronation.

Previous to the coronation of Richard III. the citizens of London claimed the office of chief butler, in the following terms; from whence it ſeems probable that the citizens of Wincheſter had renewed their claim to that office, which they had made at the commencement of ſeveral preceding reigns.

To the Right High and Mighty Prince the Duke of Norfolk, *Seneſchal of* England.

" Shewen unto your good and gracious lord- " ſhip, the mair and citezeins of the citee of " London, that where, after the liberty and commendable cuſtomes of the ſaid citee, of time " that no man's mind is to the contrary, uſed, " enjoyed, and accuſtomed, the mair of the " ſame citee for the time being, by reaſon of the " office of mairalty of the ſaid citee, in his own " perſon, oweth of right and duty to ſerve the " kyng our ſouvereigne lord in the day of his " ful noble coronation, in ſuch place as it ſhall " pleaſe his highneſs to take his ſpices, and " the ſame cup, with the kevering belonging " thereunto, and a layer [ewer] of gold, the " ſaid mair to have, and with him to bear away " at the time of his departing, for his fee and " reward.

" And alſo that divers other citezeins, that " by the ſaid mair and citee ſhal thereto be " named and choſen, owen of right by the ſame " cuſtom, at the ſame day to ſerve in the office " of butlerſhip, in helping of the chief butler of " England, to the lords and eſtates that ſhall " be at the ſaid coronation, as well at the table " in the hall at meat, as after meat in the " chamber.

" Beſeeching your ſaid lordſhip, that Edmund " Shaa, now mair, and other citezeins of the " citee aforeſaid, to the ſaid office and ſer- " vice now choſen, whoſe names, in a ſce- " dule hereunto annexed, be ſpecified, may be " admitted to do the ſame ſervice, as their " predeceſſors mairs and citezeins of the ſaid " citee, in caſe ſemblable, have uſed in days " paſt.

" Alſo the ſaid mair and citezeins praying, " that they may ſit, in the day of the ſaid " coronation, at the table next the cupboard, " of the left ſide of the hall, lykes as of late " tyme it hath been uſed and accuſtomed; " and

" and that the ſaid mair may have and enjoy " the ſaid fee and reward, according to the " dutie."

In the year 1485, the earl of Richmond, who had been invited from his exile to invade England, in order to dethrone Richard, marched with his army from Wales towards London; upon which Richard gave immediate orders for the repair of the Tower of London, and immediately marched to meet his opponent.

The armies came to an engagement at Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, and, after a furious battle of near two hours, Richard was ſlain, and his crown, which he had worn during the fight, being found among the ſpoils of the field, was placed on the head of the earl of Richmond, who was ſaluted as king by the whole army.

Richmond, who was now acknowledged king by the name of Henry VII. immediately ſet out for London, which he entered on the twenty-ſeventh of Auguſt amidſt the ſhouts and acclamations of the people, who conſidered him as their deliverer from the moſt cruel of tyrants, that perhaps ever diſgraced the annals of any kingdom.

The new king, attended by the Lord-mayor and aldermen in ſcarlet robes, and a great number of citizens in violet colour'd gowns, proceeded directly to St. Paul's church, where he offered up the ſtandard he had taken in battle, and when divine ſervice was ended, he repaired to the palace of the biſhop of London; where, in a few days he aſſembled a council of all the nobility and gentry then in London, and ſolemnly renewed the oath he had formerly taken to marry the princeſs Elizabeth.

A moſt dreadful, and hitherto unheard of diſtemper broke out this year, in the city of London, and ſome other parts of the kingdom. It was a kind of malignant fever, called the ſweating ſickneſs, and carried off thoſe who were attacked with it in twenty-four hours; but thoſe who ſurvived that time generally recovered.

In the year 1486, the croſs at the weſt end of Cheapſide, (then called the Weſtcheap) was compleated and moſt curiouſly embelliſhed at the expence of a number of the citizens, among whom John Fiſher, a mercer, contributed no leſs than ſix hundred marks.

In the following year the court of common-council paſſed an act, whereby the citizens were enjoined, on the penalty of one hundred pounds, " not to carry any goods or merchandize to any " fair or market within the kingdom, for the term " of ſeven years."

This act was ſo unreaſonable in itſelf, and gave ſuch offence to the legiſlature, that it was repealed by an act of parliament paſſed in the following year, which empowered the citizens to carry on their commerce as uſual, to the ſeveral parts of the kingdom: and a penalty of forty pounds was laid on any perſon who ſhould preſume to moleſt any of the citizens in their ſaid trade.

In the year abovementioned, Lambert Simnel, * the famous impoſtor, who perſonated the ear of Warwick, having been defeated at Stoke, near Newark, the king and queen returned towards London; and on their arrival at Hornſey-park, were met by the mayor, aldermen, and principal citizens, mounted on fine horſes, and richly dreſſed in an elegant uniform.

In this manner they entered the city, the ſtreets of which were covered with new gravel on the occaſion; and paſſing through the ſeveral livery companies, dreſſed in their formalities, their majeſties went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where Te Deum was ſolemnly ſung, on occaſion of the late victory.

About this period the inhabitants of St. Gregory and St. Faith, having made complaint of the horrid ſtench ariſing from the blood and ordure running through the ſaid pariſhes from St. Nicholas's ſhambles; (now Newgate-market;) together with the noxious vapours ariſing from the ſcalding of ſwine; the parliament, to remedy ſuch grievances for the future; paſſed an act, in which it was ordained that " no butcher ſhould " preſume to kill any beaſt within the walls of " London, upon the penalty of one ſhilling for " every ox and cow ſo killed, and eight-pence for " every beaſt."

The king having, from ſome political cauſe, conceived an inſuperable averſion to the Flemiſh nation, baniſhed all the merchants of that country from the city of London, and prohibited all intercourſe with that people.

The anſeatic merchants, taking advantage of this circumſtance, imported large quantities of merchandize from Flanders, and the Engliſh merchant adventurers became great ſufferers by being deprived of the principal part of their commerce with the Flemiſh merchants.

Theſe circumſtances ſo highly incenſed the Flemings, that they entered into a conſpiracy againſt the anſeatic merchants; and being joined by the populace, broke open and plundered their hall, ſituated where the Steel-yard now ſtands, near Thames-ſtreet.

However, a great number of armed citizens coming acroſs the Thames to the aſſiſtance of the merchants, ſeveral of the conſpirators were taken, and committed to the Tower; and after a long impriſonment ſome were hanged, and others diſcharged.

On twelfth day, in the year 1494, the king entertained the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and others of the principal citizens, at Weſtminſter; where, after dinner, Ralph Auſtrey, the mayor, was dubbed knight; and in the evening ſeveral kinds of divertiſement were exhibited in the great hall, which was hung with tapeſtry and ſtaged on each ſide.

The morning following the king, queen, and divers of the nobility, being ſeated at a ſtone table, the king and queen's meſſes, conſiſting of ſixty diſhes each, were ſerved up by ſixty knights and eſquires; the mayor was alſo ſerved with twenty-four diſhes, and plenty of the choiceſt

* For the particular's concerning this extraordinary perſon, ſee CLARENDON's *Hiſtory of England*, vol 1. page 461.

wines, and the citizens were ſo well pleaſed with their entertainment, that they did not get to London till the break of the next day.

Notwithſtanding the care which formerly had been taken to prevent improper perſons from being impannelled on juries, it was found neceſſary in the eleventh year of Henry's reign to enact as follows:

" That, for the future, no perſon or perſons " be impannelled, or ſworn into any jury or in- " queſt in any of the city courts, unleſs he be " worth forty marks; and if the cauſe to be tried " amount to that ſum, then no perſon to be ad- " mitted a juror worth leſs than 100 marks: and " that every perſon, ſo qualified, refuſing to ſerve " as a juryman, for the firſt default to forfeit 1s. " the ſecond 2s. and every one after, to double " the ſum. That when upon trial it ſhall be " found, that a petty jury have brought in an " unjuſt verdict, then every member of the ſame " to forfeit 20l. or more, according to the diſ- " cretion of the court of Lord-mayor and al- " derman, and to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment, " or leſs, at the diſcretion of the ſaid mayor, " and aldermen, without bail or main prize, and " for ever after to be rendered incapable of ſerv- " ing in any jury. And further, if upon en- " quiry, it ſhould be found, that any juror has " taken money as a bribe, or other reward, or " promiſe of reward, to favour either plaintiff or " defendant in the cauſe to be tried by him, that " then, and in every ſuch caſe, the perſon ſo of- " fending to forfeit and pay to the party by him " thus injured, ten times the value of ſuch ſum " or reward by him taken, and alſo to ſuffer im- " priſonment, as already mentioned; and beſides, " to be diſabled for ever from ſerving in that " capacity: and that every perſon or perſons " guilty of bribing any juror, ſhall likewiſe for- " feit ten times the value given, and ſuffer im- " priſonment as aforeſaid."

A parcel of grounds, conſiſting of gardens, orchards, &c. ſituate on the north ſide of Chiſwell Street, and called by the name of Bunhill-fields, was in the year 1498, converted into a ſpacious field, for the uſe of the London archers, which is now known by the name of the Artillery Ground.

In the year 1502, the city entertainments which till that time had been given at Grocer's-hall, were ordered by the Lord-mayor to be, in future, held at Guildhall, to which end kitchens were built at the latter place, by a ſubſcription of the ſeveral companies, where ſeveral of the aldermen and principal citizens were entertained with an elegant feaſt.

It was in this year, too, that the aldermen firſt accompanied the mayor to the water-ſide when he took barge for Weſtminſter.

The marriage of the princeſs margaret, by proxy to James IV. of Scotland was publiſhed on the twenty-fifth of January at St. Paul's-croſs, on which account the citizens made bonfires, illuminated their houſes, and gave every poſſible teſtimony of the high ſatisfaction with which they received the news.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The chapel of Henry VII. *in Weſtminſter Abbey founded. A particular account of the Monuments and other curioſities in that noble pile of Antiquity.*

IN the year 1502, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a tavern, both which were ſituated at the eaſt-end of Weſtminſter-abbey, were taken down, by the order of Henry VII. and on the ground where they ſtood was erected the chapel, which is known by the name of Henry VIIth's chapel to this day.

In this place, as the moſt proper for its introduction, we ſhall give a clear and accurate account of every intereſting particular relative to, and every curioſity in the abbey church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, of which the chapel of Henry VII. now forms a part.

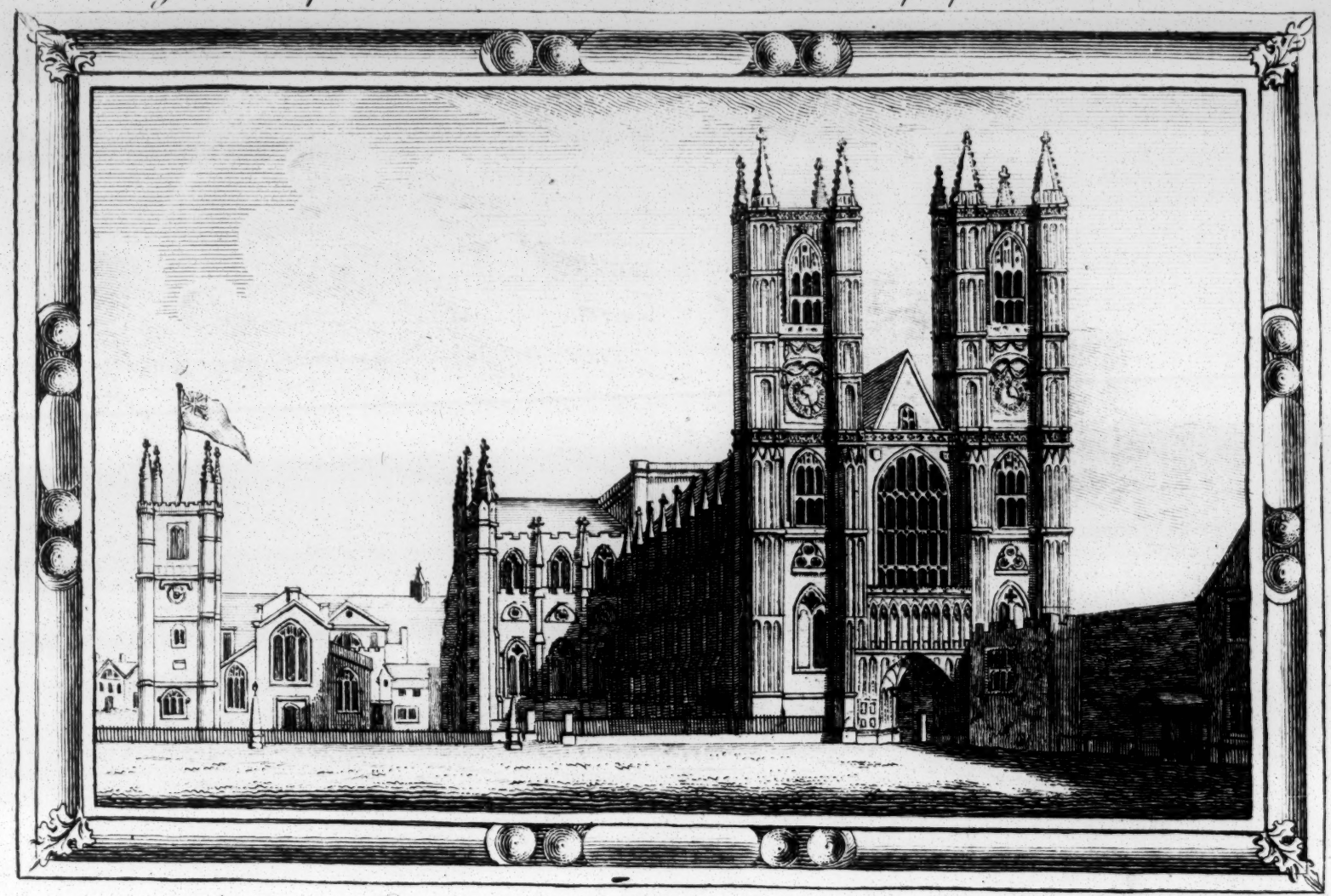
There are ſo many miraculous ſtories related of the foundation of this abbey, in the legends of monkiſh writers, that by this enlightened age the bare recital would hardly be excuſed: all that can with truth be ſaid, amounts only to this, that Sebert, king of the Eaſt-ſaxons, who died in 616, being by Auſtin's preaching, and his uncle Ethelbert's example, converted to chriſtianity, threw down the temple of Apollo, weſt of London, and there moſt devoutly erected a church, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Peter, prince of the apoſtles, and appointed Melitus, then biſhop of London, to conſecrate it accordingly. Ranulphus, indeed, does not particularly mention Sebert, but has theſe remarkable words, " that ſome one, at the inſtigation of Ethelbert, " built a church to the honour of St. Peter in " the weſt part of the city of London, in a place " called Thorney, which ſignifies an iſland of " thorns, but is now called Weſtminſter."

Fleet, a monkiſh writer, ſpeaks of the city of London, as worſhipping Diana, and the ſuburbs of Thorney, as offering incenſe to Apollo; ſo that it ſeems clear almoſt to demonſtration, that this church had the ruins of a Pagan temple, for its foundation.

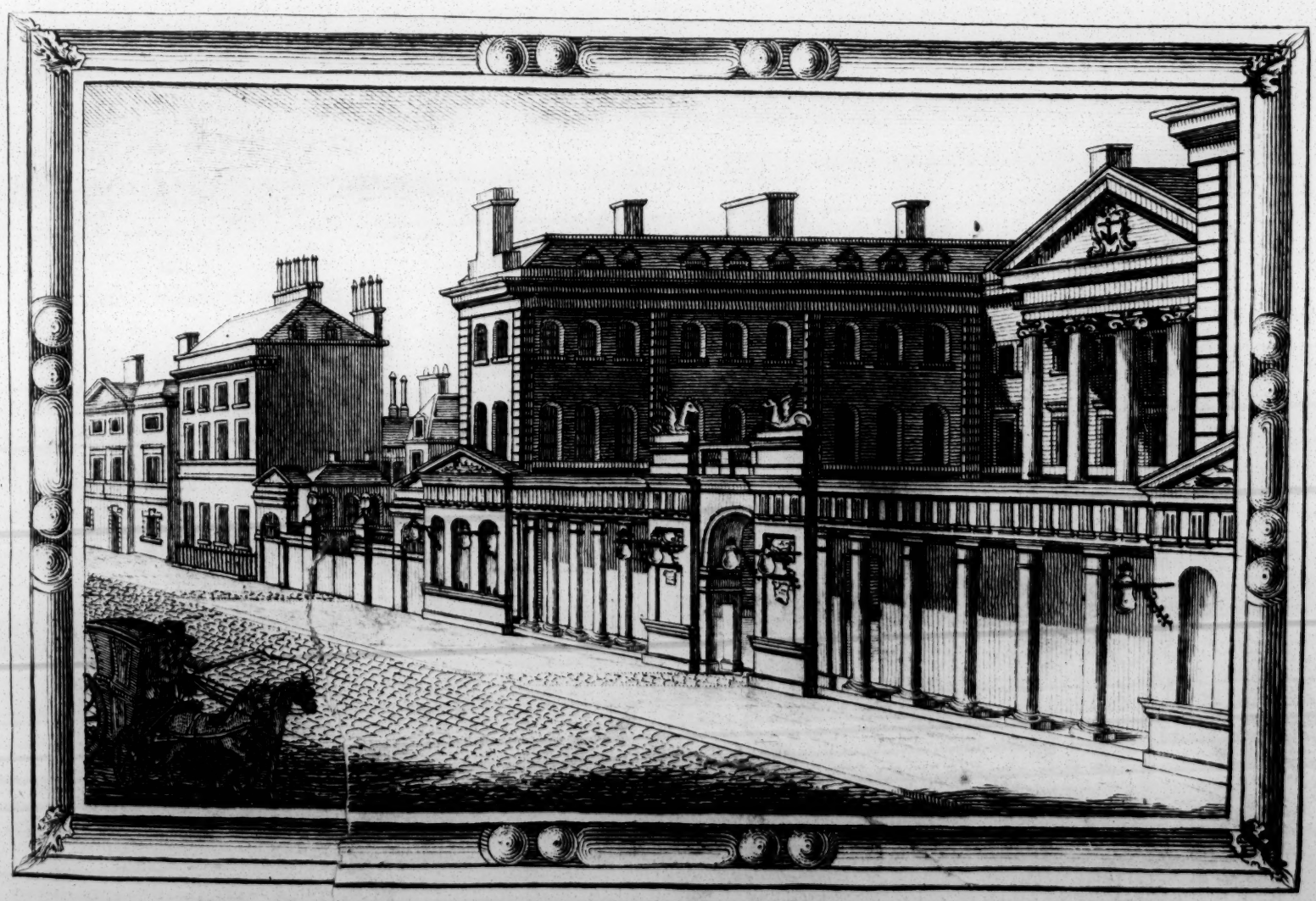
We are not ignorant that Sir Chriſtopher Wren, whoſe opinion is by no means to be contemned, rejects as fabulous the notion of a temple to Apollo in Thorney iſland; and the rather, becauſe it is ſaid to be deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Antoninus Pius, in order to make way for a chriſ-

tian

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

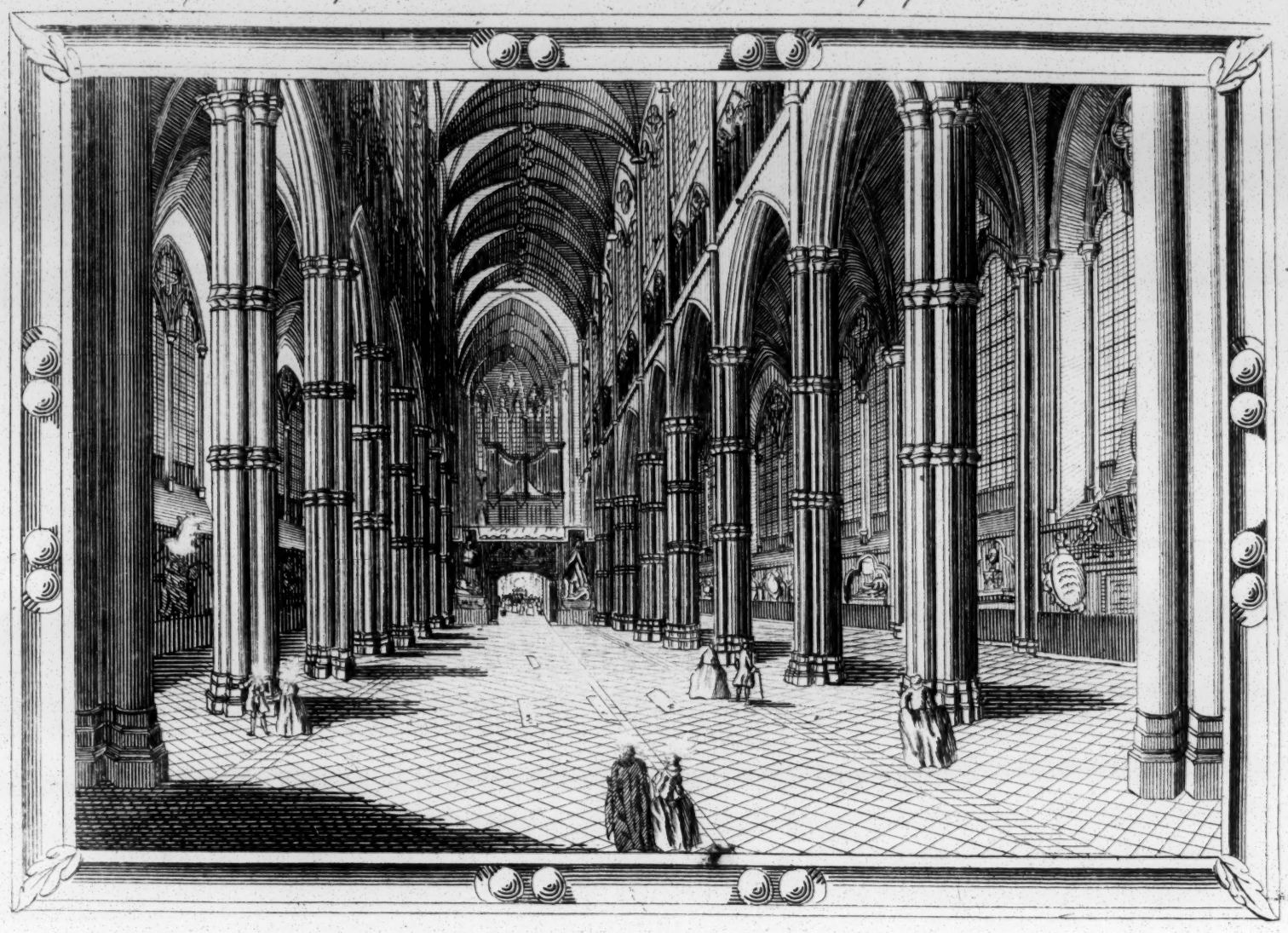


The Abbey Church of S^T PETER *Westminster.*



The ADMIRALTY OFFICE

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW *of the* INSIDE *of* WESTMINSTER ABBY

VIEW *of the* INSIDE *of* ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

tian church to be erected by king Lucius upon its ruins. Sir Chriſtopher to ſtrengthen his opinion, declares, that when he was employed to ſurvey Weſtminſter-abbey, though he examined both the walls and ornaments about it with the niceſt care, yet he could neither diſcover the leaſt fragment of cornice or capital, to indicate the handy work of a Roman builder, which he thinks he muſt undoubtedly have done, had the fact been true, as earthquakes break few ſtones, though they overturn edifices.

For the ſame and other reaſons mentioned in their place, he diſbelieves the founding of St. Paul's upon the ruins of a temple of Diana; yet till his time both theſe facts were credited by the moſt learned antiquarians our nation ever produced, and reported by them upon the fulleſt evidence the nature of the ſubject would admit; evidence, we think, that added to one circumſtance, which they have omitted, carries conviction along with it; namely, that the Pagans muſt certainly have had temples in both theſe cities, and that the above places, and no other, being marked by tradition for the ſcites of them, no diſcoveries have yet been made during a courſe of 1700 years, in any other places, of the remains of any ſuch edifices.

The dedication of this ancient abbey is a matter as uncertain as the foundation of it; the church hiſtorians will have it miraculous, and none but St. Peter himſelf, though dead 500 years before, muſt be admitted to that honour.

The king, as has been hinted, had ordered Mellitus to perform the ceremony, but St. Peter, as the legend ſays, was beforehand with him; for over-night he called upon Edricus, a fiſherman, and deſired to be ferry'd over to Thorney, which happened to be then flooded round by the heavy rains that had lately fallen: the fiſherman obeyed, and the apoſtle (having conſecrated the church amidſt a grand chorus of heavenly muſic, and a glorious appearance of burning lights, of which Edricus was both an ear and an eye-witneſs) on his return diſcovered himſelf, and bid the fiſherman tell Mellitus what he had heard and ſeen; giving, at the ſame time, to Edricus, a ſpecimen of his divine miſſion, by a miraculous draught of ſalmon, of which kind of fiſh when in ſeaſon, the apoſtle aſſured him, none of his occupation ſhould ever want, provided they honeſtly made an offering of the tenth fiſh to the uſe of the newly conſecrated church; which cuſtom we find continued for more than 400 years after.

We ſhould hardly have ventured to inſert this ſtory, but that it is in part confirmed, or at leaſt believed, by two royal charters; the firſt, of king Edgar, who ſpeaking of it ſays, "this church "was dedicated by no leſs than St. Peter, the "prince of apoſtles, to his own honour;" the other is of Edward the Confeſſor, which is ſtill more full, affirming it to be "dedicated by St. "Peter himſelf with the attendance of angels, by "the impreſſion of the holy croſs, and the anoint-"ment of the holy chriſm."

As we have, in a great meaſure, ſettled the æra of the foundation and dedication of this church, it remains only for us to trace by what ſteps it gradually roſe to the grandeur in which it appears at preſent; for at firſt, only that part of it was built which forms the eaſt-angle.

The next who enlarged and repaired the church of Sebert's foundation, was Offa, the great king of Mercia; for Sebert's ſons relapſing into paganiſm, it had been long neglected, and was in a very ruinated ſtate.

When it was almoſt ruined by the incurſions of the Danes, Edgar was the firſt who revived its dying luſtre, by two charters in its favour; which were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by Edward the Confeſſor, the old church was pulled down, and a moſt magnificent one for that age erected in the room of it, in the form of a croſs, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. When he had ſo done, he then granted a charter of his own, wherein he recites the account of St. Peter's conſecration, as has been ſaid; its deſtruction by the Danes, the grants and privileges of his predeceſſors, ſuch as Sac and Soc, and Sol, Thol and Theam, Intoll and Uttoll, and Infrangenthet, Githrich, Hamſoken, Murage, and Fenſtall; and adds his own. This laſt charter was cloſed with ſolemn imprecations on ſuch as ſhould infringe it, and was ſigned by the king, queen, two archbiſhops, ten biſhops, and many of the abbots and nobility, at a convention called by his majeſty's order, for that purpoſe.

The next prince who laid his hands to this great work, was Henry III. who built a chapel to the bleſſed Virgin, then called the new work at Weſtminſter, the firſt ſtone whereof he laid himſelf on the Saturday before his coronation, in the year 1220, being the fifth of his reign; but about twenty-five years after, finding the walls and ſteeple of the church decayed, he pulled them down likewiſe, with a deſign to enlarge and make the whole more regular, but did not live to accompliſh his deſign, which was not compleated till twenty-three years after the death of this monarch.

Sir Chriſtopher Wren, ſays, that this king's intention certainly was to make up only the croſs to the weſtward, for thus far it is built in a different manner from the reſt more weſtward, as the pillars and ſpandrils of the arches ſhew. The work muſt therefore, in all probability, have been carried on afterwards, during the reigns of the three ſucceeding kings, by the monks and abbots, which, though it proceeded but ſlowly, was yet more ſkilfully executed than the former part. Indeed, during the tumultuous and bloody wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, little could be expected to be done in works of genius, but upon the advancement of the Lancaſtrian line to the peaceable poſſeſſion of the throne, Henry the ſeventh reſumed the work very early, as appears by the key-ſtones of the vaulting of the very firſt bay of building that is extended beyond the old plan, being marked with the roſe of Lancaſter.

About the year 1502, this prince began that ſtately and magnificent ſtructure which is now generally called by his name, by firſt pulling down the chapel of Henry III. already-mentioned, and a houſe adjoining, called the White-roſe tavern; and then, marking out the foundation, on the 24th of January, 1507, he laid the firſt ſtone;

ſtone: this chapel he dedicated, like the former, to the bleſſed Virgin, and deſigning it for a burial-place for him and his poſterity, in his will he expreſsly enjoins, that none but the blood royal ſhould be permitted to lie therein; and, for the health of his ſoul, he procured a bull from pope Leo, for uniting to this abbey the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and the manor of Tykill in Yorkſhire, to maintain a chauntry of three monks, who ſhould be prieſts, and two lay brothers; which we the rather mention, as it is but little known how the inhabitants of St. Martin's-le-Grand came firſt to be connected with thoſe of Weſtminſter. The prieſts were to ſay daily maſs for his ſoul, and the ſouls of his wife and children, for which ſervice, beſides their uſual ſalary, they were to be allowed 100 ſhillings a year. Before his death, over and above this, he is ſaid to have delivered into the hands of the Abbot of Weſtminſter 5000l. for maſſes and alms, whereof 10,000 maſſes were to be ſaid for him at 6d. each; and between his death and burial, 200l. to be given in alms.

No very material alterations have been made in the outward ſtructure of this church, ſince Henry's death till of late years; when, as it was the admiration and grief of all who beheld it, it became the object of parliamentary concern, to reſcue it from that ruin into which it was falling apace, by a thorough reparation at the national expence; and though the ravage that was made within it by Henry VIII. and the havock without and within it, during the unhappy civil commomotions that defaced the ancient beauty of all religious houſes in this kingdom, can never be recovered; yet it has lately, by the labour and ſkill of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and thoſe that ſucceeded him, been decorated with ſome new ornaments, and by the addition of two ſtately towers, which are thought to exceed in point of workmanſhip any part of the ancient building, is now rendered more compleat than ever.

When the old abbey was examined in order to its being repaired, Sir Chriſtopher Wren found great defects both in the materials and in the workmanſhip. The ſtone, which was of the Ryegate kind, very eaſy to work, but ſubject to take in water, was decayed four inches deep; the roof was oak, mixed with Normandy cheſnut, badly wrought, and not properly ſecured from ſtretching, by which the walls were damaged, and ſtill rendered worſe by the water in the gutters being ill carried off. The four inner pillars of the croſs he found to be ſwayed inward conſiderably, the arches of the ſecond order cracked, the great weſt window feeble, and the gable end of the roof over it only weather boards painted. But what was worſt of all, a bold and ignorant architect having formerly undertaken to build the Monks a cloiſter, without knowing the principles upon which he ought to have proceeded, had joined the new work to the old in ſuch a manner, that, by the ſettling of the former, the wall above the windows of the latter was forced out ten inches, and the ribbs broken, ſo that it was amazing it had not quite fallen. This, however, Sir Chriſtopher cauſed to be amended inſtantly, and made ſtronger and more ſecure than ever the firſt builders had left it; the ragged Aſhlar he likewiſe cut away, and inveſted the building, ſo far as he lived to finiſh it, with a better ſort of ſtone from Burford in Oxfordſhire, which has ſince been continued by his ſucceſſors, and now near finiſhed; the timber of the roof of the nave, and of the croſs, was likewiſe ſubſtantially repaired under his direction. The four innermoſt pillars he reſtored to their perpendicular, and left a plan for erecting a tower and a ſpire that would ſerve rather to have ſtrengthened than to have over-loaded them. In Short, this great architect prepared and left behind him perfect draughts and models of all the additional ornaments that he thought neceſſary to complete this ſtately building; ſome of which, particularly the two lofty towers to the weſt, have been ſince erected in a maſterly manner; but the lofty ſpire, which he ſeems to have had moſt at heart, has been either thought not practicable or not neceſſary.

Having thus given an account of the foundation and gradual increaſe of this ancient ſtructure, we ſhall now proceed to a more particular deſcription of it, as well as of what curioſities are ſtill remaining.

A particular DESCRIPTION *of the* BUILDING.

THere is not perhaps a more venerable fragment of antiquity in the whole world than this noble fabric, which has lately been new coated as already hinted, on the outſide, except that part of it called Henry VIIth's chapel, which is indeed a ſeparate building, and will no doubt be repaired by a particular order, when the reparations of the ancient abbey are compleated. It muſt be owned, that by the two ſtately towers at the weſt end, lately added, and the great pains that have been taken in the coating, to preſerve the ancient Gothic grandeur, this church, as to its diſtant proſpect, has all the majeſty of its former ſtate; yet the beautiful carving and curious ſculpture that once adorned it, and upon a nearer view uſed to charm the beholder, is now irretrieveably loſt; the buttreſſes, once beautifully capped with Turrets, made into plain pyramidical forms, and topped with free-ſtone; and the ſtatues of our ancient kinds that formerly ſtood in nitches near the tops of theſe buttreſſes and attracked admiration, are for the moſt part removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VIIth's chapel, where they are buried from the public eye for ever. Next the towers on the north ſide, ſome of theſe ſtatues are ſtill ſtanding; and indeed it is on this ſide that you are to take your outward view of the abbey, the other ſide being ſo encumbered with buildings, that even the exact ſituation cannot be diſtinguiſhed. The form of the church is that of a crucifix, in which you are to conſider Henry VIIth's chapel as no part. The ſouth-ſide anſwered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which you will be able to form a true judgment of the whole. The cloiſters on the ſouth-ſide were added for the conveniency of the monks, and the contiguous buildings were erected a conſiderable time after.

In viewing the outſide of this building your attention

tention will be principally engaged by the magnificent portico, leading into the north-croſs, which by ſome has been ſtiled the beautiful or Solomon's gate. It ſeems to have been founded by Richard II. his arms carved in ſtone being formerly over the door. This portico is of the gothic order, and is extremely beautiful; and over it is a moſt magnificent window of modern deſign, * but admirably well executed. On the ſouth-ſide may be ſeen a window ſet up in 1705, which is likewiſe very maſterly. Beſides theſe there is nothing in the outward appearance to dwell upon except the loftineſs of the roof, to exceed in which particular ſeems to have been the emulation of ancient architects; that of Weſtminſter-hall is indeed very high, but that of the abbey is a great deal more lofty.

In order to take the moſt advantageous view of the inſide, you muſt go in at the weſt door, between the towers; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itſelf at once to your eye, the pillars dividing the nave from the ſide iſles, being ſo curiouſly formed as not to obſtruct the ſide openings; nor is your ſight terminated to the eaſt, but by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry VIIth's chapel, which antiently (when the altar was low, and the glorioufly adorned ſhrine of Edward the confeſſor was included in the proſpect,) muſt have afforded one of the grandeſt ſights that ever was beheld.

The imagination is forcibly ſtruck by the awful ſolemnity of the place, cauſed by the loftineſs of the roof, and the happy diſpoſition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars which ſupports the whole building.

It may not be improper to obſerve, that the open ſpace between the rows of pillars is called the nave of the church; the incloſed ſpace, the choir; the ſpace between the pillars and the walls, the iſles; and the enlarged ſpaces to the north and ſouth, the north croſs and ſouth croſs.

Theſe pillars terminate toward the eaſt by a ſweep, thereby encloſing the chapel of Edward the confeſſor in a kind of ſemi-circle, and excluding all the other chapels belonging to the abbey, of which there are no leſs than ten in number, beyond the avenue or walk, by which they are ſurrounded. And it is worth your obſervation, that as far as to the gates of the choir the pillars are filleted with braſs, but all beyond with free ſtone; from which circumſtance ſome take occaſion to determine the bounds of the different enlargements of this church at different times, but we think, with much uncertainty. Anſwerable to the middle range of pillars are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they riſe ſpring into ſemi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their oppoſites, thereby throwing the roof into a variety of intaglio's, as the term is, which are no other than little ornamental carvings at the cloſings and croſſings of the lines. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the ſide-iſles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by theſe and the under range, together with the four capital windows, facing the N. S. E. and W. the whole fabric is ſo admirably enlightened, that in the day-time you are never dazzled with a glare, nor incommoded with darkneſs, in the walls between the columns were ſhallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors were depicted, and over them in ſaxon characters, their titles, &c. but theſe by the monuments of the dead, being placed before them, are almoſt all hid from the ſight.

The next objects truly worth obſervance, are the fine paintings in the great weſt window of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob; Moſes and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of his late majeſty, king Sebert, and queen Elizabeth; king Edward the confeſſor; and and the late worthy dean, doctor Wilcox, biſhop of Rocheſter; this window was ſet up in the year 1733, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a leſſer window, is a painting of one of our kings (ſuppoſed of Richard II.) but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be diſtinguiſhed. In the window, on the other ſide the great window, you will ſee a lively repreſentation of Edward the confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. Theſe are the moſt perfect of many remains of this ancient art, to be ſeen in the different windows of the abbey.

After ſurveying the open parts of this church, the next thing to be viewed is the choir, which you can only ſee during the times of divine ſervice; the grand entrance into which is by a pair of iron gates finely wrought. The floor is paved with the fineſt black and white marble: the ancient ſtalls are covered with gothic acute arches, ſupported by ſmall pillars of iron, and painted purple; but what you ſhould particularly remark, is an ancient painting near the pulpit, of that moſt beautiful prince Richard II. ſitting in a chair of gold, and dreſſed in a veſt of green flowered with gold, having on ſhoes of gold powdered with pearls. This piece is in length ſix feet eleven inches, and, in breadth three feet ſeven inches; the lower part much defaced. The next thing to be remarked, is the fine altar encloſed with a curious balluſtre, within which is a pavement of Moſaic work, made at the charge of abbot Ware, and ſaid to be the moſt beautiful in its kind of any in the world. By ſome latin verſes it appears, that the ſtones whereof it is compoſed are of porphyry, and that it was laid in the year 1272, near 500 years ago. The altar, which had formerly ſtood in a chapel at Whitehall, is a ſtately and beautiful piece of marble, and was removed from the ſtores at Hampton-court in the year 1707, by order of her late majeſty queen Anne, who preſented it to this church. On each ſide the altar are marble doors opening into St. Edward's chapel, where at their coronation, our kings retire to refreſh themſelves.

Among the different aſcents to the roof of this church, there is one at the weſt corner of the

* The draught was mane and finiſhed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and the ſame gentleman's plans have been alſo uſed in making all the other repairs.

north croſs, another at the eaſt corner of the ſouth croſs; and over the ſouth weſt tower are ſmall chambers ſaid to have been formerly the habitation of Bradſhaw, preſident of the rebels bloody court, where he ended his days before the reſtoration in deep melancholy and grief.

Deſcription of HENRY VIIth's *Chapel.*

HAVING ſaid every thing neceſſary with reſpect to the architecture of this ancient abbey, it remains ſtill to ſay ſomething of that famous building called Henry VIIth's chapel, which, as we have already hinted, is undoubtedly of much later date than the fabric we have been deſcribing. This wonder of the world, as it may well be ſtiled, is adorned without with ſixteen gothic towers, all beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is ſituated to the eaſt of the abbey, to which it is ſo neatly joined, that at a ſuperficial view it appears to be one and the ſame building, It is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into ſuch a happy diſpoſition, as at once to pleaſe the eye and inſpire reverence, In the towers are niches, in which ſtood a number of ſtatues, that for expreſſion were hardly to be equalled; but theſe were removed by order of the rump parliament, leſt they ſhould tumble upon the heads of ſome of its members. Theſe towers are joined to the roof, by arches of the gothic order.

From the eaſt end of the abbey you aſcend to the inſide, by ſteps of black marble under a ſtately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel, before you enter which you may obſerve a door on each hand, opening into the ſide iſles, for it is compoſed of a nave and ſide iſles, every way anſwering the plan of a cathedral. The gates by which you enter the nave are well worth your obſervation: they are of braſs moſt curiouſly wrought in the manner of frame work, having in every other open pannel a roſe and portcullis alternately. Being entered, your eye will naturally be directed to the loſty ceiling, which is wrought with ſuch aſtoniſhing variety of figures as no deſcription can reach; the ſtalls are of brown wainſcot with gothic canopies, moſt beautifully carved, as are the ſeats with ſtrange devices; more particularly the carving under the ſeats, are monſtrous repreſentations of beaſtly actions, but ſo ſtrongly expreſſed by the artificer, that nothing on wood is now remaining equal to it: the pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this abbey, as appears by two inſcriptions, one on a plate of braſs infixed in the riſe towards the founder's tomb; the other cut in the pavement. The eaſt view from the entrance preſents you with the braſs chapel and tomb of the founder, and round it, where the eaſt end forms a ſemi-circle, are the chapels of the duke of Buckingham and Richmond, and the open ſpaces and windows, where is the tomb of Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, and the effigy of the counteſs of Richmond. The ſide-iſles open to the nave at the eaſt end on each ſide of the founder's tomb; and at the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the princes murdered; the walls, as well of the nave as of the ſouth iſles, are wrought into the moſt curious imagery imaginable, and contains 120 large ſtatues of patriarchs, ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors, placed in niches, under which are angels ſupporting imperial crowns, beſides innumerable ſmall ones, all of them eſteemed ſo curious, that the beſt maſters have travelled from abroad to copy them. The windows which are thirteen on each ſide above, and as many below, in the north and ſouth iſles, beſides the ſpacious eaſt window, jut out into the gothic towers, and were formerly of painted or diapered glaſs, having in every pane a white roſe, the badge of Lancaſter, or an H the initial letter of the founder's name, and portculliſſes, the badge of the Beaufort's crowned, of which there are ſome now remaining. The roof is flattiſh, and is ſupported on arches between the nave and the ſide iſles, which turn upon twelve ſtately gothic pillars curiouſly adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage. The length of this chapel within is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

We ſhall now proceed to ſuch curioſities in Weſtminſter-abbey, as deſerve the reader's notice.

Deſcriptive account of the TOMBS *and other* MONUMENTS *in the ſeveral* CHAPELS.

IT has been already obſerved, that there are ten encloſed chapels belonging to Weſtminſter-abby, including Henry VIIth's, juſt now deſcribed; but as it would be a tedious work to enter minutely into a deſcription of each, we ſhall rather chuſe to go hand in hand with your guides, in giving you an account of their contents.

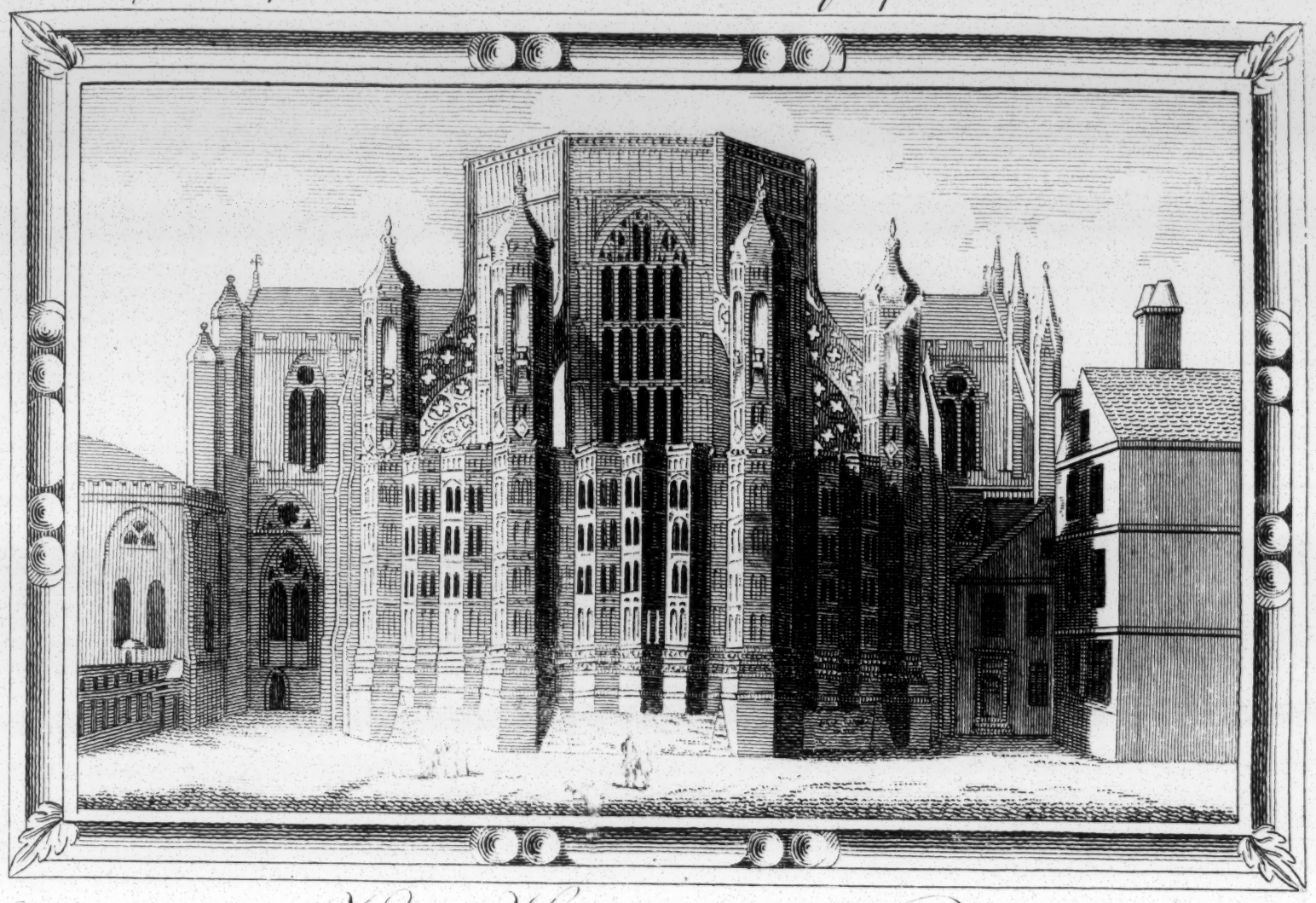
The following are the names of the ſeveral chapels beginning from the ſouth croſs, and ſo paſſing round to the north croſs: 1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII. 5. St. Paul; 6. St. John the Baptiſt; 7. Iſlip's Chapel; 8. St. John the Evangeliſt; 9. St. Michael; and 10. St. Andrew: beſides which, the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor, which, as has been ſaid, is incloſed in the body of the church, ſtands in the center.

Account of the TOMBS *in the Chapel of St.* BENEDICT.

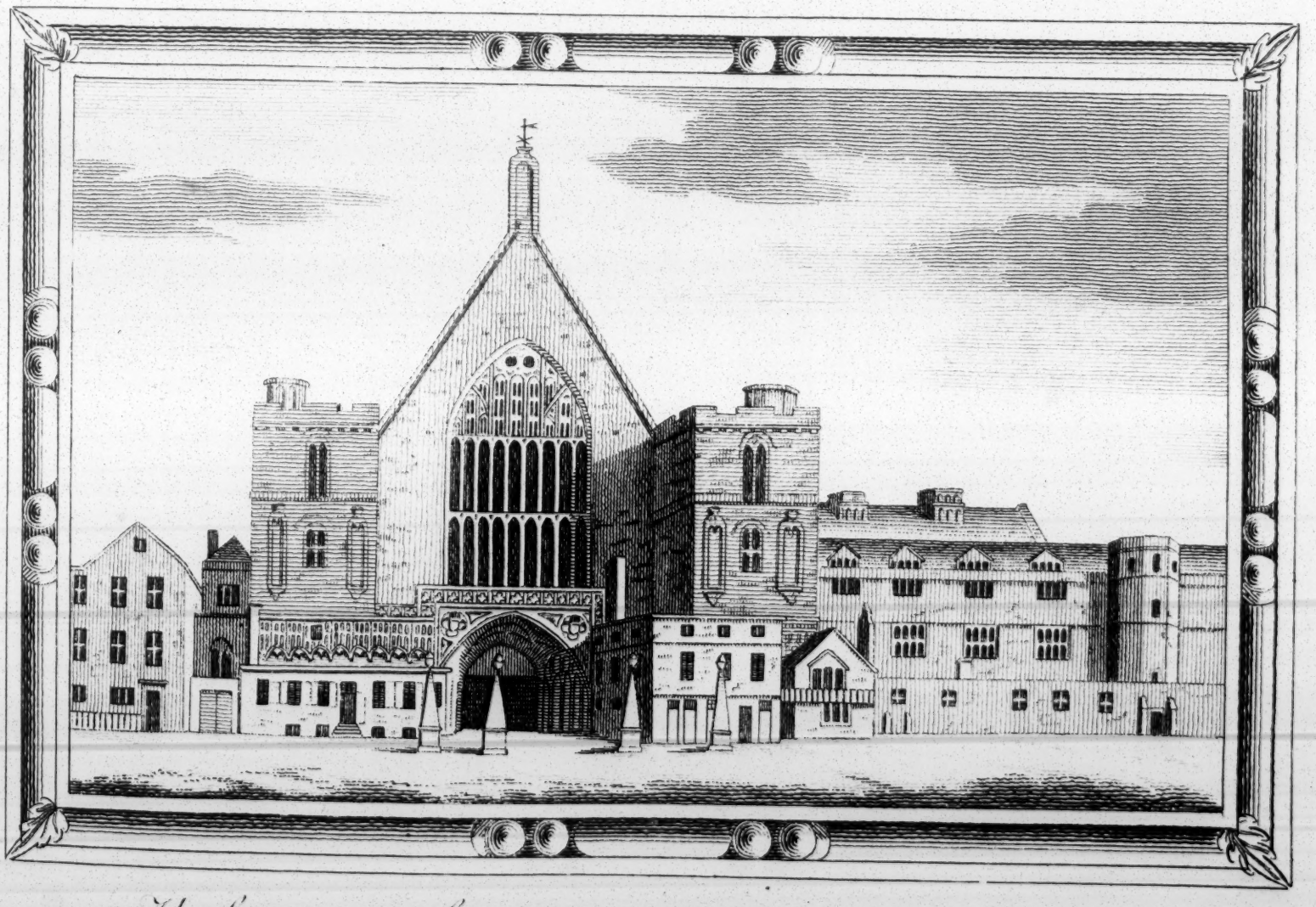
THERE is in St. Benedict's chapel, an ancient tomb of free-ſtone, railed with iron on the ſide next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demoliſhed and broken away; on which lies the image of archbiſhop Langham, who was firſt a monk, afterwards a prior, then an abbot of Weſtminſter, and laſtly archbiſhop of Canterbury. There is a Latin epitaph round his tomb, ſetting forth, "That he "was monk, prior, and abbot of this abbey; "afterwards elected biſhop of London; but Ely "being then alſo vacant, he made choice of that "ſee; that he was primate and chancellor of "England; prieſt-cardinal, afterwards biſhop-"cardinal of Preneſte; and nuncio from the "pope; and that he died on the feaſt of St. "Mary Magdalene, in the year 1376, on whoſe "ſoul God have mercy, and grant him the joys

of

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



The Chapel of King Henry VII *in Westminster Abbey.*



The front view of WESTMINSTER HALL

" of heaven for the merits of Chriſt." He was made cardinal by pope Urban V. with the title of St. Sextus, but was deprived of his archbiſhoprick by king Edward the third, for being promoted without his conſent: in 1369 he was made biſhop cardinal of Preneſty, by pope Gregory XI. and had the profits aſſigned him of the archdeaconries of Taunton and Wells; founded a houſe of Carthuſians at Avignon in Province, at which place he was firſt interred, and afterwards removed to the chapel of St. Benedict.

The next object worthy of attention is a moſt elegant monument of black and white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent poſture, repreſenting an ancient nobleman in his robes, with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lyonel Cranfield, earl of Middleſex, by his relict lady Anne: a tranſlation of the latin inſcription on this monument is as follows:

" Sacred to the memory of Lyonel lord Cran-
" field, earl of Middleſex, who by that diſcern-
" ing prince king James I. being called to court,
" was for his excellent parts bountifully rewarded
" both with honours and fortune; being made
" maſter of the requeſts, and of the wardrobe,
" preſident of the court of wards and privy
" counſellor. The new and illuſtrious, as well as
" difficult province of lord treaſurer of Eng-
" land, he fill'd; which ſervices, (how indefa-
" tigably he underwent) his titles of knight,
" baron Cranfield, and laſtly earl of Middleſex,
" with various other honours, abundantly teſtifiy.
" From hence envy ſwelling, its utmoſt efforts
" were exerted to raiſe ſtorms againſt him. Whilſt
" he boldly ſtanding on his guard, encouraged
" by the conſciouſneſs of his innocence, was
" ſhamefully toſſed about; but happily eſcaping
" ſhipwreck, in a compoſed winter of life, caſt
" anchor and finiſhed his courſe in a retired lei-
" ſure. Here lying concealed, being wearied
" out firſt, and waſted afterwards, this pilot was
" rouſed up to undertake a ſafer voyage, and
" made the port of Heaven. He died the 6th
" of Auguſt, 1645, aged about ſeventy, he was
" twice married; by his firſt wife he had three
" daughters, Elizabeth late counteſs of Mul-
" grave; Martha, counteſs of Monmouth; and
" Mary, who died unmarried. By the the ſe-
" cond, who ſurvived him, he had three ſons and
" two daughters, James, heir to the honour of
" earl Middleſex; Lyonel and Edward; Frances,
" lady Buckhurſt; and Suſannah, who died an
" infant."

There is another tomb near biſhop Langham's, about eighteen inches from the ground, on which is engraved on a braſs plate the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, deſigned for doctor William Bill, dean of Weſtminſter, maſter of Eaton college, head of Trinity in Cambridge, and chief almoner to queen Elizabeth, as appears by his inſcription. He died July 5, 1561. On a braſs plate are ſome latin verſes, ſetting forth, " that he was a good and learned man, and a " friend to thoſe that were ſo; that he was juſt " and charitable; and that the poor, as well as " the three colleges over which he preſided, " ſuſtained an irreparable loſs by his death."

There is a very fine monument on the eaſt (on the ſpot where St. Benedict's altar ſtood) compoſed of various kinds of marble, to the memory of lady Frances, counteſs of Hertford, who is here repreſented in her robes in a cumbent poſture, with her head reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and her feet on a lion's back. The ſculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It ſeems to repreſent a ſtately temple, where the enſigns and devices of the noble families of Somerſet and Effingham, appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inſcriptions ſet forth, " that ſhe was wife to the " noble earl of Hertford, ſon to the renowned " prince Edward, duke of Somerſet, earl of " Hertford, viſcount Beauchamp, and baron Sey-" mour: that ſhe was daughter to the noble lord " William, baron Howard, of Effingham, knight " of the garter, high admiral to queen Mary, " and lord chamberlain and privy ſeal to queen " Elizabeth, &c. That for her many graces " both of mind and body, ſhe was highly fa-" voured by her gracious ſovereign, and dearly " loved by her noble lord; who, in teſtimony of " his inviolable affection, conſecrated to her me-" mory this monument. She died in the forty-" fourth year of her age, May 14, 1598."

A monument is affixed to the wall, on the ſouth ſide of this chapel, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is repreſented in his proper habit, and kneeling. The Latin inſcription intimates, " that he was the fifth dean of this " church, over which he preſided for forty " years with much applauſe; that he founded " an hoſpital, and inſtituted a ſchool, at Ruthin, " in Denbighſhire, where he was born; that he " was a man of a regular and devout life; and " that he died in 1601, aged 73." This Dr. Goodman was the firſt who raiſed the learned Cambden from obſcurity, by defraying the expences of ſeveral of his journies in ſearch of antiquities, and making him ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

There is alſo, on the ſame ſide, and under the adjoining arch, a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, ſecond ſon of Dr. Thomas Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter, by his wife Helena, deſcended from the ancient and honourable family of the Wolſleys in Staffordſhire, who lies interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas. He died in the year 1608, being an infant only one year old.

In this chapel, Catherine, daughter to Dr. Dolben, biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, lies interred; as does alſo a counteſs of Kildare in Ireland; and Dr. John Spotſwood, lord archbiſhop of St. Andrews, primate and lord chancellor of Scotland, who departed this life in the year 1640.

A monument is affixed in the wall, between this chapel and the next, of Moſaic work, the ſides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, ſaid to be done with the ſame kind of ſtones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry I. and Edward I. Over this tomb is ſomething which ſeems to have been a piece of church perſpective, but now almoſt defaced. This certainly was once a rich and coſtly monument; for in the records

of

of the Tower, there is the king's order for erecting ſuch a one in this place, and for allowing maſter Simon de Wells five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a handſome braſs image to ſet upon his daughter Catharine's tomb; and for paying to Simon de Glouceſter, the king's goldſmith, for a ſilver image for the like purpoſe, the ſum of ſeventy marks.

Of the TOMBS, &c. *in the* CHAPEL *of St.* EDMUND.

THE next curioſity that follows in order is the chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument ſacred to the memory of John of Eltham, ſecond ſon of king Edward II. and ſo called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity, where our Engliſh kings had once a palace. His ſtatue is of white alabaſtar, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and leſſer leaves, remarkable for its being the firſt of the kind; his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland at the age of nineteen, unmarried; though three different matches had been propoſed to him; the laſt of which, to Mary daughter of Ferdinand king of Spain, he accepted; but lived not to conſummate it. His funeral was ſo magnificent and coſtly, that the prior and convent demanded 100l. (a vaſt ſum then) for horſe and armour preſent there on the day of his burial. This monument is by ſome authors ſaid to belong to H. Holland, duke of Exeter, who in the reign of Edward IV. loſt his life at ſea.

There is at the feet of this a handſome monument of white marble, with the following inſcription.

In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens of the county of Somerſet, eſquire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of John St. Albin, of Alfoxton, in the ſame county, eſquire.

His heart was as truly great and noble
As his high deſcent:
Faithful to his God,
A lover of his country,
A relation to relations,
A deteſter of detraction,
A friend to mankind:
Naturally generous and compaſſionate:
His liberality and his charity to the poor
were without bounds.
We therefore piouſly hope that at the laſt day,
His body will be received in glory
Into the everlaſting tabernacles.
Being ſnatched away ſuddenly by death,
Which he had long meditated and expected
with conſtancy,
He went to a better life the firſt of April, 1762;
Having lived ſixty-one years, nine months, and
ſix days.
The counteſs dowager, in teſtimony of her great
Affection and reſpect to her lord's memory,
Has cauſed this monument to be placed here.

The figures of the ancient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who deſcend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France, are placed round this inſcription.

Invented and ſtained by Robert Chambers.

The next is a ſmall table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windſor, ſixth ſon of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch of the Tower, ſiſter to William, who likewiſe died young, having obtained their ſurnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dreſſed in the habits of their time, the boy in a ſhort doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parſon complains; the girl in a horned head-dreſs, which Stow ſays was frightful.

Againſt the eaſt wall between the monuments of lady Frances, dutcheſs of Suffolk, and John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, provoſt of Eton, biſhop of Hereford, and brother to George Monck duke of Albemarle, &c. he died December, the 11th, 1661, aged fifty. In the year 1723, his grandſon Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, eſquire; of Cark in Lancaſhire, cauſed this to be erected.

The effigy of lady Frances dutcheſs of Suffolk, in her proper robes, lies on an adjoining tomb raiſed from the floor, ſhe was daughter of the famous Charles Brandon, by Mary the French queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became herſelf dutcheſs of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then marquis of Dorſet, but upon her father's deceaſe created duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in Wyat's attempt for dethroning the bloody queen Mary: by the duke ſhe had two daughters, lady Jane and Catharine; lady Jane was married to lord Guildford Dudley, ſon to the duke of Northumberland, and afterwards proclaimed queen, but not being properly ſupported, fell a ſacrifice to the reſentment of her ſucceſſors, who cut off the heads of her huſband and father-in-law, as well as that of her father; lady Catharine was more fortunate, and married firſt lord Herbert, ſon to the earl of Pembroke, and afterwards Edward, earl of Hertford.—Being now deprived of a huſband and daughter, the dutcheſs herſelf fell under the diſpleaſure of the court on account of her religion, and was charged with dreſſing a cat in a rochet in ridicule of the epiſcopal dignity; this charge was vigorouſly proſecuted againſt her by the ſecret direction of Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter; who being under confinement in the Tower in the preceding reign, and ſeeing the dutcheſs paſs under his window, made her a very courteous reverence: but her grace, inſtead of returning the compliment, told him with an air of contempt, "it was well "for the lambs, now the wolves were ſhut up;" which ſlight he never forgave: ſo that, not being able to foreſee the conſequences, ſhe judged it moſt prudent privately to retire into the country, where ſhe ſoon after married one Adrian Stock, eſq; and with him lived unknown and unnoticed, till the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth to the crown, when

when ſhe again appeared at court, and became a great favourite, inſomuch, that the queen, in regard ſhe was lineally deſcended from Henry VII. diſtinguiſhed her with an augmentation of the arms of England, viz. a Border Gaubony, Gold and Azure; which at her funeral was placed with her anceſtors arms in banners, banner rolls, lozenges, and ſcutcheons; and quartered on the monument we are now deſcribing. The time of her death is no where to be found, but it is certain ſhe died before her ſecond huſband:——In Fox's Martyrology the ſufferings of this great lady, for the reformed religion, are fully related; and, if we may credit what is there ſet down, ſhe was once reduced to ſuch miſery, as after wandering up and down till ſhe was faint, to be obliged to lie a long winter's night in a churchyard. On her tomb are two inſcriptions; the firſt in latin verſe, deſcribing her virtues and accompliſhments, the ſecond in Engliſh, which is little more than an account of her ſeveral marriages.

The next monument to this is a very grand one of white marble, repreſenting a youth in Grecian armour, ſitting on a greek altar; and erected, as the latin inſcription ſets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John, earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returning home from making a campaign in Flanders, died Auguſt 12th, 1622, in his nineteenth year. The following is his epitaph.

What ſo thou haſt of nature or of arts,
Youth, beauty, ſtrength, or what excelling parts
Of Mind and Body, letters, arms and worth,
His eighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;
Then ſtand and read thyſelf within this glaſs,
How ſoon theſe periſh, and thyſelf may paſs;
Man's life is meaſured by the work not days,
No aged ſloth, but active youth hath praiſe.

You are next preſented with a white alabaſtar of lady Elizabeth Ruſſel, in a ſleeping poſture. This lady was daughter to lord Ruſſel; and is ſaid to have died with a prick of her finger, which circumſtance is apt to raiſe pity in the minds of the ſpectators; but this ſtory has no other foundation, than the miſapprehenſion of the ſtatuary's deſign; for having repreſented her as aſleep, and pointing with her finger to a death's head under her right foot, it has been ſuppoſed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had cloſed her eyes in death; whereas the deſign of the artiſt ſeems rather to allude to the compoſed ſituation of her mind at the approach of death, which ſhe conſidered only as a profound ſleep, from which ſhe was again to wake in a joyful reſurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illuſtration; *Dormit, non mortua eſt*; "ſhe is not dead, "but ſleepeth." The latin inſcription on the ſcroll beneath, only tells that her afflicted ſiſter Ann erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, ſtanding on a florilege of roſes, &c.

There is another moſt magnificent monument within the rails which encloſe this laſt; it is compoſed of marble and alabaſter of various colours, painted and gilt; and erected to the memory of John lord Ruſſel, (ſon and heir to Francis earl of Bedford) and his ſon Francis by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, knight and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight. He is repreſented in a cumbent poſture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant ſon at his feet. His lady was eſteemed the Sappho of her age, being well verſed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her compoſition, of which three are in latin, one in greek, and the other in Engliſh, which is here tranſcribed as a ſpecimen, the purport of the others being the ſame.

Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of Heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the Earth;
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My huſband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me reft. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name (ah was!) wretch muſt I ſay;
Lord Ruſſel once, now my tear-thirſty clay.

Near this monument there are two others, affixed to the wall, one to the memory of lady Seymour, daughter to Edward duke of Somerſet, who died March the 19th, 1560, aged nineteen; the other to the right honourable the lady Catharine Knollys, chief lady of the queen's bed-chamber, and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, knight, treaſurer of her highneſs's houſhold. She died January the 15th, 1568. This lady Knollys and lord Hunſdon, her brother, were the only children of William Carey, eſq; by lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Boleyn, earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond, and ſiſter to Anne Boleyn, queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and mother to queen Elizabeth. What is farther remarkable, the only daughter of lady Knollys, was the favourite earl of Eſſex's mother.

There is a very ancient monument juſt under the window fronting the entrance, which repreſents a gothic chapel, and in it the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent poſture, with his feet reſting on a lion's back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire in the county of Hants (Gutherie calls him Brokehouſe) chamberlain to Anne, queen to Richard II. But this princeſs dying, and Richard falling under the diſpleaſure of his people, who depoſed him, Sir Bernard ſtill adhered to his royal maſter in his misfortunes, which coſt him his life; for being concerned with many others in an unſucceſsful attempt to reſtore him to the crown, he ſhared the common fate of almoſt all the leaders in that conſpiracy, and was in the month of January, 1399, publickly beheaded on Tower-hill.

On the weſt ſide, adjoining to this, is the monument of Sir Richard Peckſall, knight, maſter of the Buck-hounds to queen Elizabeth; firſt married to Alianer, the daughter of William Paulet, marquis of Wincheſter, by whom he had four daughters; and afterwards to Alianer, daughter to John Cotgrave, who erected this monument to his memory, as appears by the inſcription: on the baſis of the pillars are the following verſes tranſlated from the latin.

Death can't disjoin, whom Chriſt has join'd in love,
Love leads to death, and death to life above.
In heaven's a happier place, frail things deſpiſe,
Live well, to gain in future life the prize.

At a ſmall diſtance from this is an ancient monument of grey marble, on which, in plated braſs, is the figure of a knight in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on an eagle. By the Latin inſcription this knight was Humphry Bourchier, ſon and heir to John Bourchier, lord Barners; who, eſpouſing the cauſe of Edward IV. againſt the earl of Warwick, was ſlain in the battle of Barnet-field, on Eaſter-day, in the year 1471.

On the entrance to this chapel, on the right hand is the ancient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent poſture on a cheſt of wainſcot placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the cheſt in which it lies, but the greateſt part has been filched away; and of 30 ſmall images that were placed in little braſs niches round it, ſcarce one remains entire. This William de Valence was earl of Pembroke, and ſon to the earl of March, by Iſabel, widow to king John; and being half brother to Henry III. was made prime miniſter to that prince, which brought upon him the odium of the barons. Being unable to maintain his poſt, he was at length, in 1237, forced to fly, leaving his lands in mortgage to one Aaron, a Jew, at York, for ninety marks in gold; which ſeems to have been a conſiderable ſum, by the account given of the ſplendor of his equipage at his departure. About two years after, having ſquandered his money abroad, the king intereſted himſelf in his favour; and having ſollicited his return, beſtowed upon him the government of Hertford-caſtle, of which he made a wanton uſe; for, being a foreigner, and for that reaſon hated by the Engliſh, he ſlipt no opportunity to mortify them; Matthew Paris gives one inſtance among many of his inſolent behaviour to the biſhop of Ely, whoſe Park at Hatfield lying contiguous to his government, Valence forcibly entered it without the biſhop's leave, and having hunted till he was tired, broke open the biſhop's houſe, pantries and cellars, and feaſting himſelf and followers till they were gorged and drunk, committed the moſt tumultuous outrages, pulling out the taps of the caſks that were empty, and broaching thoſe that were full, ſuffering what they left to run about the cellars, and beating the ſervants unmercifully that oppoſed their riot. This done, they went off laughing at their miſchief. In the year 1258, he was again baniſhed, together with many other foreigners, who had made themſelves obnoxious to the Engliſh barons; however, in 1264, we find him once more in England, at the battle of Eveſham, where the king was taken priſoner by the barons, and he, with four hundred cuiraſſiers, fled to the caſtle of Pevenſy, till they found means to tranſport themſelves into France, where, in 1296, he was ſlain treacherouſly at Bayonne. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honourably buried in this chapel, and many devout perſons expreſſing a deſire to offer up their prayers for the welfare of his ſoul, one hundred days were granted them for that purpoſe.

Not far from the tomb of Valence, is a moſt magnificent monument, partly encloſed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth earl of Shrewſbury, who died February the 8th, 1617, aged fifty-ſeven, and his lady Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Cuthbert baron Ogle, whoſe effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, ſupported by a pedeſtal of alabaſter. This monument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various coloured marble is exquiſite. The inſcription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: he was honourable without pride: potent without oſtentation: religious without ſuperſtition: liberal both in mind and bounty: warded ever againſt fortune, his whole life was a path of juſtice; and his innocence eſcaping envy; continued through the whole courſe of his life.

There is a tomb two feet high on the floor of this chapel, on which is a lady in a widow's dreſs with a barb and veil cut in braſs, round which is an inſcription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heireſs of Sir Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hertford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble prince of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, earl of Eſſex and Buckingham, ſon to Henry III. lies interred here.—This lady, who was the greateſt heireſs in England, was deprived of her huſband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, moſt treacherouſly betrayed him by a ſhew of friendſhip; for coming to viſit him at Plaſby, a pleaſant ſeat of his in Eſſex, and ſtaying ſupper, in duty he thought to attend his majeſty to town; but at Stratford was ſuddenly ſurrounded by an ambuſh of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ſhip, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order; he was ſtifled between feather-beds. After this melancholy accident his lady ſpent the reſt of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred. In the year 1397, the duke her huſband was murdered.

Near the above is, a white marble table monument of Mary counteſs of Stafford: who died in January 1693, and who was wife to the unfortunate viſcount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of king Charles II. on Tower-hill. She was lineally deſcended from the noble perſonages juſt mentioned, and from the barons and earls of Stafford, and was daughter and heireſs to the noble houſe of Buckingham.

Above the duke of Suffolk's monument againſt the wall is one erected to the memory of Mary counteſs of Stafford, and of Henry earl of Stafford her ſon, who died abroad in 1719, and was buried here.

There are ſeveral perſons interred in this chapel of leſs note than thoſe already mentioned; particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. biſhop of Cheſter, who, dying March 16, 1662, enjoyed his biſhopric but five weeks.

An archbiſhop is alſo buried here, as appears by

by a very antique figure in a maſs habit, engraven on a braſs plate, and placed on a flat ſtone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Walby; who, as appears by the inſcription, was firſt an Auguſtin monk, and attended Edward the black prince into France, where, being young, he proſecuted his ſtudies, and made a ſurprizing progreſs in natural and moral philoſophy, phyſic, the languages, and in the canon law; and being likewiſe an eloquent preacher and ſound divine, was made divinity profeſſor in the univerſity of Thouloufe; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the biſhopric of Man, from whence he was removed to the archbiſhopric of Dublin; but not liking that ſituation, he was advanced to the ſee of Chicheſter, and afterwards to the archbiſhopric of York. From an inſcription ſcarce legible we are informed he died May 29, 1397.

On the weſt ſide of this chapel there is another grave ſtone of black marble, ſacred to the memory of Edward lord Herbert, who died December 9, 1678, aged 46. He was baron of Cherbury in England, and of Caſtle-Ireland in Ireland.

Deſcription of the TOMBS *in St.* NICHOLAS'S CHAPEL.

ON the left hand as you enter is a monument of black marble, finely poliſhed, and adorned with cherubims. The ſcroll and figures are in alabaſter; the former of which has a long inſcription on it in Engliſh, deſcribing the deſcent and marriage of lady Jane Clifford, youngeſt daughter to the duke of Somerſet, and wife to Charles lord Clifford and Dungarvon, who died the 23d of November, 1679.

On the ſame ſide, near the door, is a monument of alabaſter erected for lady Cecil, lady of the bedchamber to queen Elizabeth, and daughter of lord Cobham; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, ſon to William lord Burleigh, treaſurer of England, died in child-bed, two years after, which was in the year 1591. There is a dialogue in latin, deſcribing the mutual affection that ſubſiſted between the happy pair.

From this the beholders are particularly ſtruck with admiration at viewing a moſt ſuperb temple of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Anne, dutcheſs of Somerſet, wife to Edward duke of Somerſet, brother to the third wife of king Henry VIII. queen Jane Seymour and uncle to Edward VI. and ſome time regent during his minority. He was afterwards diſgraced, accuſed of treaſonable and felonious practices againſt the king and council, tried by his peers, and acquitted of treaſon, but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law. In conſequence of which he was ſentenced to be hanged, but in reſpect to his quality, was beheaded on Tower hill, the 22d of January, in the year 1551. The inſcription on the tomb is in latin and Engliſh, and deſcribes the noble lineage of this great lady, who was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth daughter of Foulke Bourchier, lord Fitz-Water, her alliances and iſſue. She died at Hamworth in the nineteenth year of her age, April 16, 1587.

The next is a beautiful monument to the memory of lady Elizabeth Fane, the inſcription of which repreſents her ancient deſcent, but in a particular manner her virtues. She was daughter to Robert baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife to Sir George Fane, of Buſton in Kent. She died in the 28th year of her age 1618.

Under this, adjoining to the wall, is an antique monument of grey marble beautifully wrought, placed over Nicholas baron Carew, and the lady Margaret his wife, daughter of John lord Dinham, and, as 'tis imagined, mother to Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the time of Henry VIII. for holding a correſpondence with cardinal de la Pole, and ſpiriting up a rebellion on account of religion. They both died in the year 1470: he on the 6th of December, ſhe on the 13th.

Beneath this tomb, engraven on braſs, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanley, who died the 12th of March, 1505, He was knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his couſin lord Stanley, at the battle of Boſworthfield.

Near to this is a moſt ſuperb monument, erected by the great lord Burleigh, to the memory of Mildred his wife, and their daughter lady Anne, counteſs of Oxford. It repreſents a ſtately temple made of porphyry, and other kinds of marble gilt. It is divided into two compartments, one raiſed over the other. In the lower lies lady Burleigh with her daughter lady Jane in her arms; and at her head and feet are her children and grand children kneeling. In the upper compartment is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and enſigns of the garter, kneeling, as if at prayers. It is ſuppoſed to be deſigned for lord Burleigh. There is a long latin inſcription ſetting forth their reſpective virtues, and explaining the figures. This amiable lady, after being 40 years married, died the 4th of April 1589.

Adjoining is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, ſon of John lord Dudley, who died in the year 1483. He was archdeacon of Middleſex, dean of Windſor, and, in 1476, lord biſhop of Durham.

There is another beautiful monument erected to the memory of lady Winifred, who was firſt married to Sir Richard Sackville, knt. and afterwards to John Paulet, marquis of Wincheſter. Before this monument, on the baſe, are the figures of a knight armed and kneeling; oppoſite him is a lady in deep mourning, in the like attitude; behind whoſe back, on a baptiſmal font, lies an infant with its head ſupported by a pillow. The inſcription implies, that ſhe was deſcended of illuſtrious parents, and married firſt a gentleman whoſe anceſtors were renowned before the conqueror's time, and that her ſecond huſband was of noble blood.

On the weſt ſide of this chapel againſt the wall, is a gothic monument with the effigy of a lady in robes. By the inſcription, this lady appears to be Philippa, ſecond daughter and coheir to John lord Mohun, of Dunſtar, who died in the year 1433.

1433. She was firſt married to Edward Plantagenet, duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, knt. by neither of whom ſhe appears to have had iſſue.

There are two beautiful pyramids in this chapel; the largeſt erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, that was overlaid by his nurſe the 7th of March, 1688: the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the honourable Chriſtopher Harley, ambaſſador from the French king, who died in the year 1605. The inſcription informs us, that the heart of this child is placed in a cup on the top of the pyramid.

There is a fine raiſed moument of poliſhed marble in the middle of this chapel, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his lady, Mary Beaumont, created counteſs of Buckingham in 1618. She died the 19th of April 1632, aged 62. Her ſon was advanced to the dignity of duke of Buckingham, by the favour of king James I. and in the third year of king Charles I. owing to the hatred he incurred from the public, was ſtabbed by Felton in the council-chamber at St. James's.

The marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638, lies interred near this tomb. After a life of ſtrange viciſſitude, being engaged in the long and civil bloody wars during the reign of Charles I. he was, at length, after the murder of his royal maſter, cut off by the uſurper; and, together with the lords Capel and Holland, fell a ſacrifice to the policy of thoſe unhappy times.

Juſt by lies Elizabeth counteſs of Derby, who died in 1626. She was the wife of William Stanley, earl of Derby, eldeſt daughter of Edward de Vere, earl of Oxford, and grand-daughter to lord Burleigh.

Algernon Seymour, duke of Somerſet, lies interred in this chapel. He died the 7th of February 1750. Over the monument of lady Roſs hang his banners, &c. Frances, relict of the above duke, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the honourable Henry Thynne, eſq; died the 7th of July 1754. Her banners hang over Elizabeth dutcheſs of Somerſet's. In the ſame place is likewiſe interred George lord viſcount Beauchamp, who died of the ſmall pox in France the 11th of September 1744.

Sir Henry Spelman, who died in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in the year 1641. He was ſuppoſed to be the moſt learned antiquary of his time.

Account of the tombs in the chapel of king HENRY VII.

THE original intent of this chapel was as a ſepulchre, in which none but the royal family was to be interred; nor indeed have any been admitted but thoſe of the higheſt deſcent.

In this chapel ſtands the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen. It is incloſed in a curious chauntry of caſt braſs, beautifully deſigned, and well executed: it is ornamented with ſtatues, of which thoſe only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew and St. Edward are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of ſtate, lying cloſe to each other on a tomb of black marble; the head of which is ſupported by a red dragon, the enſign of Cadwallader, the laſt king of the britons, from whom king Henry VII. was fond of tracing his deſcent. There are various devices alluding to his family and alliances; ſuch as portculliſſes, ſignifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's ſide; roſes twiſted and crowned in memory of the union of the two royal houſes of Lancaſter and York; and at each end a crown in a buſh, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Boſworthfield. He died the 21ſt of April 1509, in the 53d year of his age. This monument was not erected till ſome time after his interment.

The remains of Edward VI. grandſon to Henry VII. lie depoſited at the head of this chauntry. A ſtately monument was originally erected to his memory by queen Mary, his ſiſter and ſucceſſor, but having ſome curious ſculpture, repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, it was entirely demoliſhed by the puritan party, during the grand rebellion, as a relict of romiſh ſuperſtition. He died in the 16th year of his age, and ſeventh of his reign.

In a ſmall chapel on one ſide of the tomb of Henry VII. is a monument of caſt braſs, in which are the effigies of Lewis Stuart, duke of Richmond and Francis his wife. They are repreſented as lying on a marble table under a canopy of braſs curiouſly wrought, and ſupported by the figures of faith, hope, charity, and prudence. There is on the top a beautiful figure of fame taking her flight and reſting only on her toe. This illuſtrious nobleman died the 16th of February 1623. His lady the 8th of October 1639. There is likewiſe a pyramid of black and white marble ſupporting a ſmall urn, in which is contained the heart of Eſme Stuart, ſon to the duke of Richmond and Lenox, who died in France the 14th of Auguſt 1661, in the eleventh year of his age.

There is a very antique monument on the north ſide of Henry VIIths chapel, which is decorated with ſeveral emblematical figures in braſs gilt with gold, the moſt material of which is Neptune in a penſive poſture with his trident reverſed, and Mars with his head cruſhed. Theſe figures ſupport the tomb on which lies the effigy of George Villars, duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of king James I. and king Charles I. who fell a ſacrifice to national reſentment, and periſhed by the hands of an aſſaſſin. The dutcheſs, who cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory, lies in effigy by his ſide on the ſame tomb. There is a latin inſcription, which repreſents his high titles and honours, and alludes to the unhappy cauſe of his death.

Not inferior to the above is a monument erected about thirty years ago to the memory of John Sheffield, late duke of Buckingham, where, on an altar of the moſt beautiful marble, lies in a half raiſed poſture, his grace's effigy in a roman habit, with his dutcheſs Catharine, natural daughter of the duke of York, afterwards king James II. ſtanding at his feet weeping. On each ſide

are

are enrichments of military trophies, and over all a beautiful figure of Time holding ſeveral buſtos in relievo, being the portraits of their graces children. In the early part of his life he was a moſt excellent poet, and in the latter part, perhaps one of the firſt writers of his time. Over his grace's effigy is a latin inſcription, importing the affection he bore to his king and country, and his reſignation to the will of providence. He died the 24th of February 1720, in the 75th year of his age. He left his literary productions to the care of Mr. Pope. His grace had three wives: the firſt Urſula, counteſs of Conway; the ſecond Catharine, counteſs of Gainſborough, who died in 1704, and lies here interred; and the third Catharine, counteſs of Angleſey, who died the 14th of March 1743.

You now enter the north iſle, where is fixed on the eaſt wall a beautiful altar raiſed by king Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who by their treacherous uncle Richard III. were murdered in the Tower. The inſcription is in latin, the tranſlation of which runs thus: "Here lie the reliques of Edward V. king "of England, and Richard, duke of York; "who being confined in the Tower, and there "ſtifled with pillows, were privately and meanly "buried by order of their perfidious uncle "Richard the uſurper: their bones, long en-"quired after and wiſhed for, after lying 201 "years in the rubbiſh of the ſtairs, (thoſe lately "leading to the chapel of the White Tower) "were on the 7th of July 1674, by undoubted "proofs diſcovered, being buried deep in that "place. Charles II. pitying their unhappy fate, "ordered thoſe unfortunate princes to be laid "amongſt the reliques of their predeceſſors, in "the year 1678, and the 20th of his reign." What is very ſingular, Edward was born the 4th of November 1470, in the ſanctuary belonging to this church, whither his mother took refuge during the conteſt between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. His father dying, he was proclaimed king when but eleven years of age, and was murdered, as has been related about two years after, on the 23d of June 1483. Richard his brother, was born May 28, 1474, and was married in his infancy.

There is a lofty and beautiful monument in this iſle, erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth, by her ſucceſſor king James I. The inſcription deſcribes her character thus: "That ſhe "was the mother of her country, and the pa-"troneſs of religion and learning: ſhe was ſkilled "in many languages, adorned with every excel-"lence of mind and perſon, and endowed with "princely virtues beyond her ſex; that in her "reign religion was refined to its primitive pu-"rity; peace was eſtabliſhed; money reſtored "to its juſt value; domeſtic inſurrections quell-"ed; France delivered from inteſtine troubles; "the Netherlands ſupported; the Spaniſh arma-"da defeated; Ireland, almoſt loſt by the ſecret "contrivance of Spain, recovered; the revenues "of both univerſities improved by a law of pro-"viſions; and, in ſhort, all England enriched; "that ſhe was a moſt prudent governeſs, forty-"five years a virtuous and triumphant queen; "truly religious and bleſſed in all her great af-"fairs; and that after a calm and reſigned death "in the ſeventieth year of her age, ſhe left her "mortal part to be depoſited in this church, "which ſhe eſtabliſhed on a new footing, till by "Chriſt's word ſhe is called to immortality." She died the 24th of March, in the year 1602. In this ſame place lies interred the bloody queen Mary, whoſe reign preceded that of the above valuable queen.

There is in this iſle a pyramid of a conſiderable height, ſupported by two griffins of braſs gilt, on a pedeſtal of the moſt curious marble, erected to the memory of Charles Montague, the firſt of this family who bore the title of lord Hallifax. He died the 19th of May 1715.

In the ſame iſle, at the eaſt end, is a vault, in which are depoſited the remains of king James I. and his queen, who was daughter to Frederick II. king of Denmark. This prince reigned over Scotland fifty-nine years, and England twenty-two. After a long and peaceful reign, he died the 16th of March 1625, aged ſixty.

There is a ſmall tomb over this vault with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter to king James I. born at Greenwich in the year 1605; and ſoon afterwards committed to the care of lady Knevet, in whoſe houſe, at two years old, ſhe died the 16th of December 1607.

To the memory of Sophia, fourth daughter of the ſame king, is another monument repreſenting a child in the cradle. She died in three days after her birth, which was at Greenwich in the year 1606.

There is a table monument in the ſouth-iſle of of this chapel, on which is the effigy of Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. She was a great encourager of the art of printing when firſt brought into England. The inſcription deſcribes her to be of a very charitable diſpoſition. She died during the reign of her grandſon Henry VIII. in the month of July 1509.

Incloſed with iron rails at the weſt-end of this iſle is a handſome table monument on which lies finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret queen of Scots. Agreeable to the Engliſh inſcription this lady had to her great grand-father king Henry VII. to her uncle king Henry VIII. to her couſin-german king Edward VI. to her brother king James V. of Scotland; to her ſon king Henry I of Scotland; to her grand-ſon king James VI. having to her great grand-mother and grand-mother two queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother Margaret queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary the French queen; to her couſins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, queens of England; to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary queen of Scots. She was privately married to Thomas Howard, ſon of the duke of Norfolk, in the year 1537; on which account both of them were committed to the Tower by king Henry VIII. her uncle. Her huſband died in priſon, but ſhe being releaſed, was ſoon after married to Matthew earl of Lenox, by whom ſhe had the handſome lord Darnly, father to king James I. whoſe effigy is the foremoſt on the tomb in a kneeling poſture, with the crown over his head. There

are ſeven children beſides round the tomb of Margaret. She died the 10th of March 1577.

There is a magnificent monument near this tomb, erected to the memory of the unhappy Mary, queen of Scots, who was beheaded on the 8th of February 1587, at Fotheringhay-caſtle in Northamptonſhire, on a ſcaffold erected in the hall of that caſtle. She was afterwards pompouſly interred by order of queen Elizabeth in the cathedral church of Peterborough, but on the acceſſion of her ſon to the throne of England, her remains were removed from thence, and placed near this monument amongſt her anceſtors.

The royal vault, as it is called, is at the eaſt end of this iſle, in which are depoſited the coffins of king Charles II. king William III. and queen Mary his conſort; queen Anne and prince George's. In a wainſcot preſs over them is the effigy of king Charles II. in wax-work, reſembling life, and dreſſed in the robes he wore at the inſtallation of the knights of the garter at Windſor.

There is likewiſe a monument erected to the memory of George, and Chriſtopher Monk his ſon, both dukes of Albemarle; alſo Elizabeth, dutcheſs dowager of Albemarle and Montague.

Near this is a figure erected to the memory of Catharine lady Walpole, eldeſt daughter of John Shorter, eſq; of Rybrook, in Kent, and firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford. The figure was brought from Italy by her ſon Horace. She died the 20th of Auguſt in the year 1737.

At the corner of the great eaſt window is another wainſcot preſs, in which is placed the effigy of lady Mary, dutcheſs of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, duke of Richmond, who died in 1672. The figure is dreſſed in the very robes her grace wore at the coronation of queen Anne. She was daughter of Walter Stuart, who died October the 15th, 1702, and is interred in the Richmond vault. She left her fortune to Walter Stuart, lord Blantyre in Scotland, who died June the 23d. 1713.

In a handſome wainſcot preſs near this monument is the effigy of Catharine, relict of John duke of Buckingham and Normanby, and natural daughter of king James II. by Catharine counteſs of Dorcheſter. She is dreſſed in the robes ſhe wore at his late majeſty's coronation. Likewiſe by her ſtands the effigy of her ſon, the marquis of Normanby, who died the firſt of February, 1714, in the fourth year of his age.

As you paſs out of the left iſle, in another wainſcot preſs, is the effigy of general Monk, who had ſo great a ſhare in the reſtoration of king Charles II. to the throne of his anceſtors. This great man was ſon to Sir Thomas Monk of Potheridge, deſcended by the mother's ſide from the royal line of the Plantagenets. As a reward for his eminent ſervices in the reſtoration, he was created duke of Albemarle, earl of Farringdon, Baron Monk, of Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Teys, captain general of all his majeſty's forces, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, maſter of the horſe, and privy counſellor. He died January the 4th, 1669, and was buried in a vault in this iſle, which is ſtill called Albemarle vault. He is repreſented in armour, and the perſon who deſcribes him generally preſents his ducal cap for the acceptance of the obſerver's bounty.

The inſtallation of the knights of the moſt honourable order of the Bath is performed in this chapel. This order was revived in the reign of king George I. in the year 1725. In their ſtalls are placed braſs plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, ſwords, and helmets.

Deſcription of the MONUMENTS, *&c. in St.* PAUL'S CHAPEL.

AS you enter this chapel, on your left hand is a monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, knight, remarkable for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wiſdom, and many other virtues. He was lord keeper of the great ſeal of England four years in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in which office he died the 20th of April 1596.

There is a monument very much decayed adjoining to this, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton, and his lady. On a table of black marble there is an epitaph, which has a certain quaintneſs in it peculiar to thoſe times, and runs thus:

" Here lie the remains of Sir James Fullerton,
" knt. firſt gentleman of the bedchamber to
" king Charles the firſt (prince and king) a gene-
" rous rewarder of all virtue, a ſevere reprover
" of all vice, a profeſſed renouncer of all vanity.
" He was a firm pillar to the commonwealth, a
" faithful patron to the catholic church, a fair
" pattern to the Britiſh court. He lived to the
" welfare of his country, to the honour of his
" prince, to the glory of his God. He died
" fuller of faith than of fear, fuller of reſolu-
" tion than of pains, fuller of honour than of
" days."

There is a table monument in the middle of this chapel, which is railed in. On it lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, and dame Elizabeth his wife. In the reign of Henry VII. he was lord lieutenant of Calais in France, lord chamberlain to his majeſty, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and father to Henry lord Daubeny, the firſt and laſt earl of Bridgewater.

His lady died in the year 1500, and he the 22d of May, 1507.

On the table of a moſt beautiful monument of alabaſter, with pillars of lydian marble gilt, lies the effigy of an old man in a chancellor's habit, with four ſons and four daughters kneeling on the baſe. It appears by the inſcription that this monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, knight, privy-counſellor to queen Elizabeth, and eight years chancellor, in which office he died the 12th of April, 1587.

The next is a lofty but plain monument, on which is placed, in a half raiſed poſture, the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made viſcount Dorcheſter, for his great ſervices to king Charles I. and his father, both at home and abroad. The inſcription informs us he was well acquainted with the language and cuſtoms of moſt of the European nations, and was, both by king James I. and his ſucceſſor, entruſted with the moſt

moſt important foreign negotiations. He was twice married; firſt to Ann Gerrard, who died the 18th of April 1627, with whom he lived twenty years, and afterwards to Ann, viſcounteſs Bayning, who died the 15th of February 1631, by both of whom he had iſſue.

There is another beautiful monument of alabaſter to the eaſt of this, erected to the memory of Frances counteſs of Suſſex, whoſe effigy lies in a cumbent poſture with a coronet on her head, reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and her body beautifully robed. Her ladyſhip was the wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suſſex, lord-deputy of Ireland, and knight of the garter; and daughter to Sir William Sidney of Penſehurſt, knight. Having outlived her huſband, at her deceaſe ſhe inſtituted a divinity lecture in this abbey, gave five thouſand pounds towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sidney Suſſex college, and left a ſufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one maſter, ten fellows, and twenty ſcholars, either in the ſaid new college, or in Clare-hall. She died the 15th of April, 1589, in the 58th year of her age. The inſcription tells us, that to her relations ſhe was moſt kind, to the poor and priſoners moſt liberal, and to the miniſters of the word of God moſt charitable.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belaſyſe, knt. lieutenant-general, ſome time governor of Galway in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, in the reign of king William III. He died the 16th of December 1717, in the 69th year of his age.

In this chapel is a monument of black touch-ſtone, which differs, in a very peculiar manner, from any other in the abbey. There is, on the top of it, a circular frame of gilt braſs, encloſing the buſt of Ann, lady Cottington, wife to Francis lord Cottington. She died the 22d of February 1633, in the 33d year of her age. Her iſſue were four daughters and a ſon, all of whom died before their father, who, on a table monument beneath, lies in effigy, reſting on his left arm, and over the head of a ſatyr is the following inſcription: "Here lies Francis lord Cottington, "of Hanworth, who, in the reign of king Charles "I. was chancellor of his majeſty's exchequer, "maſter of the court of wards, conſtable of the "Tower, lord high-treaſurer of England, and "one of the privy-council. He was twice am-"baſſador in Spain, once for the ſaid king, and "a ſecond time for king Charles II. now reign-"ing, to both which he moſt ſignally ſhewed his "allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy "civil broils of thoſe times; and for his faithful "adherence to the crown (the uſurper prevailing) "was forced to fly his country, and, during his "exile, died at Valadolid in Spain, June 19th "1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his "body was brought and here interred by Charles "Cottington, eſq; his nephew and heir, in 1679." This great man was ſecretary to Charles, prince of Wales, whom he attended on his journey to viſit the Infanta when on the point of marriage with that princeſs. After the death of the duke of Buckingham, he roſe to ſuch honour as even to be conſulted in all the principal affairs of the nation; and ſuch was his conduct, that he acquitted himſelf of that popular odium which fell on many much inferior to himſelf.

Here is alſo a very gothic monument erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robſert, a foreigner, but ſtandard-bearer to Henry V. firſt, knight of the bath, and then of the garter, and afterwards created lord Bouchier.

Deſcription of the TOMBS, *&c. in St.* ERASMUS'S CHAPEL.

AS you enter this chapel, on the right hand, is an elegant monument erected to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, eſq; who died at Epſom the 4th of March, 1700, in the 33d year of her age. The epitaph deſcribes her character thus: "Her great "virtues rendered her every way worthy of that "cloſe union and friendſhip in which ſhe lived "with lady Catharine Jones; and in teſtimony "of which, ſhe deſired that even their aſhes, "after death, might not be divided; and there-"fore ordered herſelf here to be interred, where "ſhe knew that excellent lady deſigned one day "to reſt, near the grave of her beloved and re-"ligious mother, Elizabeth, counteſs of Rane-"lagh."

Near this is a monument erected to the memory of colonel Edward Popham, and his lady, the ſtatues of whom are in white marble, as big as the life, and ſtand under a lofty canopy, reſting their arms in a thoughtful poſition on a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed knight. He was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and his atchievements were inſcribed on his tomb. At the time of the reſtoration this incription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument deſtroyed, but at the interceſſion of ſome of the relations of his lady, who had been of particular ſervice to his majeſty, the ſtone, on which the inſcription was engraved, was only turned inwards, and the monument received no other injury. The time of this gentleman's death is entirely uncertain, as the inſcription is irrecoverable.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon to the earl of Monmouth, who died in the year 1648. It is ſaid he died of grief at the age of 33, on account of the unhappy fate of his royal maſter king Charles the firſt, to whom he was of the bedchamber. He was ſon to Robert lord Carey, of Leppington, who was created earl of Monmouth in 1625, and died the 5th of February 1639. His eldeſt ſon Henry ſucceeded him in his titles, but died without iſſue in the year 1661, in conſequence of which the title became extinct.

There is an ancient monument in this chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, knt. chamberlain to Edward, prince of Wales, and treaſurer to king Edward the fourth.

In the middle of this chapel is a large table monument, erected to the memory of Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, baron Burleigh, knight of the garter, and privy-counſellor to king James; on which is his effigy in his robes with a lady on his right ſide, and a vacant ſpace for another on his left. Dorothy Nevil, his firſt wife, who was daughter

daughter and coheir to the noble lord Latimer, lays on his right ſide; and the place that is vacant was left for his ſecond wife Frances Bridges, who was of the noble family of Chandois. This lady gave expreſs orders in her will, that as the right ſide was taken up, her effigy ſhould not be placed on the left; notwithſtanding which, agreeable to the inſcription, they are all buried together in one vault.

Affixed to the eaſt wall is the moſt ſuperb monument in this chapel. It is in the very place where ſtood the altar of St. John Baptiſt, and was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, firſt couſin to queen Elizabeth, created baron of Hunſdon, in Hertfordſhire, in the year 1558, ſome time governor of Berwick, lord chamberlain to queen Elizabeth, privy-counſellor, and knight of the garter, who died the 23d of July 1596, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age. It is ſaid, that not meeting with preferment agreeable to his expectations, he laid the diſappointment ſo much to heart, that he languiſhed for a long time on a ſick bed, at which the queen being moved too late, created him an earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him, but without effect.

There is a ſtone monument, very antique, againſt the ſouth wall, where, under a gothic canopy, lies the figure of a biſhop properly habited, and is ſuppoſed to be Thomas Ruthal, made biſhop of Durham by king Henry VIII. He had been ſecretary of ſtate to Henry VII. and was made a privy-counſellor, and ſent abroad on various embaſſies by Henry VIII. He died in the year 1524. Biſhop Goodwin relates the following circumſtance relative to the diſcovery of his poſſeſſions: That being commanded to write down a true ſtate of the kingdom in general for his majeſty's private information, he took great pains in the performance, and having fairly tranſcribed it, cauſed the book to be bound in vellum, gilt, and variouſly ornamented; and at the ſame time having taken an account of his own private eſtate, with an inventory of his jewels, plate and money, he cauſed that likewiſe to be bound and ornamented exactly like the other, and laid them both carefully together in his cloſet. However, it ſo fell out, that the king, upon ſome occaſion, ſent cardinal Wolſey in haſte for the national tract, which he had ſo long expected from Ruthal, but by miſtake Wolſey received the book which contained the ſchedule of the biſhop's own wealth. The cardinal ſoon diſcovered the miſtake, but being willing to do Ruthal, to whom he had no liking, a ſhrewd turn, he delivered the book to the king, juſt as he received it, telling his majeſty that now if he wanted money, that book would inform him where he might command a million; for ſo much did the biſhop's inventory amount to. When the biſhop diſcovered his error, it touched him ſo near, that he died ſoon after.

An ancient ſtone monument is erected in this chapel, to the memory of William of Colcheſter, on which lies his effigy properly habited, the feet ſupported by a tomb, and the head by an angel.

Another antique monument is that of George Flaccet, abbot of Weſtminſter, in the reign of Henry VII. who died about the year 1414. The ſtone coffin of Thomas Mything, biſhop of Hereford, ſtands on this monument: he was ſome time abbot of Weſtminſter, and privy-counſellor to king Edward IV.

Account of the TOMBS *in the Chapel of* ISLIP, *otherwiſe called St.* JOHN BAPTIST.

THERE are but two monuments in this chapel that admit of any particular notice; the one is that of John Iſlip, abbot of Weſtminſter, the founder. It is a plain marble table, ſtanding in the center, ſupported with four ſmall pillars of braſs; over which on the roof was anciently a fine painting of our Saviour on the croſs, deſtroyed no doubt by the puritans in the time of Cromwell, who were enemies to every thing that tended to popiſh idolatry. This man was employed by Henry VII. in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole abbey; to which he added ſeveral embelliſhments, eſpecially the ſtatues of our kings along the buttreſſes, which ſince that are almoſt all demoliſhed. He likewiſe projected a moſt ſuperb dome or lanthorn to be erected in the center of the croſs, but the pillars were found too weak to ſupport it. His own chapel he dedicated to St. John, and died the ſecond of January 1510.

The other monument is that of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, knight of the bath, ſon and heir of John Hatton, and the neareſt kinſman of the male line to Chriſtopher Hatton, chancellor of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died, according to the inſcription, the 10th of September 1619. The principle figures on this tomb are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both reſting on the aſcending ſides of a triangular pediment, ſeparated in the middle by a trunkleſs helmet. There is a neat piece of architecture over their heads, in the center whereof is a ſcroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one whereof, over the knight, holds a torch put out and reverſed, to ſhew that Sir Chriſtopher died firſt; the other over the lady holds his torch erect, and burning, to ſignify that ſhe ſurvived him. After the death of Eſſex, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Chriſtopher, the chancellor, became the chief favourite. He was preferred to the chancellorſhip for the reputation he had of clear judgment and ſtrict integrity. Though he was rooted in the queen's favour, yet 'tis ſaid he died through her unkindneſs; for having run into her debt, ſhe demanded her money with ſome ſeverity; which, preſuming on her favour, he hoped would have been remitted; but finding his miſtake, he ſickened, and during his illneſs Elizabeth, by viſits and other expreſſions of friendſhip, ſtrove to heal the ſpirit ſhe had broken, but in vain; for he died the 23d of July 1596, in the ſeventy-ſecond year of his age.

There is a chauntry over this chapel, in which are two large wainſcot preſſes, containing the effigies of royal perſonages, and others of the higheſt diſtinction. Theſe effigies reſembled the deceaſed as near as poſſible, and were uſually expoſed at the funerals of our princes, in open chariots, with their proper enſigns appended of royalty and honours. What are here laid up, are in a ſad mangled condition; ſome ſtripped, others

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in tattered robes, and all of them maimed or broken. Thoſe that are the moſt ancient are leaſt damaged, by which it appears that the richneſs of their cloaths had been the occaſion of this ravage; for the robes of Edward VI. which were of crimſon velvet, but now appears like leather, are left entire; but thoſe of queen Elizabeth and king James I. are entirely ſtripped.

The eye is particularly ſtruck at the effigies of king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne, which are in good condition placed in two handſome wainſcot preſſes, in this chapel. Here is likewiſe a new figure of queen Elizabeth.

Deſcription of the TOMBS *of St.* JOHN *the* EVANGELIST'S CHAPEL.

THere is an elegant monument in the center of this chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman well ſkilled both in learning and arms; but being brought up from his youth in the camp, he dedicated his ſtudy to the art of war, in which he was equalled by few, not excelled by any. He commanded in front under prince Maurice, at the battle of Newport, againſt the Spaniſh army, who came to the relief of that town, under the command of the archduke Albert, then governor of the low countries. Vere, in poſting the Engliſh ſoldiers advantageouſly had occaſion to paſs a ford, in order to which the ſoldiers were preparing to ſtrip; but he prevented that delay, by telling them that what they were going to do was entirely uſeleſs, for in a few hours they might either have dry cloaths, or need of none. By this ſeaſonable encouragement the enemy's horſe that had left their foot behind, were beat back, and the Engliſh, who were not above 1500 in number, gained the eminence of the downs, ſupported by a body of Frieſland foot, ready to ſuſtain the firſt ſhock of the enemy's fire. Though this was a deſperate enterprize, in which Vere himſelf was wounded, his horſe ſhot under him, and half the Engliſh ſlain, yet it proved the cauſe of victory on the part of the Dutch; for prince Maurice advancing ſuddenly with his freſh troops, while the Spaniards were yet greatly exhauſted by their full diſcharge upon this ſmall body, found it eaſy to put them to the rout, and thereby obtained a compleat victory. The monument is a table ſupported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the ſeveral parts of a compleat ſuit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, laying, as if undreſſed, in a looſe gown, on a quilt of alabaſter.—There is a ſhort deſcription on the baſe of the monument in latin, ſignifying that he was nephew to the earl of Oxford, and that this was conſecrated to his memory by his diſconſolate widow. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, the 28th of Auguſt, 1608.

Adjoining to the wall, eaſtward of this, is a monument, on the pedeſtal whereof is repreſented in relief the ſiege of a town; alluding, in all probability, to the ſiege of Newport. The principal figure is a general on horſeback holding a batton, and having a blemiſh in one eye. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that as the monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Hollis, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and major-general under him, that this piece of ſculpture is intended to perpetuate the ſtory of that memorable battle in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired ſo much honour. The cannon, which is very viſible, ſeems to point that out as the inſtrument by which his horſe was killed, and the blemiſh in the general's eye, the hurt he might have received on falling. There is a Pallas ſitting on one ſide of the pedeſtal, and on the other Bellona, lamenting the the death of the great warrior repreſented above in a Roman habit, ſtanding erect upon a lofty altar with a cherub ſupporting the plinth on which he ſtands, Sir George died in the fiftieth year of his age, the ſixteenth of May, in the year 1626.

Not far from the tomb of Sir Francis lies Aubrey de Vere, the laſt earl of Oxford of that name; which title had continued in a direct line to his noble family ever ſince the year 1155. He was the twentieth and laſt earl, and enjoyed the title ſeventy years. He died without iſſue male the 12th of March, 1702.

There were formerly many ancient monuments in this chapel; only one of which is now remaining. It has the image of an abbot, in his maſs habit, curiouſly engraved on braſs, repreſenting John de Eaſtny, who died the 4th of March 1498. He appears, by the records of the church, to have been a great benefactor to it. He adorned the weſt window with many grand paintings in glaſs, a ſmall quantity of which ſtill remains: he built the ſcreen to this chapel, and preſented two images gilt for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul; and one for the Chapter-houſe. 'Tis very ſingular that in breaking up a grave, the body of this abbot was diſcovered in a coffin quilted with yellow ſattin, having on a gown of crimſon ſilk girded round him with a black girdle; on his legs were white ſilk ſtockings, and over his face a clean napkin doubled up and laid corner-wiſe.

The face was in ſome degree diſcoloured, but the legs were firm. This diſcovery was made the 17th of Auguſt 1706.

Before the door of this chapel there is a grey marble which bears the figure of an armed knight, and is ſaid, by the regiſter, to repreſent Sir John Harpedon, knt. who died in the year 1457. He is reſting his head on a greyhound, and his feet on a lion.

On the north ſide of this chapel, within the door, is another ancient tomb of free-ſtone, under which lies the body of Sir Thomas Parry, knt. who died the 15th of December, 1560. He was treaſurer of the houſhold, and maſter of the court of wards and liveries to queen Elizabeth.

Deſcription of the TOMBS, *&c. in St.* MICHAEL'S CHAPEL.

THere is a moſt ſuperb monument lately erected in this chapel, and executed by that great maſter of ſculpture Mr. Rubiliac. Above is repreſented a lady expiring in the arms of her huſband; and beneath, ſlily creeping from a tomb, the king of terrors preſents his grim viſage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which ſight the huſband, ſuddenly ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, horror and deſpair, would

willingly ward off the fatal ſtroke from the diſtreſſed object of his care. This monument was erected to the memory of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale and his lady, and has on it the following inſcription: "Here reſt the aſhes of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, eſq; who died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Waſhington earl Ferrers, who died Auguſt the 17th, 1734, aged 27. Their only ſon Waſhington Gaſcoigne Nightingale, eſq; deceaſed, in memory of their virtues, did, by his laſt will, order this monument to be erected.

Inclining to the north, there is a monument erected to the memory of Sarah, dutcheſs of Somerſet, relict of John Seymour, duke of Somerſet, who died the 5th of October 1692. On the baſe of this monument ſit two charity boys, one on each ſide, bewailing the death of their great benefactreſs, who is repreſented in a modern dreſs, reſting upon her arm, under a canopy of ſtate, and looking earneſtly up at a group of cherubs, iſſuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a latin inſcription to this purpoſe: "Here lies the late illuſtrious dutcheſs of Somerſet, celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar-ſchool for boys at Tottenham, in Middleſex, enlarged the income of the green-coat hoſpital at Weſtminſter, largely endowed Brazen-Noſe college in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and inſtruction of youth in piety and good literature. She was likewiſe an encourager of trades and handycrafts, and had a tender regard to old age, by erecting an alms-houſe in Froxfield in Wiltſhire, for thirty widows: ſhe was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, where ſhe inſtituted a lecture, and gave many ſtately ornaments to the church."

There was formerly a monument in this chapel erected to the memory of Catharine, lady St. John. It was broken in pieces at the time of repairing the church, but the effigy may be ſtill ſeen in the chapel of St. Andrew. This lady was relict of John lord St. John, of Bletſoe in Bedfordſhire, and daughter of Sir William Dormer, of Eyethorpe in Bucks.

Account of the TOMBS *in St.* ANDREW'S CHAPEL.

A Moſt beautiful monument is erected in the center of this chapel, to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his lady, and ſix ſons. It has a fine repreſentation of an encampment in relief, and is otherwiſe elegantly ornamented; but as there is no inſcription, the date is left uncertain. This great man was anceſtor to the preſent earl of Abington, who is baron Norris of Rycot, and for his valour in the low countries in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was created lord Norris of Rycot. He was the firſt who diſcovered the project of the Spaniſh invaſion, which he did by means of the provoſt-marſhal of Paris, whom he entertained as a ſpy.

There was formerly againſt the eaſt wall, a table monument erected to the memory of Sir John Burgh, who was twice honoured with knighthood; once in the Netherlands by the earl of Leiceſter, captain-general of her majeſty's forces, and afterwards by Harry IV. of France, at the victory of St. Adrian. He died the 10th of March, 1594. The inſcription informs us, that endeavouring to take and bring into England a large Spaniſh ſhip laden with jewels, gold, ſilver, Indian ſpices, &c. a prize of infinite value, by an unhappy ſecurity of mind, deſpiſing the enemy, though far ſuperior in force, he met with an untimely death at the age of 32, to the irreparable loſs of his country.

A monument is ſtill remaining erected to the memory of Ann, daughter of Henry Bodenham, and of Catharine his wife, wife of James Kirton, of Caſtel-Cary, in the county of Somerſet, who died the 7th of September 1603.

There is in one corner of this chapel the ancient monument of abbot Kirton, who died the third of October, 1466. It is worthy of obſervation, having ſeveral labels of black letter all round the portrait, which ſtands upon eagles crowned, alluding, perhaps to his high deſcent, from the ancient and illuſtrious family of Codilbic. He was an excellent orator, and appears to have been a man of great reputation.

Deſcription of the TOMBS *in the* AREA.

ON the north ſide, as you paſs round the area, were formerly three ancient monuments, all of which are now almoſt obliterated. The firſt of free-ſtone, made like a cloſe bed, was walled up, and the tomb of biſhop Duppa, tutor to king Charles I. placed againſt it. This tomb was covered with an ancient gothic arch, the ſides whereof were adorned with vine branches in relief, the roof within, ſpringing into many angels, under which lies the image of a lady in a very antique dreſs, her feet reſting upon lions, and her head on pillows ſupported by angels, ſitting on each ſide the effigy, gilt and painted. On the ſide of the tomb are ſix niches, on which ſeem to have been painted monks, and on the pedeſtal are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of paintings. This monument covered the remains of Aveline, counteſs of Lancaſter, who died the 4th of November 1293, the very year of her marriage. She was daughter to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, and Holderneſſe, and married Edmund earl of Lancaſter, ſon to king Henry the third.

Adjoining to this is another ancient monument of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, ſecond and laſt earl of Pembroke of this family, who was poiſoned in France, by the ſecret contrivance of the earl of Arundel, the 23d of June 1324. He had been three times married, but had no iſſue by either of his wives. He was a tall, pale man, on which account Gaveſton uſed to call him *Joſeph the Jew*. In the time of Edward I. he was a great general, and not only attended that prince in his expedition to Flanders, but likewiſe accompanied him to Scotland, where that king died. He is ſaid to have been one of the judges who gave ſentence againſt the great earl of Lancaſter.

Another ancient monument in this area is that of

of Edmund Crouchback, fourth ſon to Henry III. ſo called, as is ſuppoſed by many, from the deformity of his perſon; others imagine it aroſe from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or croſs on their ſhoulders, as a badge of chriſtianity. On the baſe of this tomb, towards the area, is the remains of a curious, and perhaps the moſt antique painting extant, but much defaced, being ten knights armed with banners, ſurcoats of armour, and croſs-belted, repreſenting, undoubtedly, his expedition to the holy land, the number exactly agreeing with what Prior ſays, namely, Edward and his brother, four earls, and four knights, of whom ſome are ſtil' to be diſcovered. It has been a very lofty monument, painted, gilt, and inlaid with ſtained glaſs. The inſide of the canopy has been a ſky with ſtars, but by age changed into a dull red. From this prince the houſe of Lancaſter claimed their right to the crown. He was made earl of Leiceſter and ſteward of England at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-one he took the title of the earl of Lancaſter, and marrying Aveline already mentioned, became poſſeſſed of the eſtates of Albemarle, Devon, and the Iſle of Wight, together with that of Derby and Campaign. His ſecond wife was Blanch, queen of Navarre, widow of Henry, by whom he had three ſons, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, who was executed; John of Monmouth; and another John, who lived in France. In the reign of his brother Edward I. he commanded an army in France with great ſucceſs at firſt; but being ill ſupported, and his ſoldiers ill paid, they deſerted him, which he laid ſo much to heart, that he died of grief at Bayonne.

In the chapel of St. Eraſmus, on the weſt ſide of the door, is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, knt. lord chief juſtice of England, who died unmarried the 22d of April 1621.

There is a monument in this area erected to the memory of biſhop Duppa, tutor to king Charles II, He was born at Greenwich, and educated firſt at Weſtminſter ſchool, and then at Chriſt-Church college, Oxford, of which he was afterwards dean, and being appointed preceptor to the then prince of Wales, was firſt made biſhop of Chicheſter, from thence tranſlated to Saliſbury, and, after the reſtoration, to the ſee of Wincheſter. He died in the 74th year of his age, the 26th of March 1662. This great man was of ſuch exemplary piety and lively converſation, that when king Charles I. was a priſoner in Cariſbrook-caſtle, his afflictions were alleviated by the converſation of the biſhop. Such an aſcendancy had he over the prince his pupil, that when he came to be king, he retained ſuch a reverence for his piety, that hearing he was dangerouſly ill at Richmond, he went thither to pay his devotions to him, and received his laſt benediction from him on his bended knees.

At St. Eraſmus's chapel, on the eaſt ſide of the door, is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Poultney, and wife to Sir Cleppeſby Crew, knt. who died the ſecond of December, 1639, in the 29th year of her age.

Near this, on the ſame ſide, is a monument erected to the memory of admiral Holmes. He is repreſented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right-hand reſting on a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-ſtaff, and other naval decorations. Under which is an inſcription running thus: "To the memory of "Charles Holmes, eſq; rear-admiral of the white. "He died the 21ſt of November 1761, com-"mander in chief of his majeſty's fleet ſtationed "at Jamaica, aged fifty. Erected by his grate-"ful nieces Mary Stanwix, and Lucretia Sowle."

Another monument in the area is well worth obſervation. It is that of Eſther de la Four, the lord Eland's lady, who died in the 28th year of her age, in the year 1694. It is of curious white marble, repreſenting a lady on her death-bed, with two mourners weeping over her, done beautifully in relief. There is an inſcription in Latin and Engliſh, which contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues.

In the area there is a monument erected (between thoſe of Henry III. and queen Eleanor) to the memory of Mrs. Chriſtian Kerr, who died the 16th of May, 1694, aged 40. She was wife to William Kerr, eſq; and daughter to Sir William Scott, bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland.

In the corner of Henry the fifth's chapel, there is a neat monument erected to the memory of Sir Robert Aiton, knt. who, in the reign of king James I. was highly eſteemed for his writings, particularly as a poet. He died in the year 1638. The monument is of black marble, with a buſt of braſs, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very beautifully deſigned.

Not far from this, in the pavement, is an ancient flat ſtone; formerly inſcribed to the memory of Sir John Galofre, called lord of Langley, natural ſon of Sir John Galofre, by Johannet Pulham. He was famous in the reign of Richard II. for his wiſdom and valour, and was proſecuted by the diſcontented lords; but being then ambaſſador in France, he thought it moſt prudent to remain there till the ſtorm, in which Burley and others ſuffered ſhipwreck, was appeaſed. After which he returned home, and died in the year 1336, at Wallingford, in Berkſhire.

There is a large monument between the chapel of St. Nicholas and the ſteps going to Henry VIIth's chapel, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Ingram, knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and privy-counſellor to king Charles the ſecond. It was erected by Frances his widow, daughter of Thomas viſcount Falconberg. He died the 13th of February, in the year 1671.

In this place is an old grave-ſtone plated with braſs, repreſenting John of Windſor, nephew to Sir William of Windſor, lord-lieutenant of Ireland in the reign of Edward the third, who died the 4th of April, 1414. He had been a great ſoldier in his youth, and in many battles had been victorious; particularly at that of Shrewſbury under Henry IV. but being ſtung with remorſe for the innocent blood he had been the means of ſhedding, he retired from the world, and finiſhed his life in penitence.

There

There is a monument between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund, erected to the memory of Richard Tufton, third ſon of Sir John Tufton, bart. who died the 4th of October, 1631. It was erected to his memory by his brother Sir Humphrey Tufton, knt.

The remains of many other perſons lie in this area, particularly Anne of Cleve, ſiſter to the duke of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to king Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath, the 3d of January 1539, married to the king on the 9th of the ſame month, and in July following divorced, with liberty to marry again; but being ſenſibly touched with indignation at the affront put upon her, ſhe lived retired in England, with the title of lady Anne, of Cleve, and ſaw her rival that ſupplanted her in the king's affection ſuffer a worſe fate. She died in the year 1557. ſurviving the king only four years.

Near the aſhes of Anne of Cleve lies a ſtill more unfortunate queen, viz. Anne, queen to Richard III. and daughter to Nevil the great earl of Warwick. She was poiſoned by her huſband, to make way for a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to his brother Edward IV. and ſiſter to the unhappy youths he had cauſed to be murdered in the Tower. This marriage was never conſummated, he being ſlain at the battle of Boſworth-field, where he was ſtripped naked, and expoſed to the multitude as a mark of that contempt his cruelty deſerved.

In this place are the remains of an ancient monument erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the Eaſt-ſaxons, who firſt built this church, and died in July 616. Likewiſe Athelgoda, his queen, who died the 13th of September 615.

Many other people have been interred in this place, whoſe mementos are either obliterated by time, or they are too inſignificant to need recital.

Deſcription of the TOMBS *in St.* EDWARD'S CHAPEL.

IN the centre of this chapel ſtands that ancient and venerable ſhrine dedicated to St. Edward. It was once of moſt exquiſite beauty, but through time and neglect is now much defaced. It was erected by Henry III. on the canonizing Edward king of England, by pope Alexander the third, who cauſed his name to be placed in the catalogue of ſaints, and iſſued his bull to the abbot Laurence and convent of Weſtminſter, enjoining, "that his body be honoured here on "earth, as his ſoul is glorified in heaven." A cloiſtered life was his ſole happineſs; and though he was married eighteen years to one of the moſt accompliſhed women of her time, daughter to earl Godwin, yet 'tis ſaid ſhe confeſſed on her death-bed he ſuffered her to live and die a virgin. Before this ſhrine was a lamp kept continually burning, on one ſide whereof ſtood an image of the Bleſſed Virgin, wrought in ſilver, which, with two jewels of immenſe value, queen Eleanor preſented here as an offering; and on the other ſide ſtood another image of the Virgin, wrought in ivory, preſented by Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. To this ſhrine Edward the firſt offered the Scotch regalia, and chair, which is ſtill preſerved. Alphonſo, about the year 1280, offered here the golden coronet of Llewellyn prince of Wales, and other jewels. It is ſaid that Henry IV. being upon his knees before it, was ſeized with an apoplexy, and for ſpeedy relief removed to the abbot's houſe, where coming to himſelf, he could not recollect where he was; but upon enquiring was told the room bore the name of Jeruſalem. To which he replied, "the Lord have mercy upon me then, "for here I muſt die;" having been formerly told by a magician that he ſhould die at Jeruſalem. This ſhrine was originally compoſed of various coloured ſtones, beautifully enriched with all the coſt and art that human imagination could project: ſome of the curious moſaic work that adorned it is ſtill to be ſeen, but ſo ſtripped as to afford little or no ſatisfaction to common beholders. The ſtonework is hollow within, and now encloſes a large cheſt, which Mr. Keep, ſoon after the coronation of James II. found to contain the remains of St. Edward; for being broken by accident, he diſcovered, upon turning up the bones, a crucifix richly ornamented and enamelled, and a gold chain of twenty inches long, both which he preſented to his majeſty, who ordered the bones to be replaced in the old coffin, and encloſed in a new one made very ſtrong. Edward the confeſſor died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

The remains of Editha, daughter to Godwin, earl of Kent, and queen to St. Edward, lie interred on the ſouth ſide of this ſhrine. This lady ſurvived her huſband eight years, and beheld all the miſeries conſequent upon his death. William the conqueror, however, treated her with great reſpect, allowing her an apartment in the palace at Wincheſter, where ſhe died. She was buried, by expreſs orders, with all the pomp of royalty.

Not far from this lie the remains of queen Maud, ſurnamed the Good, daughter of Malcolm Conmair, king of Scotland, and wife to Henry I. of England, to whom ſhe was eſpouſed to unite the Saxon and Norman lines. She died the firſt of May, 1118. The greateſt happineſs ſhe enjoyed was in relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor. That ſhe was charitable, the hoſpitals of St. Giles, and the Leper's hoſpital in London, are remaining monuments. There is part of a latin epitaph on this excellent princeſs, the tranſlation of which runs thus:

Succeſs ne'er ſat exulting in her eye,
Nor diſappointment heav'd the troubled ſigh;
Proſperity ne'er ſadden'd o'er her brow,
While glad in trouble ſhe enjoy'd her woe:
Beauty nor made her vain, nor ſcepters proud,
Nor titles taught to ſcorn the meaner croud.
Supreme humility was awful grace,
And her chief charms a baſhfulneſs of face.

There is an ancient tomb of very curious workmanſhip on the north ſide of this chapel. The pannels are of poliſhed porphyry, and the moſaic work round them of gold and ſcarlet.

The

The effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt braſs finely executed; and the corners of the table are twiſted pillars gilt and enamelled. After a troubleſome reign of 56 years, he died in 1272, aged 65. He was interred by the knights templars, of whoſe order his father was the founder, with all the ſplendor becoming a royal character.

An ancient table monument of grey marble is at the feet of Henry III. on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, queen to Edward I. It is very ſingular that the body of this queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the friars predicants in London. On the ſides of this monument are engraven the arms of Caſtile and Leon quarterly, and thoſe of Ponthieu hanging on vines and oak-trees. Round the copper verge is emboſſed, in Saxon characters, the following inſcription: "Here lies Eleanor, formerly queen "of England, wife to king Edward the firſt."

In this chapel is a large plain coffin of grey marble, compoſed of ſeven ſtones, four make the ſides, two the ends, and one the cover. It encloſes the body of the glorious king Edward I. who was ſon to Henry III. He was named Edward in honour of St. Edward his father's patron and predeceſſor, and afterwards Long Shanks, from his tall and ſlender body. He reigned 34 years, and died the 7th of July, 1307, aged 68.

Not far from Henry III. is a ſmall monument covered with a ſlab of lydian finely poliſhed, erected to the memory of Elizabeth Tudor, ſecond daughter of king Henry VII. who died at Eltham in Kent, the 14th of September 1495, aged three years.

Another table monument is likewiſe here in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville, his queen, who died the 19th of April, 1472. There is part of an inſcription on it, ſetting forth her name, quality, and age, which was only nine months.

The chapel of Henry V. is parted from this only by an iron ſcreen, on each ſide of which are images as big as the life, and guarding, as it were, the ſtair-caſe aſcending to the chauntry over it. In this place is a magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike prince Henry of Monmouth, ſo called from the place of his nativity. On the advancement of this prince to the crown, he made a moſt excellent king, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt, acquired to himſelf and the Engliſh nation immortal glory. His ambition leading him on to the purſuit of farther conqueſts, he was taken off by the hand of providence, and died in France in the tenth year of his reign, and thirty-fourth of his age. He was laid at the feet of St. Edward, in a place ſet apart for keeping reliques, where his queen erected a monument over him of grey marble, whereon was placed his ſtatue; the body whereof was heart of oak, and the head beaten ſilver; as were the ſcepter, and other ſigns of royalty that adorned it. All which were deſtroyed at the time of Oliver Cromwell. This tomb was encloſed with grates and gates of iron by Henry VII. and and over it in a chauntry chapel the weapons, armour, and capariſons of Henry V. were carefully laid up, where they remain to this day.

In an old wooden cheſt, near this tomb, lie the remains of Catharine, queen to the above prince. She was youngeſt daughter to Charles VI. of France. After the death of her huſband, ſhe entered into an illegal marriage with Owen ap Tudor, a welſhman, and underwent a ſevere proſecution. In conſequence of which ſhe retired to the monaſtry of Bermondſey, in Southwark, where ſhe died, as it is thought of grief, the ſecond of January 1437, in the thirty-eighth year of her age. She left three ſons by this marriage; Edmund, who was afterwards earl of Richmond; Jaſper, who was created earl of Pembroke by Henry VI. and duke of Bedford by Henry VII. but died without iſſue; and Owen, who took upon him the religious habit, died a monk of, and was interred in, this abbey. Queen Catharine received an honourable interment in the chapel of Henry III. but when her grandſon pulled down that to build his own, her body was taken up, the bones whereof were firmly united, and thinly covered with fleſh, but the coffin being decayed was put into a wooden cheſt, and removed to the place where it now is.

There is an ancient tomb in this chapel erected to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William, earl of Heinault, and queen to king Edward III. It is of black marble, and round it are placed as ornaments, the brazen ſtatues of no leſs than thirty kings, princes, and noble perſonages, her relations. This queen was married forty-two years, in which time ſhe had fourteen children, and died the 15th of Auguſt 1369.

Near this is a very ancient tomb covered with a gothic canopy, erected to the memory of Edward III. The effigy of this prince lies on a table of grey marble, though his corpſe was depoſited in the ſame grave with the queen's. The tomb was ſurrounded, like the former, with ſtatues, particularly thoſe of his children, and at the head of it is placed the ſhield and ſword carried before him in France. After a reign of fifty years, he died the 21ſt of June, 1377, aged 64. In the latter part of his life he grew weary of government, and devoted himſelf entirely to the pleaſure of a woman, who, after rendering him ridiculous to all the world, ſhamefully deſerted him in his laſt moments, and left him to expire without a friend to cloſe his eyes.

Adjoining to this is another tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. over which is a canopy of wood remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary and our Saviour. This prince was murdered in Pomfret-caſtle, in Yorkſhire, where he was a priſoner, at the inſtigation of Henry IV. by one Sir Pierce of Exon, on St. Valentine's day, in the year 1399. His body was brought from thence to St. Paul's cathedral, where it was expoſed to public view, and afterwards removed to Langley. In which place it remained till Henry V. ordered it to be brought in all the pomp of royalty, and depoſited near the remains of his great predeceſſor and patron St. Edward. The robing of the effigy is curiouſly wrought with peaſe-cod ſhells open, and the peaſe out, alluding, in all probability, to his being once in full poſſeſſion of ſovereignty, but at laſt reduced to an empty title. In the ſame tomb with this prince lies his queen, Anne, daughter to Charles IV. and ſiſter to Wenceſlaus, emperor and king of Bohemia. This lady brought

him neither dowry nor iſſue; and yet, ſo great was his love for her, that he curſed the place of her death, and cauſed the buildings thereon to be deſtroyed. After being married twelve years, ſhe died at Shene the 7th of June, 1394.

Between the tomb of queen Philippa and the ſhrine of St. Edward, under a large ſtone, once beautifully plated with braſs, lies the great Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter, uncle to Richard II. by whom he was murdered the 8th of September, 1397. He was brother to the black prince, and ſixth and youngeſt ſon to Edward III.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry d'Almaine, ſon to the king of the Romans, and brother to Henry III. who, in paſſing through Viterbo, in an expedition to the holy land, was ſacrilegiouſly aſſaſſinated in the church of St. Silveſter, as he was performing his devotions before the high altar. The year after the murder, in 1271, his body was brought to England, and buried in the monaſtery of St. Helen's; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near the ſhrine of S. Edward.

In a handſome wainſcot preſs, in this chapel, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, who was the ſecond and laſt duke of this family. He died at Rome in the twentieth year of his age, October 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel January 31, 1736.

In the north area is a monument erected to the memory of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, who died the 7th of June, 1764, aged 81. It is of beautiful marble, repreſenting wiſdom and poetry, over which is a medallion.

Having now deſcribed the various monuments in the encloſed part of this building, we ſhall proceed to the

TOMBS *in the open parts of this* ABBEY, *beginning at the weſt door.*

ON the right hand as you enter is the monument of

Sir THO. HARDY, Knt.

Behind this monument is a lofty pyramid, of a bluiſh coloured marble, at the bottom of which is the effigy of the deceaſed reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanſhip, with a naked boy on his left ſide weeping over an urn: the enrichments round the pedeſtal are juſt and proper, and the inſcription is to the following purport:

" Sir Thomas Hardy, to whoſe memory this " monument is erected, was bred in the royal " navy from his youth, and was made a captain " in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under " Sir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coaſt of " Spain, to return to England, he was ordered " to Lagos bay, where he got intelligence of the " Spaniſh galeons being arrived in the harbour " of Vigo, under convoy of ſeventeen French " men of war. By his great diligence and judgment he joined the Engliſh fleet, and gave the " admiral that intelligence which engaged him " to make the beſt of his way to Vigo, where " all the aforementioned galeons and men of " war were either taken or deſtroyed. After the " ſucceſs of that action, the admiral ſent him " with an account of it to the queen, who ordered him a conſiderable preſent, and knighted " him. Some years after he was made a rear-" admiral, and received ſeveral other marks of " favour and eſteem from her majeſty, and from " her royal conſort prince George of Denmark, " lord high-admiral of England." He died the 16th of Auguſt, 1733, aged 66.

From this monument we proceed regularly on to the eaſt door, from thence round the choir to the north door, and return to the place where we firſt began. To effect which the next is

Capt. JAMES CORNWALL.

This is a moſt beautiful monument, the height of which is thirty-ſix feet: it has a bold baſe and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. There is a rock againſt the pyramid, embelliſhed with naval trophies, ſea-weeds, &c. in which are two cavities: in the one a latin epitaph; in the other, a view of the ſea-fight before Toulon, in baſſo relievo; on the fore-ground whereof, the Marlborough of 90 guns, is ſeen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ſhip the Real, of 114 guns, and her two ſeconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock ſtand two figures, the one repreſents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expreſſive of Fame, who having preſented to Minerva a medallion of the hero, ſupports it, whilſt exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty ſpreading palm-tree, whereon is fixed the hero's ſhield or coat of arms, together with a laurel-tree; both which iſſue from the naturally-barren rock, as alluding to ſome heroic and uncommon event. The inſcription is as follows:

Amongſt the monuments of ancient merit,
In this ſacred cathedral, let the name of

JAMES CORNWALL

Be preſerved, the third ſon of Henry Cornwall,
Of Bradwardin Caſtle, in the county of Hereford, Eſq;
Who from the very old and illuſtrious ſtock of
the Plantagenets,
Deſiring a truly ancient ſpirit, became
A naval commander of the firſt eminence,
Equally and deſervedly honoured by the tears and
Applauſe of Britons, as a man
Who bravely defending the cauſe of his country
in that ſea-fight off Toulon;
And being by a chain-ſhot deprived
Of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered
On the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age,
Bequeathing his animated example to his fellow
ſailors,
As a legacy of a dying Engliſhman,
Whoſe extraordinary valour could not be recommended
To the emulation of poſterity in a more ample eulogy
Than by ſo ſingular an inſtance of honour;
Since the parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous
ſuffrage,
Reſolv'd that a monument at the public expence
ſhould be conſecrated to the memory
of this moſt heroic perſon.

The

The Right Hon. JAMES CRAGGS, Eſq;

On this monument is finely repreſented the ſtatue of this gentleman, large as the life, leaning on an urn, which has upon it in golden characters, an inſcription, implying, that he was a man univerſally beloved; which is there particularly marked, becauſe as he was of low extraction, being only a ſhoe-maker's ſon, it is the more ſingular, that in the high ſtation to which his merit had raiſed him, he ſhould eſcape envy, and acquire the general eſteem. He was made ſecretary at war in April 1717, and one of his majeſty's privy-council and ſecretary of ſtate in March 1718. On the baſe of the monument is the following epitaph, written by Mr. Pope:

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, of ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promiſe, ſerv'd no private end;
Who gain'd no title, and who loſt no friend;
Ennobled by himſelf, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muſe he lov'd.

WILLIAM CONGREVE, Eſq;

On a pedeſtal of the fineſt egyptian marble, in an oval frame, is a half length marble portrait of this gentleman: it is enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama, and under it is the following inſcription:

"Mr. William Congreve died January the "19th 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this "place. To whoſe moſt valuable memory this "monument is ſet up by Henrietta, dutcheſs of "Marlborough, as a mark how dearly ſhe re-"members the happineſs ſhe enjoyed in the ſin-"cere friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a man, "whoſe virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the "love and eſteem of the preſent age; and whoſe "writings will be the admiration of the fu-"ture."

JOHN FREIND, M. D.

This gentleman was a phyſician of the firſt rank in his profeſſion; nor was he leſs ſucceſsful in his practice than ingenious in his writings. His buſt ſtands on a pedeſtal of fine white-veined marble, and under it a long latin inſcription, ſetting forth his great and diſtinguiſhing acquirements. He died the 26th of July 1728.

Sir LUMLEY ROBINSON, Bart.

The deſign of this monument is neat; the columns are ſupported by deaths heads, and the arms upon the baſe by a cherub. On the top is a vaſe, and riſing to the pediment, enrichments of laurel branches, &c. He was of Kentwell-hall in Suffolk, and by an untimely death ended his life the 6th of Auguſt 1684, aged 36.

THOMAS SPRATT, D. D.

Underneath this monument is the arms of the defunct, and on the top his arms, with that of the ſee of Rocheſter, quarterly; between enrichments of books, &c. It ſeems to have been principally deſigned for the ſake of the inſcriptions; the firſt of which informs us, that Dr. Spratt was the ſon of a clergyman in Dorſetſhire; that he was educated at Wadham college, Oxford; that he firſt applied himſelf to poetry, but quitted that ſtudy to purſue the beauties of proſe, and poliſh the Engliſh language; that he was ſoon made known to George duke of Buckingham, and by him recommended to king Charles, who made him a prebendary of Weſtminſter, and of Windſor; from which preferments he ſoon roſe to be dean of Weſtminſter, and biſhop of Rocheſter; but at length for his firm integrity to the church and monarchy, was brought in danger of his life, he died in 1713, aged 77. The ſecond inſcription ſignifies, that the remains of Thomas Spratt, A. M. (ſon to the biſhop) archdeacon of Rocheſter, and prebendary of the churches of Rocheſter, Winchelter, and Weſtminſter, lie near thoſe of his father. He died the 10th of May 1720, aged 41. The laſt inſcription tells us that John Freind, M. D. to ſhew his reſpect for thoſe two worthy perſonages, had cauſed this monument to be erected jointly to their memories.

Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

This gentleman was formerly chaplain to the Britiſh factory at Liſbon, afterwards made preceptor to the princeſſes, and prebendary of this church. In 1721 he was conſecrated lord biſhop of Glouceſter; in 1731 tranſlated to Rocheſter, and alſo made dean of this church, and of the moſt hon. order of the Bath. He died the 9th of March 1756, aged 84, and is buried in a vault in the eccleſiaſtical court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Eſq; conſul at Liſbon. She died the 27th of March 1725, aged 28. In the ſame vault lies Ann, their daughter, who died in her infancy.

Above this is a ſmall table monument erected to the memory of

HENRY WHARTON.

It is remarkable only for the great name inſcribed on it. He was rector of Chatham in Kent, vicar of the church of Minſter, in the iſle of Thanet, chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft, and one of the greateſt writers of his time. He was ſo univerſally reſpected by the biſhops and clergy, that archbiſhop Tillotſon, and ſeveral other prelates, with the choir and king's ſcholars, attended his funeral in the moſt ſolemn proceſſion, ſinging anthems compoſed for the occaſion. He died the 3d of March 1624, aged 31.

KATHERINE BOVEY.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above lady, by Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her in the greateſt friendſhip near forty years. The principle figures are Faith with her book cloſed, and Wiſdom lamenting the death of her patroneſs

patroneſs, between which is a lady's head in an anulet of black marble curiouſly veined. Over it is an inſcription, deſcribing the virtues of the deceaſed, who died the 21ſt of January, 1726, aged 72.

Over this monument is that of

Lord Viſcount HOWE,

The principal figure repreſents the genius of the province of Maſſachuſet's bay, in a mournful poſture, lamenting the fall of this hero; over which are the family arms ornamented with military trophies. In large characters underneath is the following inſcription: "The province of "Maſſachuſet's bay in New England, by an or- "der of the great and general court, bearing "date Feb. 1, 1752, cauſed this monument to "be erected to the memory of George lord viſ- "count Howe, brigadier general of his majeſty's "forces in North America, who was ſlain July "the 6th, 1758, on his march to Ticonderago, "in the 34th year of his age: in teſtimony of "the ſenſe they had of his ſervices and military "virtues, and of the affection their officers and "ſoldiers bore to his command. He lived re- "ſpected and beloved: the public regretted his "loſs; to his family it is irreparable."

ROBERT CANNON, D.D.

This monument, though plain, is yet very neat. It was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who was dean of Lincoln, and prebendary of this church. He died the 28th of March, 1722, in the 59th year of his age.

Above this is a moſt beautiful monument erected to the memory of

Gen. GEORGE WADE,

In the center is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies exquiſitely wrought: the principal figures repreſent Fame puſhing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar with the enſigns of honour that adorn it. The general's head is in medallion, under which is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of George Wade, field- "marſhal of his majeſty's forces, lieutenant-ge- "neral of the ordnance, colonel of his majeſty's "third regiment of dragoon guards, governor "of Fort William, Fort Auguſtus, and Fort "George, and one of his majeſty's moſt honour- "able privy council. He died March 14, 1748, "aged 75."

Col. JOHN DAVIS.

We can ſay no more of this gentleman than what ariſes from the inſcription; which is, that he was preſident of the council of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's, and died the 13th of December 1725, in the ſixty-third year of his age.

CAROLINA HARSNET.

This monument was erected to the memory of the ſecond wife of Samuel Morland, knt. and bart. who died in child-bed of her ſecond ſon the 10th of October, 1674, aged 23. On the tomb are two learned inſcriptions; one in hebrew, the other in greek: the tranſlation of the hebrew runs thus: "Bleſſed be the Lord, my wife was "precious: bleſſed be thy remembrance, O vir- "tuous woman."—The greek thus: "When I "think of thy mildneſs, patience, charity, mo- "deſty and piety, I lament thee, O moſt excel- "lent creature, and grieve exceedingly: but "not like ſuch as have no faith; for I belive and "expect the reſurrection of thoſe who ſleep in "Chriſt."

JOHN SMITH, Eſq;

This monument is ſaid to be highly finiſhed. The deſign is a pyramid and altar, in which ſits a lady veiled, mournful and diſconſolate, and reſting her right arm on a curious buſto in relief. On the baſe is a latin inſcription, ſetting forth his deſcent from the Smiths of Lincolnſhire; and likewiſe his iſſue, which were two daughters, Ann, the eldeſt, firſt marrried to Sir Henry Parker of Warwickſhire, and afterwards to Michael lord Dunkellin, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Clanrickard; and Mary, the youngeſt, married to Edward Deſboverie, of Lanford, in Wilts, bart. The above John Smith died the 6th of July 1718.

ANN FIELDING.

This tomb was erected to the memory of the firſt wife of Samuel Morland, knt. and bart. who ſeems to have been a man of great learning; particularly in the eaſtern languages. On it are two inſcriptions; the one in hebrew, the other in ethiopic, the tranſlation of the firſt runs thus:

"O thou faireſt among women! O virtuous "woman! The hand of the Lord hath done "this. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath "taken away, and bleſſed be the name of the "Lord."

The Ethiopic thus:

"Come let us lament o'er this monument of a "beloved huſband for thee; but in certain hope "that thou art united with Chriſt.

"This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faith- "ful, mild as a dove, and chaſte: while ſhe con- "tinued in life, ſhe was honoured; and is happy, "through mercy, in death."

Under the Ethiopic is the following:

"Ann, daughter to George Fielding, Eſq; "and of Mary his wife, the truly loving (and "as truly beloved) wife of Samuel Morland, "knt. and bart. died Feb. 20, Anno Dom. "1679-80."

Over this is a monument erected to the memory of

JAMES FLEMING,

Major-general of his majeſty's forces, and colonel of a regiment of foot, who, having ſerved as a commiſſioned officer 44 years, died the 17th of March, 1750, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

DIANA

DIANA TEMPLE.

This monument by its antiquity, ſeems to have been originally intended for the whole family of Sir William Temple, as appears by the inſcription, which tells us, that Diana Temple died at the age of fourteen. Dorothy Oſbourn, (in all probability Sir William's lady) aged 66; William Temple, aged ſeventy; and Martha Gifford, Sir William's ſiſter, aged 84.

Sir CH. HARBORD, and CLEM. COTTREL, Eſq;

Theſe two young gentlemen of the moſt promiſing expectations, both periſhed in the Royal James, with the earl of Sandwich, who commanded in her as vice-admiral againſt the Dutch in that memorable fight off the coaſt of Suſſex, in the time of king Charles II. The Royal James being ſet on fire, Sir Charles Harbord, firſt lieutenant, though he might have ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, yet, out of pure affection to his worthy commander, choſe to die with him. Young Cottrel was a volunteer, and having returned to his ſhip unwounded, from being the firſt man that had boarded a Dutchman of ſeventy guns, and pulled down her enſign with his own hands, periſhed alſo with his friends. This gentleman, though but twenty-two years of age, underſtood ſeven languages. On the baſe of the monument is repreſented in relief a dreadful ſea fight, and on the top, in a wreath of laurel, is this inſcription: "preſerve and unite the memory "of two faithful friends, who loſt their lives at "ſea together, May the 28th 1672."

SIDNEY, Earl GODOLPHIN.

This is a fine buſt, repreſenting the above gentleman, who died the 15th of September, 1712, aged 67. In the year 1661, he was member of parliament, and groom of the bedchamber to king Charles II. In 1679 he was made commiſſioner of the treaſury. In 1684, ſecretary of ſtate, and the ſame year created baron of Rialton, in Cornwall, by king James II. by whom alſo he was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and ſoon after lord high treaſurer; which office, according to the inſcription, together with that of chief miniſter, he held during the firſt nine years of the reign of queen Anne.

Over theſe, againſt the wall, is a flat marble monument erected to the memory of

WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Eſq;

Lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the royal Engliſh fuzileers, and governor of Gibraltar; who having been a commiſſioned officer 57 years, died January 21, 1748, aged ſeventy-nine.

Col. ROGER TOWNSEND.

On the front of a ſarcophagus, ſupported by two Indians, is repreſented, in baſſo relievo, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his expiring moments. The monument is adorned with military trophies, and under it is the following inſcription:

"This monument was erected by a diſconſo-
"late parent, the lady viſcounteſs Townſend,
"to the memory of her fifth ſon, the honourable
"lieutenant colonel Roger Townſend, who was
"killed by a cannon ball, on the 25th of July,
"1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was
"reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderago,
"in North America. From the parent, the bro-
"ther and the friend, his ſocial and amiable
"manners, his enterprizing bravery, and the in-
"tegrity of his heart, may claim the tribute
"of affliction. Yet, ſtranger, weep not, for
"though premature his death, his life was glo-
"rious: enrolling him with the names of thoſe
"immortal ſtateſmen and commanders, whoſe
"wiſdom and intrepidity in the courſe of this
"comprehenſive and ſucceſsful war, have ex-
"tended the commerce, enlarged the dominion,
"and upheld the majeſty of theſe kingdoms, be-
"yond the idea of any former age."

Over this monument, againſt the pillar is that of

Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY.

It is ſmall, but very neat, and was erected to her memory by her huſband Charles Radley, eſq; gentleman uſher daily waiter to king James II. She died the 20th of November 1679.

Major RICHARD CREED.

This is a table monument againſt the wall, enriched with military trophies; and on it is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of the honoured major
"Richard Creed, who attended his majeſty king
"William III. in all his wars, every where ſig-
"nalizing himſelf, and never more himſelf, than
"when he looked an enemy in the face. At the
"glorious battle of Blenheim, Ann. Dom. 1704,
"he commanded thoſe ſquadrons that began the
"attack; in two ſeveral charges he remained
"unhurt; but in a third, after many wounds re-
"ceived, ſtill valiantly fighting, he was ſhot
"through the head: his dead body was brought
"off by his brother, at the hazard of his own
"life, and buried there. To his memory his
"ſorrowful mother erects this monument, plac-
"ing it near another, which her ſon, when living,
"uſed to look upon with pleaſure, for the worthy
"mention it makes of that great man Edward,
"earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour
"to be related and whoſe heroic virtues he was
"ambitious to imitate. He was the eldeſt ſon
"of John Creed of Oundel, eſq; and Elizabeth
"his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Picker-
"ing, bart. of Tichmarſh, in Northampton-
"ſhire."

Sir PALMES FAIRBORNE.

This monument, which is very beautiful, is fixed between two ſtately pyramids of black marble ſtanding on cannon balls, adorned in the middle with emblematical devices in relief, and having two Mooriſh emperors heads in profile on their tops. The enrichments on the pyramids repreſent the manner of his glorious death. On one ſide he is viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and is ſhot: on the other is a hearſe and ſix horſes bringing him off wounded to the caſtle. On a lofty dome is the deceaſed's arms, with this motto underneath: *tutus ſi fortis*; and over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of creſt, which he won by his valour in fighting againſt that people in the German war. On the monument is the following inſcription:

" Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir " Palmes Fairborne, knt. governor of Tangier, " in execution of which command he was mor- " tally wounded by a ſhot from the Moors then " beſieging the town, in the 46th year of his " age, October 24, 1680."

His epitaph, which was written, by Mr. Dryden, runs thus.

Ye ſacred reliques which your marble keep,
Here, undiſturb'd by wars in quiet ſleep:
Diſcharge the truſt, which, (when it was below)
Fairborne's undaunted ſoul did undergo,
And be the town's palladium from the foe.
Alive and dead theſe walls he will defend:
Great actions, great examples muſt attend.
The Candian ſiege his early valour knew,
where turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue;
From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his well-fleſh'd ſword he draws,
The ſame the courage and the ſame the cauſe.
His youth and age, his life and death combine,
As in ſome great and regular deſign,
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.
Still nearer heaven his virtues ſhone more bright,
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The martyr's glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight.
More bravely Britiſh gen'ral never fell,
Nor gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd ſo well,
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their cloſe,
Follow'd by thouſand victims of his foes.
To his lamented loſs, for times to come,
His pious widow conſecrates this tomb.

Over the monuments of major Richard Creed and Sir Palmes Fairborne, is one erected to the memory of

Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Bart.

It is emblematical, and alludes to the travels of this gentleman, by which, as his motto expreſſes, he acquired his fame. The globe, round which a number of geographical inſtruments are repreſented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled, and the motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially eſcaped, for which he aſcribes to God the glory. He was created baronet May the 28th, 1720.

Captain WILLIAM JULIUS.

There is not any thing remarkable in this monument; nor have we any other information of this gentleman, than that he was captain of the Colcheſter man of war, and that he died October the 3d. 1608, aged 33.

GEORGE CHURCHILL.

This is a ſtately and elegant monument. The inſcription on it informs us that this great man was ſecond ſon to Sir Winſton Churchill, of Dorſetſhire, knt. and brother to John duke of Marlborough. He was early trained to military affairs, and ſerved with great honour at ſea and land under king Charles II. king James II. king William, and queen Anne. He was captain of the Engliſh fleet at the burning the French at La Hogue, in king William's reign; and for his bravery there was made one of the commiſſioners of the admiralty. In the ſucceeding reign he was made admiral in chief, and was for 20 years together of the bedchamber to the prince of Denmark. He died the 8th of May 1710, in the 58th year of his age.

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM.

Againſt the wall, on a plain marble ſtone, is an inſcription deſcribing the military glories of the above gentleman, who was of the ancient family of the Binghams, of Bingham Melcomb, in Dorſetſhire; and ſerved in the reign of queen Mary, at St. Quintin; in the reign of queen Elizabeth, at Leith, in Scotland; in the iſle of Candy, under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio, and the famous battle of Lepanto againſt the Turks; in the civil wars of France in the Netherlands, and at Smerwick, where the Romans and Iriſh were vanquiſhed. After this he was made governor of Connaught, where he overthrew the Iriſh and Scots, expelled the traiterous Orourke, ſuppreſſed divers rebellions, and was finally made marſhal of Ireland, and governor of Leinſter. He died at Dublin January 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and here interred by Sir John Bingley, ſome time his ſervant.

GEORGE STEPNEY, Eſq;

This gentleman was deſcended from the Stepneys of Pendergraft, in Pembrokeſhire, but born at Weſtminſter in 1663, and entered of Trinity-college, Cambridge, in 1682. In 1692 he was ſent envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh; in 1696 and 1697, to the electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Heſſe, and to the congreſs of Frankfort: in 1697, on his return, he was made commiſſioner of trade; in 1698, was ſent a ſecond time envoy to the elector of Brandenburgh; in 1699, in the ſame quality to the king of Poland; in 1701, a ſecond time to the emperor of Germany; and laſtly, in 1706,

to

to the ſtates general. All theſe ſeveral embaſſies he conducted with ſuch integrity, application, and eaſe, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his ſovereigns, William and Anne, by whom he was employed. He died greatly lamented at Chelſea, in the year 1706.

THOMAS KNIPE. S. T. P.

In memory of the above gentleman, this monument was erected by Alice his ſecond wife. He was for fifty years employed in Weſtminſter-ſchool, ſixteen whereof as head maſter. He was likewiſe a prebendary of this cathedral. The latin inſcription, which is long, only deſcribes his many great virtues, and that he died the 8th of Auguſt 1711, aged 73.

Above theſe two laſt, is a monument erected to the memory of

JOHN METHUEN, Eſq;

Who died in the ſervice of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred September 17, 1708. Alſo the right honourable Sir Paul Methuen, of Biſhops-Caning in Wilts, ſon of the ſaid John Methuen, eſq; one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, who died the 11th of April 1757, aged 86.

Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL, knt.

On the baſe of this monument is repreſented in bas relief the ſhip Aſſociation, in which the admiral ſailed, as ſtriking againſt a rock, with ſeveral others periſhing at the ſame time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets. This great man received the honour of knighthood the 16th of May 1689. The inſcription on the monument runs thus: "Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, knt. rear-"admiral of Great Britain; and admiral and "commander in chief of the fleet, the juſt re-"ward of his long and faithful ſervices. He was "deſervedly beloved of his country, and eſteem-"ed, though dreaded, by the enemy who had "often experienced his conduct and courage.— "Being ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in "his voyage from Thoulon the 22d of October "1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, "his fate was lamented by all, but eſpecially by "the ſea-faring part of the nation; to whom he "was a generous patron, and a worthy example. "—His body was flung on the ſhore, and buried "with others in the ſand; but being ſoon after "taken up, was placed under this monument, "which his royal miſtreſs had cauſed to be erect-"ed to commemorate his ſteady loyalty, and "extraordinary virtues."

ANN WEMYS.

Adjoining to the wall is a ſmall oval tablet, with the following inſcription: "Near theſe ſteps "lies the body of Mrs. Ann Wemys, daughter "of Dr. Locowick Wemys, ſometime preben-"dary of this cathedral, and of Mrs. Jane Bar-"grave his wife, who departed this life, Decem-"ber the 19th 1698, in the ſixty-ſeventh year of "her age."

SOPHIA FAIRHOLM.

This monument repreſents an ancient ſepulchre, over which is raiſed a ſtately edifice ornamented at top with the family arms. She was marchioneſs of Anandale, born in Scotland, and was mother to the marquis of Anandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, cauſed this monument to be erected to her memory. She died the 13th of December 1716, aged 49.

Againſt the pillars on this ſpot, are two table monuments, the one erected to the memory of

Dr. ANTHONY HORNECK.

According to the inſcription this gentleman was remarkable for learning, ſedateneſs and piety; an indefatigable preacher, and a ſmooth and florid orator. He was born at Wittenberg in Zealand, but educated at Queen's college, Oxford; was king's divinity-profeſſor and chaplain, a prebendary to this church, and preacher at the Savoy. He died of the ſtone January the 31, 1696, aged fifty-ſix.

The other monument is erected to the memory of

Dr. SAMUEL BARTON.

By the inſcription he appears to have been a prebendary of this church, and a perſon of admirable genius and learning. He died September 1715, aged 62.

WILLIAM CAMDEN.

On this monument the above gentleman is repreſented in a half-length in the habit of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and in his right his gloves, reſting on an altar, on the body of which is a latin inſcription, ſetting forth his indefatigable induſtry in illuſtrating the Britiſh antiquities, and his candour, ſincerity, and pleaſant good humour in private life. He was ſon to Sampſon Camden, Citizen of London, and painter-ſtainer, was born in the Old Baily, May 2, 1551, and received the firſt rudiments of his education at Chriſt-church hoſpital. In 1566 he entered himſelf of Magdalen college, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, dean of Weſtminſter, by whoſe recommendation, in 1575, he was made ſecond maſter of the abbey-ſchool, and began the laborious work of his antiquities, encouraged thereto and aſſiſted by his patron. In 1588 he was made prebend of Ilfracombe, in the church of Sarum, which he held till his death. In 1593 he was made head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1596, Richmond Herald, and next day Clarencieux king at arms. In 1619 he founded his his hiſtory lecture in Oxford. In Auguſt 1622, he fell from his chair at his houſe in Chiſſelhurſt in Kent, and hurt himſelf in ſuch a manner, that he lingered till the 9th of November 1623, and then died, aged 74.

The above monument has lately been repaired and beautified at the charge and expence of the univerſity of Oxford.

ISAAC

ISAAC CASAUBON.

Though this gentleman was a native of France, and in his younger years royal library-keeper at Paris, yet he was ſo diſſatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romiſh worſhip, that upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he willingly quitted his native country, and at the earneſt entreaty of king James I. ſettled in England; where, for his uncommon knowledge, he became the admiration of men of learning. He died in 1614, aged 55.

This ſmall but neat monument was erected to his memory by the learned Dr. Moreton, biſhop of Durham.

JOHN ERNEST GRABE.

Robert Harley, earl of Oxford and Mortimer, erected this monument to the memory of the above gentleman, who died the 3d of November 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancraſs, near London. He is repreſented by a curious figure, large as the life, ſitting upon a marble tomb in a thoughtful poſture, as contemplating the ſorrows of death, and the horrors of the grave. He was remarkably well ſkilled in the oriental languages.

Sir RICHARD COX.

This gentleman was taſter to queen Elizabeth and king James I. to the latter of which he was ſteward of the houſhold. His epitaph commends him in a high degree for his religion, humanity, chaſtity, temperance, friendſhip, beneficence, charity, vigilance and ſelf-denial. He was third ſon to Thomas Cox, of Beymonds in Hertfordſhire, and died a batchelor the 13th of December 1623, in the 60th year of his age.

THOMAS TRIPLET.

Was educated at Chriſt-church in the univerſity of Oxford, where he was eſteemed a wit, a good grecian, and a poet. In 1645 he was made prebend of Preſton in the church of Sarum, and had alſo a living, which being ſequeſtered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland and kept a ſchool in Dublin, where he was when king Charles I was beheaded. Diſliking Ireland, he returned to England, and kept ſchool at Hayes in Middleſex, till the reſtoration, when he was made prebend of Weſtminſter, and of Fenton, in the church of York. He died at a good old age the 18th of July 1670.

ISAAC BARROW.

On the top of this monument is a remarkable fine buſt repreſenting this truly great man, who, as the inſcription informs us, was chaplain to king Charles II. head of Trinity college, Cambridge, geometry profeſſor of Greſham college, in London, and of greek and mathematicks at Cambridge. He was a great divine, and in his youth travelled through moſt parts of Europe. He died the 4th of May 1677, in the 47th year of his age.

Over this is a handſome monument erected to the memory of

EDW. WETTENHALL, M.D.

This gentleman was, perhaps, one of the moſt eminent phyſicians of his time; he was ſon to biſhop Wettenhall, and died the 29th of Auguſt 1733. His father was Dr. Edward Wettenhall, who was firſt advanced to the ſee of Cork in Ireland, which he filled with great dignity for twenty years; but was afterwards tranſlated to Killmore and Roſs, which he held fourteen years. He died in the ſeventy-eighth year of his age, November 12, 1713.

WILLIAM OUTRAM.

The inſcription on this monument is in latin, the tranſlation of which runs thus: "Near this "place lies William Outram, D. D. born in "Derbyſhire, fellow of Trinity and Chriſt-church "colleges in Cambridge, cannon of this abbey, "and archdeacon of Leiceſter; an accompliſhed "divine, a nervous and accurate writer, an ex-"cellent and diligent preacher, firſt in Lincoln-"ſhire, afterwards at London, and laſtly at St. "Margaret's Weſtminſter; where he finiſhed his "life with great applauſe, and no leſs ſucceſs; "but in the courſe of ſo much labour and in-"tenſeneſs of mind, being inflamed with the "ſtudy of ſcripture and the holy fathers, he "grew much diſtempered with the gravel, with "which, being long afflicted, and at length "worn out, he ended his life with the utmoſt "compoſure of mind Auguſt 22, 1678 aged 54."

On the pedeſtal is another inſcription, which tells us, that, "after a long and religious life, and 42 "years widowhood, here reſts Jane, wife of Dr. "Outram, who died October 4, 1721."

Above this is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philoſopher.

Dr. STEPHEN HALES.

Here are two beautiful figures in relief; the one repreſenting Botany, the other, Religion. The firſt is preſenting a medallion of this great explorer to public view; the latter is deploring the loſs of the divine: at the feet of Botany the winds are diſplayed on a globe, which alludes to his invention of the ventilators. The inſcription which is in latin, is as follows:

"To the memory of Stephen Hales, doctor "in divinity, Auguſta, the mother of that beſt "of kings, George the third, has placed this "monument; who choſe him when living, to "officiate as her chaplain; and after he died, "which was on the 4th of January 1761, in "the 84th year of his age, honoured him with "this marble."

About the tomb of Hales whoſe fair deſign
And poliſh great Auguſta caus'd to ſhine,
Religion,

Religion, hoary faith, and virtue wait,
And ſhed perpetual tears in mournful ſtate.
But o'er the preacher, render'd to his clay,
The voice of wiſdom ſtill as this to ſay:
" He was a man to hear affliction's cry,
" And trace his maker's works with curious eye:
" O Hales! thy praiſes not the lateſt age,
" Shall e'er diminiſh, or ſhall blot thy page,
" England, ſo proud of Newton, ſhall agree,
" She has a ſon of equal rank in thee."

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDELL.

The whole of this figure is well executed, and the face is a ſtrong likeneſs of its original. The left arm is reſting on a groupe of muſical inſtruments, and the attitude is very expreſſive of great attention to the harmony of an angel playing on a harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the celebrated Meſſiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth.* Underneath is the following ſhort inſcription: " George Frederick Handell, eſq; born " February 23, 1684, died April 14, 1729." This is the laſt monument which that eminent ſtatuary Rubiliac lived to finiſh. 'Tis ſaid he firſt became conſpicuous, and afterwards finiſhed the exerciſe of his art with a figure of this extraordinary man; the firſt of which was erected in the gardens at Vauxhall.

Sir EDWARD ATKINS.

This gentleman was one of the barons of the exchequer in the reigns of king Charles I. and II. He was of ſuch integrity, that he reſiſted many honours that were offered him by the chiefs of the grand rebellion. He died in the year 1669, aged eighty-two.

Sir Robert Atkins, his eldeſt ſon, was created knight of the bath at the coronation of king Charles II. afterwards lord chief baron of the exchequer under king William, and ſpeaker of the houſe of lords in ſeveral parliaments. He died in 1709, aged 88.

Sir Edward Atkins, his youngeſt ſon, was likewiſe baron of the exchequer, but retired, upon the revolution, from public buſineſs, to his ſeat in Norfolk, where he died in the year 1698, aged ſixty-eight.

Sir Robert Atkins, eldeſt ſon of the above Sir Robert, was a gentleman well verſed in polite literature, and in the antiquities of this country. He died in 1711, aged 65.

Edward Atkins, eſq; late of Kitteringham in Norfolk, ſecond ſon of the laſt named Sir Edward, cauſed this monument to be erected in memory of his anceſtors, who ſo honourably preſided in the courts of juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall. He died the 20th of January 1750, in the 79th year of his age.

Over this is a flat white marble monument erected to the memory of

MARY HOPE,

Daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty-hall, Middleſex, and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant. She died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, the 25th of June 1767, aged 25. Under which is the following epitaph:

Though low in earth her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid;
In ſad remembrance the afflicted raiſe,
No pompous tomb, inſcrib'd with venal praiſe;
To ſtateſmen, warriors, and to kings belong,
The trophied ſculpture, and the poet's ſong;
And theſe the proud, expiring, often claim;
Their wealth bequeathing, to record their name;
But humble virtue, ſtealing to the duſt,
Heeds not our lays, or monumental buſt.
To name her virtues ill befits my grief,
What *was* my bliſs can *now* give no relief;
A huſband mourns, the reſt let friendſhip tell;
Fame ſpread her worth, a huſband knew it well.

JOHN Duke of ARGYLE and GREENWICH.

This is a moſt beautiful and ſtately monument, encloſed with rails. The figure of Minerva is on one ſide the baſe, and that of Eloquence on the other; the one looking ſorrowfully up at the principal figure above, the other pathetically diſplaying the public loſs at his death. On the top is the figure of Hiſtory, with one hand holding a book, the other writing on a pyramid of finely coloured marble the titles of the hero, whoſe actions are ſuppoſed to be contained in the book; on the cover of which, in letters of gold, are inſcribed the date of his grace's death, and age. On the pyramid is the following epitaph:

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A ſhrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue, admiring ſenates heard,
Nerveleſs that arm oppoſing legions fear'd.
Nor leſs, O Campbell, thine the power to pleaſe,
And give to grandeur all the grace of eaſe.
Long from thy life, let kindred heroes trace,
Arts which ennoble ſtill, the nobleſt race;
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

Under this is written in large letters,

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR.

at which point the pen of Hiſtory ſtops.

The inſcription on the baſe of the monument runs thus: " In memory of an honeſt man, a " conſtant friend, JOHN the great duke of Ar- " gyle and Greenwich, a general and orator ex- " ceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry " Farmer, bart. by his laſt will left the ſum of " five hundred pounds towards erecting this mo- " nument, and recommended the above in- " ſcription."

JOHN GAY.

This beautiful monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman, by the bounty and favour of the duke and dutcheſs of Queenſborough, who were the great encouragers of his genius, and rewarders of his merit. The maſks,

tragedy-dagger, and inſtruments of muſic, which are blended together in a groupe, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled; namely, Farce, Satire, Fable, and Paſtoral. The following ſhort epitaph was written by himſelf:

Life is a jeſt, and all things ſhow it,
I thought ſo once, but now I know it.

Underneath are the following verſes written by Mr. Pope:

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; ſimplicity, a child:
With native humour, temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once, and laſh the age:
Above temptation in a low eſtate,
And uncorrupted, e'en among the great.
A ſafe companion and an eaſy friend;
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.
Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy duſt;
But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay,
Striking their penſive boſoms—Here lies Gay.
——He died December 4, 1732, aged 45.

NICHOLAS ROWE, Eſq;

This gentleman was poet-laureat, and author of ſeveral fine tragedies; and juſt before his death had finiſhed a tranſlation of Lucan's Pharſalia. The monument, which is a very fine one, was erected to the memory of him and his only daughter. On a pedeſtal about twenty inches high, which ſtands on an altar, is a moſt beautiful buſt; near it is the figure of a lady in the deepeſt ſorrow, and between both, on a pyramid behind, is a medallion, with the head of a young lady in relief. On the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription: "To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, "eſq; who died in 1718, aged 45. And of Char- "lotte, his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, "eſq; who inheriting her father's ſpirit, and "amiable in her own innocence and beauty, "died in the 23d year of her age, 1739." Under which, on the front of the altar, is the following epitaph:

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
And near thy Shakeſpear place thy honour'd buſt.
Oh! ſkill'd next him to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere:
To nobler ſentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave!
Peace to thy gentle ſhade and endleſs reſt,
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
And bleſt, that timely from our ſcene remov'd,
Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
To theſe ſo mourn'd in death, ſo lov'd in life,
The childleſs mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inſcribes this monumental ſtone,
That holds their aſhes, and expects her own.

JAMES THOMSON.

This monument was erected in the year 1762: and is executed by Michael Henry Spang, ſtatuary, after a deſign of Mr. Adam, architect to his majeſty. There is a figure of Mr. Thomſon ſitting, which leans its left arm upon a pedeſtal, holding a book with the cap of Liberty in its other hand. On the pedeſtal is carved in baſſo relievo the Seaſons; to which a boy points, offering him a laurel crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the tragic maſk, and the ancient harp. The whole is ſupported by a projected pedeſtal, and in a pannel is this inſcription:

"JAMES THOMSON, *Ætatis* 48. *Obiit* 27 *Au-* "*guſt*, 1748. Tutored by thee, ſweet poetry "exults her voice to ages, and informs the page "with muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought, "never to die."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR.

The deſign and workmanſhip of this monument are extremely elegant. In the figure of Shakeſpear the ſculptor has moſt delicately expreſſed his attitude, his dreſs, his ſhape, his genteel air, and fine compoſure. The heads on the pedeſtal, which are likewiſe proper ornaments to grace the tomb, repreſent Henry V. Richard III. and queen Elizabeth. In ſhort, the taſte that is here ſhown does honour to thoſe great names, under whoſe direction, by the public favour, it was ſo elegantly conſtructed; namely, the earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was deſigned by Kent, and executed by Scheemakers; and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public. The lines on the ſcroll, which were written by himſelf, are very properly adapted.

The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf;
Yea, all which it inherits, ſhall diſſolve,
And, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
Leave not a wreck behind.

CHARLES De St. DENNIS, *Lord of St.* EVREMOND.

The inſcription on this tomb is in latin, the tranſlation of which informs us, that this gentleman was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army of France, in which he roſe to the rank of a marſhal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by king Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greateſt intimacy with the king and principal nobility; but particularly with the dutcheſs of Mazarine. He was of a very ſprightly turn of humour, as well in his converſation as writings. Though he left France, as is ſuppoſed, on account of religion, yet in his will he left 20l. to poor Roman Catholics, and 20l. to poor French refugees; beſides other legacies to be diſpoſed of to thoſe in diſtreſs, of what religion ſoever they might be. He died by a violent fit of the ſtranguary the 9th of September, 1703, aged 90.

MATTHEW PRIOR.

This is a moſt beautiful monument, and richly ornamented. On one ſide the pedeſtal ſtands the figure

figure of Thalia, one of the nine muſes, with a flute in her hand; and on the other, Hiſtory with her book ſhut; between both is the buſt of the deceaſed upon a raiſed altar of fine marble. Over this is a handſome pediment, on the aſcending ſides of which are two boys, one with an hour glaſs in his hand run out; the other holding a torch reverſed: on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the baſe of the monument a long inſcription, ſetting forth the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly, by order of king William and queen Mary, in aſſiſting at the congreſs of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690. In 1697, he was one of the plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryſwick; and in the following year was of the embaſſy to France, and alſo ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the board of trade; in 1711 firſt commiſſioner of the cuſtoms; and laſtly, in the ſame year, was ſent by her majeſty queen Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with propoſals of peace. All which truſts he executed with uncommon addreſs, and the moſt firm integrity. On the outermoſt ſide of the buſt is a latin inſcription, importing, that while he was buſied in writing the hiſtory of his own times, death interpoſed, and broke both the thread of his diſcourſe and of his life the eighteenth of September 1721, in the 57th year of his age.

THOMAS SHADWELL.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by his ſon Dr. John Shadwell. It is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling, urn, and buſt, and crowned with a chaplet of bays. The inſcription imports, that he was deſcended from an ancient family in Staffordſhire, was poet-laureat and hiſtoriographer in the reign of king William, and died the 20th of November 1692, in the 55th year of his age. The cauſe of his death, which was at Cheſea, was by taking opium, to which he had been long accuſtomed.

JOHN MILTON.

This monument was erected to his memory by Mr. Auditor Benſon in the year 1737. He was a great polemical and political writer, being latin ſecretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what has immortalized his name are thoſe two inimitable pieces, Paradiſe loſt and regained. Theſe, he wrote in his retirement, and as ſome affirm after he was blind. This ſeems to be confirmed by that mournful paſſage in his third book of Paradiſe loſt, when, in his addreſs to light he ſays,

——————————Thee I reviſit ſafe
And feel thy ſovereign vital lamb; but thou
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn;
So thick a drop ſerene hath quench'd their orbs.

On the reſtoration, many had ſo great an eſteem for his parts and learning, that though they deteſted his principles, they procured his pardon. He was born at London in 1608, and died of the gout at Bunhill, 1674, in the 67th year of his age, leaving three daughters unprovided for. His body was conveyed to St. Giles's-church, Cripplegate, and there interred in the chancel.

EDMUND SPENCER.

This great poet was born in London in the year 1510, and died in 1598. The tomb is of grey marble, but very rough and decayed; on which is the following inſcription:

"Here lies (expecting the ſecond coming of "Our Saviour Chriſt Jeſus) the body of Ed-"mund Spencer, the prince of poets in his time, "whoſe divine ſpirit needs no other witneſs than "the works which he left behind him."

Over this is a monument erected to the memory of

SAMUEL BUTLER.

This gentleman was author of Hudibras, and a man of the moſt extraordinary learning, wit, and integrity; but underwent great difficulties on account of his narrow circumſtances. He was born at Sternſham in Worceſterſhire in 1612, died in London in 1680, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. This tomb, as the inſcription informs us, was erected by John Barber, eſq; citizen of London, and afterwards lord mayor, "that he who was deſtitute of all "things when alive, might not want a monument "when dead."

BEN. JOHNSON.

This gentleman was poet-laureat to king James I. and was cotemporary with Shakeſpear, to whoſe writings he was no friend. He was the ſon of a clergyman, and educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, while Mr. Cambden was maſter; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was taken from ſchool, and made to lay bricks. It is ſaid that at the building of Lincoln's-Inn, he worked with his trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Cambden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whoſe ſon he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himſelf of Cambridge. Among his various theatrical productions, there are but four plays that will at this time bear repreſentation, viz. The Silent Woman, Alchymiſt, Volpone, and Every Man in his Humour. The monument is of fine marble, and very neatly ornamented with emblematical figures, alluding perhaps to the malice and envy of his cotemporaries. His epitaph conſiſts olny of theſe words:

O RARE BEN JOHNSON!

He died Auguſt 16, 1637, aged 63.

MICHAEL DRAYTON.

This gentleman was an excellent poet, and a great antiquarian; the firſt of which appears by his

his epiſtles and legends; the latter by his Polyalbion, which the great Seldon honoured with a comment. It does not appear by whom this monument was erected; but the inſcription and epitaph (which were formerly in letters of gold, but now almoſt obliterated) runs thus:

"Michael Drayton, eſq; a memorable poet "of his age, exchanged his laurel for a crown "of glory, Anno 1631."

Do, pious marble! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's name, whoſe ſacred duſt
We recommend unto thy truſt;
Protect his mem'ry, and preſerve his ſtory;
Remain a laſting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins ſhall diſclaim
To be the treaſurer of his name:
His name that cannot fade ſhall be
An everlaſting monument to thee.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by Sir Simon Harcourt, knt. The buſt is in relief, and repreſented as in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel branches, and apples-trees; and over it this motto; *Honos erit huic quoque Pomo*; alluding to the high qualities aſcribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his called *Cyder*. He was author of but few pieces, but thoſe very maſterly. His *Blenheim* is a fine ſpecimen of what, had he lived, he was capable of in the epic way; in the lyric his ode to lord Bolingbroke on *Tobacco* is far from contemptible; and as to his *Splendid Shilling*, whoever reads it muſt be highly pleaſed with his fancy and great force of genius. The inſcription on his monument is a recital of his tranſcendent virtues and abilities, and the great merit he was poſſeſſed of. He was ſon to Stephen Phillips, D. D. archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordſhire, Dec. 30, 1675, and died of a conſumption in the prime of his life the 15th of February 1708.

GEOFFERY CHAUCER.

This monument, which is of the gothic ſtile, was once very beautiful, but now much defaced. The perſon to whoſe name it is ſacred, is called the father of Engliſh poets, and flouriſhed in the fourteenth century. He was ſon to Sir John Chaucer, a citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was firſt brought up at Cambridge; then in Merton in Oxford, from whence he went to ſtudy the law in the Middle Temple. After this he became a favourite at court, and was employed as a ſhield-bearer to the king; he was a gentleman of the bedchamber, and by Edward III. ſent ambaſſador abroad; but in the ſucceeding reign fell into diſgrace, and was committed to the Tower for high treaſon, where he wrote his *Teſtament of Love*. But on the death of Richard II. he became a greater favourite at court than ever, having married the great John of Gaunt's wife's ſiſter. He was born in 1328, and died October 25, 1400, aged 72.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.

Though this monument appears very plain, yet it is expreſſive. The fire iſſuing from the mouth of the urn, and the chaplet of laurel that begirts it, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the ſpirit of his writings. The inſcription and epitaph on the pedeſtal are both in latin, the tranſlation of which runs thus:

"Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the "Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and "the delight, ornament, and admiration of his "age:

While, ſacred bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,
And you ſurvive in an immortal fame,
Here may you bleſs'd in pleaſing quiet lie,
To guard thy urn my hoary faith ſtand by;
And all thy fav'rite tuneful nine repair
To watch thy duſt with a perpetual care.
Sacred for ever may this place be made,
And may no deſp'rate hand preſume t'invade
With touch unhallow'd, this religious room,
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb;
Unmov'd and undiſturb'd till time ſhall end,
May Cowley's duſt this marble ſhrine defend.

"So wiſhes, and deſires that wiſh may be ſacred "to poſterity, George duke of Buckingham, "who erected this monument for that incompa-"rable man. He died in the 49th year of his "age, and was carried from Buckingham-houſe, "with honourable pomp, his exequies being at-"tended by perſons of illuſtrious characters of "all degrees, and buried Aug. 3, 1667."

By a blue ſtone, on which is engraved his name, it appears that he lies juſt before this monument.

Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH.

This is a neat table monument high on a pillar, the inſcription whereof informs us that ſhe was daughter to Samuel Viner, eſq; and firſt married to Francis Millington, eſq; and after his death to Peter Birch, prebendary of this abbey; and that ſhe was prudent, pious, and chaſte. She died in the 50th year of her age, May 15, 1703.

DRYDEN.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman by the late duke of Buckingham, who valued his writings ſo much, that he thought no inſcription neceſſary to ſpread his fame. It may be ſaid of this great man with reſpect to his writings in general, that what he did in any one ſpecies or diſtinct kind, would have been ſufficient to have acquired him a great name. All that can be diſcovered on the monument is this: "J. Dryden, born 1632, died May "1, 1700. John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham-"ſhire, erected this monument, 1720."

ROBERT

ROBERT SOUTH, D. D.

On the tomb is the figure of this gentleman in his canonical habit, with his arm reſting on a cuſhion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if juſt cloſed from reading, and over his head is a groupe of cherubs iſſuing from a mantling, under which is a long latin inſcription, ſhewing, that he was ſcholar to Dr. Buſby, and ſtudent at Chriſt-church, Oxford, and public orator of that univerſity; that by the patronage of lord Clarendon he was made prebendary both of Weſtminſter and Chriſt's, and afterwards rector of Iſlip, where he rebuilt the parſonage houſe, and founded and endowed a ſchool for the education of poor children. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

Dr. RICHARD BUSBY.

The effigy of this learned man in his gown is on the monument looking earneſtly on the inſcription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, on the pedeſtal, are a variety of books, and at top his family arms. The inſcription is elegantly written, and highly to his praiſe: it intimates, that whatever fame the ſchool of Weſtminſter boaſts, and whatever advantages mankind ſhall reap from thence in times to come, are all principally owing to the wiſe inſtitutions of this great man. He was born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, Sept. 22, 1606, made maſter of Weſtminſter-college Dec. 23, 1640, elected prebend of Weſtminſter July 5, 1660, and treaſurer of Wells, Auguſt 11, the ſame year; and died April 5, 1695.

About this ſpot, on the pavement, are ſome names to be met with, which are too conſiderable to paſs over unnoticed. The firſt is

THOMAS PARR.

He was born in the county of Salop, in the year 1483, and lived in the reign of ten princes, viz. king Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles. He died the 15th of November 1635, aged 152. A very ſingular circumſtance reſpecting this old man is, that at the age of 130, a proſecution was entered againſt him in the ſpiritual court for baſtardy, and with ſuch effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.

Not far from this lie the remains of that once celebrated poet,

Sir WILLIAM DAVENANT.

This great man ſucceeded Ben Johnſon as poet-laureat to king Charles the firſt, but having loſt his noſe by an accident, he became the ridicule of the wits in the ſucceeding reign. His ſteadineſs to the royal cauſe was ſingular. In 1641 he was forced to France on an accuſation of ſeducing the parliament army from their duty. In 1643 he was knighted for his bravery at the ſiege of Glouceſter; but the king's cauſe declining, he was forced once more to take refuge in France, where he wrote his Gondabert. In attempting to return he was taken at ſea, confined in the Iſle of Wight, and thence removed to the Tower, in order to take his trial at the high court of juſticiary; but by the application of Milton, he was ſpared. He lived to ſee the reſtoration, and to enjoy his old poſt, in which he was ſucceeded by Mr. Dryden. He was the ſon of a vintner at Oxford, and received his education at Lincoln-college, where he became acquainted with Endimion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63. On the ſtone that covers him are inſcribed theſe words:

O Rare Sir William Davenant.

At a ſmall diſtance from the above, lie the remains of that great mathematician

Sir ROBERT MURRAY.

He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, of which he was the firſt preſident, and while he lived, the principal ſupport of it. He was a great admirer of the Roſecruſians, well verſed in chemiſtry and experimental philoſphy; and in great favour with king Charles II. to whom he was ſecretary for Scotland, and a privy-counſellor. He was buried at the king's expence, after having died ſuddenly in the garden at Whitehall the 4th of July 1673.

Not far from this is an ancient ſtone of grey marble, in which by the marks has been the image of a man in armour. It covers the body of

JOHN HAULE.

This man was a private ſoldier in the reign of Richard III. At the battle of Najara in Spain, he, together with John Shakel his comrade, took the earl of Denne priſoner, who, under pretence of raiſing money for his ranſom, obtained his liberty, leaving his ſon as ſurety in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the duke of Lancaſter demanded him for the king; but they refuſed to deliver him up without a ranſom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence eſcaping they took ſanctuary in this abbey. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one governor, the other captain of the Tower, with fifty more men, purſued them, and having by fair promiſes gained over Shakel, they attempted to ſeize Haule by force, who made a deſperate defence; but being overpowered by numbers, was ſlain Aug. 11, 1378, in the choir before the prior's ſtall, commending himſelf to God the avenger of wrongs; and at the ſame time a ſervant of the abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into priſon, but afterwards he was ſet at liberty, and the king and council of England agreed to pay Shakel for the ranſom of his priſoner 500 marks, and 100 marks per annum. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was likewiſe buried here in 1396.

Near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died in London, in March 1615, and was buried here the 9th of the ſame month.

Having now done with the pavement, and paſſed the ſide of the choir, the firſt monument which preſents itſelf is that of

WILLIAM THYNNE, Eſq;

This ancient monument is of marble and alabaſter: on it is a warrior at full length, repreſenting William Thynne, of Botterville, eſq; who was a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave ſoldier. In 1546 he was by king Henry VIII. made receiver of the marches, and fought againſt the Scots at Muſſelburgh with undaunted courage. The latter part of his life he ſpent in retirement and devotion in this church, whither he conſtantly repaired morning and evening. He was brother to Sir John Thynne, ſecretary to the duke of Somerſet. He died the 14th of March 1584.

Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON.

On this monument, which is of black marble, is an effigy in braſs of a judge in his robes, with a collar of S. S. repreſenting Sir Thomas Richardſon, knight, who, according to the inſcription, was ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the twenty-firſt and twenty-ſecond years of king James; chief juſtice of the court of Common-pleas; and laſtly, by king Charles I. made lord chief juſtice of England. This is that judge Richardſon, who firſt iſſued out an order againſt the ancient cuſtom of wakes, and ordered every miniſter to read it in his church; which the biſhop of Bath and Wells oppoſing, complaint was made againſt it, in the council-chamber, where the judge was ſo ſeverely reprimanded, that he came out, in a rage, ſaying, he had been almoſt choaked with a pair of lawn ſleeves. He died in 1634, aged 66.

ELIZ. and JUDITH FREKE.

Theſe two ladies were not only an ornament, but a fine example for their ſex; they were the beſt of daughters, the beſt of wives, and the beſt of mothers. The ſides of the monument are adorned with their buſts in relief, and on the front of it is a long inſcription, ſetting forth their deſcent and marriages. They were the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington in Wilts, eſq; Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of Weſt Belney in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69, Judith married Robert Auſtin, of Tenterden in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64.

Dame GRACE GETHIN.

This lady, who was married to Sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin Grott, in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion, which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. The monument, which is very lofty, bears the effigy of a young lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breaſt; on each ſide is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet over her head, and on the aſcending ſides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful poſture. The whole is ſupported by three different coats of family arms, and on the baſe is an Engliſh inſcription, ſetting forth her honourable deſcent from the Norton's of Salop. She died October 11, 1697, in the twenty-firſt year of her age.

JA. KENDALL, Eſq;

This monument is ſupported by a death's head, and on the top is a cloſe helmet. The perſon to whom it is inſcribed was choſen a member of the laſt parliament of king James II. and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments afterwards in the reign of king William, by whom he was made governor of Barbadoes, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral. He died the 10th of July, 1708, in the 60th year of his age.

THOMAS OWEN, Eſq;

There is a fine figure on this monument of a judge in his robes at full length, leaning on his left arm, and over him an inſcription, ſhewing that he was ſon to Richard Owen, by Mary, daughter and heireſs to Thomas Ottly, of Shropſhire, eſq; that from his youth he had applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the laws, and was firſt made ſerjeant at law to queen Elizabeth, and afterwards a juſtice of the Common-pleas. He died the 21ſt of December, in the year 1598.

THOMAS THYNNE, Eſq;

This monument, which is eſteemed a fine piece of modern ſtatuary, was lately repaired and beautified at the expence of Thomas Thynne, late lord viſcount Weymouth. The principal figure is repreſented in a dying poſture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. Underneath on a table of black marble in white letters, is this inſcription: "Thomas Thynne of Longleate, in Com. Wilts, "eſq; who was barbarouſly murdered on Sun-"day the 12th of February, 1682." Upon the pedeſtal in relief, the ſtory of the murder is depicted; which murder was conſpired by count Koningſmarck, and excuted by three aſſaſſins hired for that purpoſe, who ſhot this unhappy gentleman in Pall-Mall, in his own coach. The motive was, to obtain the rich heireſs of Northumberland in marriage, who, in her infancy, had been betrothed to the earl of Ogle, but left a widow before conſummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynne, but being ſcarce fifteen, and her mother extremely tender of her, and withal deſirous of her having iſſue, prevailed upon her huſband to ſuffer her to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time ſhe became acquainted with Koningſmarck at the court of Hanover. Whether ſhe had ever given him any countenance is uncertain, but having no hopes of obtaining her while her huſband was alive, he in this villainous manner accompliſhed his death; but the lady deteſted the horrid deed, and ſoon after married the great duke of Somerſet.

JAMES

JAMES Earl Stanhope.

This monument is ſtately and magnificent, the principal figure in which leans upon his arm in a cumbent poſture, holding in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left a parchment ſcroll. Before him ſtands a Cupid reſting himſelf upon a ſhield. Over a martial tent ſits a beautiful Pallas, holding in her right hand a javeline, and in the other a ſcroll. Behind is a ſlender pyramid, anſwering to that of Sir Iſaac Newton's, and indeed there is ſuch an affinity in the deſign as indicates the workmanſhip to be done by the ſame maſter. On the middle of the pedeſtal are two medals, and on each ſide the pilaſters one: under the principal figure is a latin inſcription, ſetting forth the merits of this great man as a ſoldier, a ſtateſman, and a ſenator: In 1707 he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain; and the ſame year was ſent ambaſſador to Charles III. In 1708 he took Port Mahon. In 1710 he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took poſſeſſion of that capital. In September 1714 he was made ſecretary at war. In 1715, being of the ſecret committee, he impeached the duke of Ormond. In December 1716 he was made ſecretary of ſtate. In 1717 he was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and July following created a peer. In March 1718 he was a ſecond time made ſecretary of ſtate; and in 1721 he died, in the 47th year of his age.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

This is a moſt ſuperb and elegant monument. Sir Iſaac is ſculptured on it recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folio's, thus titled, Divinity, Chronology, Opticks, and Phil: Prin: Math: and pointing to the ſcroll ſupported by winged cherubs: over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the courſe of the comet in 1680, with the ſigns, conſtellations and planets. On this globe ſits the figure of Aſtronomy, with her book cloſed, and in a very thoughtful, compoſed, and penſive mood. Underneath the principal figure is a moſt curious baſs relief, repreſenting the various labours in which Sir Iſaac chiefly employed his time: ſuch as diſcovering the cauſe of gravitation, ſettling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined ſtandard. The device of weighing the ſun by the ſteelyard has been thought at once bold and ſtriking, and indeed the whole monument does honour to the ſculptor. The inſcription on the pedeſtal is in latin, ſhort, but full of meaning, intimating, that by a ſpirit nearly divine, he ſolved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the ſea; that he diſcovered the diſſimilarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence ariſing, which none but himſelf had ever dreamt of; that he was a diligent, wiſe, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the holy ſcriptures; that by his philoſophy he maintained the dignity of the ſupreme Being; and by the purity of his life, the ſimplicity of the goſpel. The inſcription concludes with a beautiful exclamation, what reaſon mortals had to pride themſelves in the exiſtence of ſuch and ſo great an ornament to the human race! He was born December 5, 1642, and died in the year 1726.

Dame ELIZ. CARTERET.

The figure of this lady is on the monument, with a winged ſeraph deſcending to receive her, both which are executed in a maſterly manner. She was daughter of Sir Edward Carteret, knt. gentleman uſher of the black rod to king Charles, and ſecond wife and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother to Sir Charles Carteret, her only ſon, by whoſe death was extinguiſhed the eldeſt branch of the ancient family of the name of Carteret, ſigneurs of St, Owen, in the iſle of Jerſey. She died, aged 52, the 26th of March, 1717.

Sir THOMAS DUPPA.

On the top of this monument is an urn, and the whole is beautifully ornamented with flowers and foliage. The inſcription informs us, that in his youth he waited upon king Charles II. when he was prince of Wales and under the tuition of Dr. Duppa. He was afterwards made a gentleman-uſher and daily-waiter, and then gentleman uſher of the black rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, in the 75th year of his age.

ALMERICUE DE COURCY, Baron of Kinſale.

Under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt is repreſented his lordſhip in full proportion repoſing himſelf after the fatigues of an active life. The inſcription informs us, that he was deſcended from the famous John de Courcy, earl of Ulſter, (who in the reign of king John, in conſideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs of being covered before the king.) This nobleman was greatly in favour with king Charles II. and king James II. under the latter of which he commanded a troop of horſe. He died the 19th of February, 1719, aged 57.

HENRY PURCELL, Eſq;

The workmanſhip of this monument, though ſmall, is very elegant. There is a ſhort but comprehenſive epitaph on it, which runs thus: "Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and "is gone to that bleſſed place, where only his "harmony can be exceeded." He died November 21, 1695, aged 37.

HUGH CHAMBERLAIN, M. D. & F. R. S.

This monument is principally adorned with a figure laying as it were at eaſe, on a tomb ſtone, leaning upon his right arm, with his hand upon his night cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intenſe application to ſtudy. On each ſide are the emblems

emblems of phyſic and longevity; and over his head is Fame deſcending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedeſtal a long inſcription in latin, ſetting forth his vaſt knowledge and induſtry in his profeſſion, his humanity in relieving the ſick, and his connections and affinities in ſocial and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practiſe of which, ſince his time, has been ſtudied to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

Sir THOMAS HESKET.

This is a fine old monument, on which lies the effigy of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown, and on the baſe underneath is a lady kneeling. Theſe appear, by the inſcription, to repreſent Sir Thomas Heſket, attorney of the court of wards and liveries in the time of queen Elizabeth; and Julian, his wife, who cauſed this monument to be erected. He died the 15th of October 1605.

Dame MARY JAMES.

This monument principally conſiſts of an urn wreathed and crowned with a viſcount's coronet on a handſome pedeſtal. It appears by the inſcription, that this lady was wife to Sir John James, of the ancient family of the lords of Hoſtrick in Holland, and daughter to Sir Robert Killegrew, vice-chamberlain to Mary, queen to king Charles the firſt. She died November 6, 1677,

Sir GILBERT LORT.

This monument is inſcribed to the memory of Sir Gilbert Lort, of Stackpole in Pembrokeſhire, bart. by his ſiſter Dame Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Sir Alexander Campbell, of Colder in Scotland, bart. Sir Gilbert died September 19, 1698, aged 28. She died September 28, 1714, aged 49. The monument is chiefly ornamented with family arms and cherubs.

Sir PETER WARREN.

This is a moſt ſuperb monument, conſiſting of white marble, and executed by that great maſter of his time, Rubiliac. Adjoining to the wall is a large flag hanging to the flagſtaff, and ſpreading in natural folds, behind the whole monument. Before is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's buſt on its pedeſtal; and on the other ſide is a figure of Navigation with a laurel wreath in her hand, gazing on the buſt with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her a cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The following is the inſcription:

Sacred to the memory of
Sir PETER WARREN,
Knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red
Squadron of the britiſh fleet, and
Member of parliament
For the City and liberty of Weſtminſter.
He derived his deſcent from an ancient
Family of Ireland:
His fame and honours from his virtues and
Abilities.
How eminently thoſe were diſplayed,
With what vigilance and ſpirit they were
exerted,
In the various ſervices wherein he had the honour
to command,
And the happineſs to conquer,
Will be more properly recorded in the
Annals of
GREAT BRITAIN.
On this tablet affection with truth muſt ſay,
That deſervedly eſteem'd in private life,
And univerſally renowned for his public
Conduct,
The judicious and gallant officer
Poſſeſſed of all the amiable qualities of the
Friend,
The gentleman and the chriſtian:
But the Almighty,
Whom alone he feared, and whoſe gracious
Protection
He had often experienced,
Was pleaſed to remove him from a place of
Honour
To an eternity of happineſs,
On the 29th Day of July, 1752,
In the 49th year of his age.

GRACE SCOTT.

Adjoining to the pillar is a neat tablet, on which is the following inſcription: "Grace, "eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Mauleverer of "Allerton Maulerveer, in Yorkſhire, bart. born "1622, married to colonel Scott, a member of "the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 1644, "and died February 24, 1645."

He that will give my GRACE but what is hers,
Muſt ſay her death has not
Made only her dear SCOTT,
But virtue, worth, and ſweetneſs, widowers.

WILL. CAVENDISH, duke of Newcaſtle.

This monument is a moſt beautiful piece of architecture, and elegantly ornamented. In a cumbent poſture, on a double mat covered with a rich canopy of ſtate, lie (according to the Engliſh inſcription) the loyal duke of Newcaſtle and his dutcheſs, his ſecond wife, by whom he had no iſſue; her name was Margaret Lucas, youngeſt ſiſter to lord Lucas of Colcheſter, a noble family; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the ſiſters virtuous. This dutcheſs was a wife, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well teſtify: ſhe was a moſt virtuous and a loving careful wife, and was with her lord all the time of his baniſhment and miſeries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his ſolitary retirements. The latin inſcription farther informs us, he was a knight of the bath, and baron Ogle

in

in right of his mother, viſcount Mansfield, and baron Cavendiſh of Boleſover, earl of Ogle, earl, marquis and duke of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, lord lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, firſt lord of the bedchamber to the king, guardian to prince Charles, privy-counſellor to the king, and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter; that for his fidelity to the king he was made captain-general of the forces raiſed for his ſervice in the north, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that when the rebels prevailed (being one of the firſt deſigned a ſacrifice) he left his eſtate, and endured a long exile; by his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to William Baſſet of Staffordſhire, eſq; he had two ſons and three daughters; Charles, who died without iſſue, and Henry, heir to his honours; Jane, married to Charles Cheyney, of Cheſham, Bucks; Elizabeth, to John earl of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver earl of Bolingbroke. He died December 27, 1676, aged 84.

JOHN HOLLIS, Duke of Newcaſtle.

The chief beauty of this monument conſiſts in the deſign, though it is, perhaps, as lofty and magnificent as any in the whole abbey. The principal figure on it reſts upon a ſepulchral monument of darkiſh coloured marble, and repreſents the noble perſon to whoſe memory it was erected, having in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left hand a ducal coronet. On one ſide the baſe ſtands a ſtatue of Wiſdom, on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment ſit angels, and on the aſcending ſides of the pediment ſit cherubs, one with an hour-glaſs, alluding to the admeaſurement of man's life by grains of ſand; the other pointing upwards, where life ſhall be no longer meaſured by duration. On the baſe of the monument is the following inſcription:

" John Hollis, duke of Newcaſtle, marquis " and earl of Clare, baron Houghton, of Hough- " ton, and knight companion of the moſt noble " order of the garter, whoſe body is here depo- " ſited under the ſame roof with many of his " noble anceſtors and relations, of the families " of Vere, Cavendiſh, and Hollis, whoſe eminent " virtues he inherited; and was particularly diſ- " tinguiſhed for his courage, love to his country, " and conſtancy in friendſhip; which qualities " he exerted with great zeal and readineſs, when- " ever the cauſe of religion, his country, or " friends required him. In the reign of queen " Anne he filled with great capacity and honour " the ſeveral employments of lord-keeper of " the privy-ſeal, and privy-counſellor, lord lieu- " tenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Middleſex and " Nottingham, and of the county and the town " of Nottingham, and of the eaſt and north " ridings of the county of York; lord chief " juſtice in Eyre, north of Trent, and governor " of the town and fort of Kingſton upon Hull: " to all which titles and honours his perſonal " merit gave luſtre that needed not the addition " of the great wealth he poſſeſſed. He was born " Jan. 9, 1661-2, and died July 15, 1711. He " married the lady Margaret, third daughter and " heireſs to Henry Cavendiſh, duke of Newcaſtle, " by whom he left iſſue one only child, the lady " Henrietta Cavendiſh Hollis Harley, who " cauſed this memorial of him to be erected in " 1723."

Admiral VERNON.

The buſt of that gallant admiral is repreſented on a pedeſtal of beautiful marble, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. The monument is ſuperbly ornamented with naval trophies, and under it is the following inſcription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,
and of the virtues of his benefactor,
this monument was erected by his nephew
Francis lord Orwell,
In the year
1763.
Sacred to the memory
of
EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the white ſquadron
of the Britiſh fleet.
He was the ſecond ſon of James Vernon,
Who was ſecretary of ſtate to king William III.
and whoſe abilities and integrity
were equally conſpicuous.
In his youth he ſerved under the admirals Shovel and Rooke;
By their example he learned to conquer,
By his own merit he roſe to command.
In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX,
he took the fort of Porto Bello
with ſix ſhips,
A force which was thought unequal to the attempt,
For this he received
the thanks of both houſes of parliament.
He ſubdued Chagre, and at Carthagena
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.
After theſe ſervices he retired
without place or title,
from the exerciſe of public
to the enjoyment of private
virtue.
The teſtimony of a good conſcience
was his reward,
The love and eſteem of all good men
his glory.
In battle, tho' calm he was active, and tho' intrepid prudent,
ſucceſsful yet not oſtentatious,
Aſcribing the glory
to God;
In the ſenate, he was diſintereſted, vigilant, and ſteady.
On the XXX. day of October, M,DCC,LVII,
he died as he had lived,
the friend of man, the lover of his country,
the father of the poor
aged LXXIII.

Sir CHARLES WAGER.

The principal figure on this monument is, Fame holding a portrait of the admiral in relief, ſupported by an infant Hercules. The embelliſhments conſiſt of naval trophies, inſtruments of war and navigation, &c. and on the baſe in

relief is repreſented the deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galeons in 1708. The inſcription runs thus:

To the memory of Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.
Admiral of the white, firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty, and privy-counſellor:
A man of great natural talents,
Who bore the higheſt commands,
And paſſed through the greateſt employments,
With credit to himſelf, and honour to his country.
He was in private life
Humane, temperate, juſt, and bountiful:
In public ſtation,
Valiant, prudent, wiſe, and honeſt;
Eaſy of acceſs to all;
Plain and unaffected in his manners,
Steady and reſolute in his conduct:
So remarkably happy in his preſence of mind,
that no danger ever diſcompoſed him;
Eſteemed and favoured by his king;
Beloved and honoured by his country.
He died 24 May, 1743. Aged 77.

Sir WILLIAM SANDERSON, Knt.

On a ſmall table of alabaſter adjoining to the wall, is a buſt of this gentleman, who, by the inſcription, was of the bedchamber to king Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary queen of Scots, James and Charles I. that he ſuſtained great hardſhips from the tyranny of the rebels, but that having bravely ſurmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676.

CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Eſq;

Adjoining to a pillar near the font is a ſmall monument erected to the memory of the above gentleman, who was ſon to Sir William Saunders, knt. of the county of Northampton, and carver in ordinary to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. He died Auguſt 10, 1695, in the 84th year of his age.

Admiral WATSON.

This is a moſt beautiful and ſplendid monument. In the center of a range of palm-trees is repreſented an elegant figure of the admiral in Roman Toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, and is receiving the addreſs of a proſtrate figure repreſenting the genius of Calcutta, a place that he relieved and retook from the nabob in Jan. 1757, On the ſide is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the admiral the March following. On the front of the monument is the following inſcription:

To the memory of CHARLES WATSON,
Vice-admiral of the white, commander in chief of his majeſty's naval forces in the Eaſt Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of Auguſt 1757.
The EAST-INDIA Company,
As a grateful teſtimony of the ſignal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, cauſed this monument to be erected.

General GUEST.

The buſt of this gentleman is of white marble, on a baſe and pyramid of the moſt beautiful Egyptian porphyry. It is ſo highly finiſhed that nothing but a fine imagination can paint its value. The inſcription is as follows: "Sacred to "thoſe virtues that adorn a chriſtian and a ſol-"dier, this marble perpetuates the memory of "lieutenant-general Joſhua Gueſt, who cloſed "a ſervice of 60 years, by faithfully defending "Edingburgh-caſtle againſt the rebels, 1745."

Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt.

On the top of this monument, in the moſt beautiful white marble, is a buſt of this great admiral; under which, in relief, is the repreſentation of a ſhip periſhing in a ſtorm. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are admirably well executed; and the inſcription, which is hiſtorical, runs thus:

"To the memory of Sir John Balchen, knt. admiral of the white ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet in 1744, being ſent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home in his majeſty's ſhip the Victory, loſt in the channel by a violent ſtorm, from which ſad circumſtance of his death we may learn, that neither the greateſt ſkill, judgment, or experience, joined to the moſt firm unſhaken reſolution, can reſiſt the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught from the paſſages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverſe gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful ſervices he had paſſed, when being juſt retired to the government of Greenwich-hoſpital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the laſt time, called out by his king and country, whoſe intereſt he ever prefered to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their ſervice ending only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumſtances attending it, yet amidſt their grief had they the mournful conſolation to find his gracious and royal maſter mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of ſo zealous, ſo valiant, and ſo able a commander; and as a laſting memorial of the ſincere love and eſteem borne by his widow, to a moſt affectionate and worthy huſband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669, married Suſannah, daughter of col. Apreece of Waſhingly in the county of Huntingdon. Died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one ſon and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, ſurvived him but a ſhort time; for being ſent to the Weſt-Indies in 1745, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Pembroke, he died

died in Barbadoes in December the ſame year, aged 28, having walked in the ſteps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good but unfortunate father."

Lord AUBREY BEAUCLERK.

There is a beautiful buſt of this young nobleman in a niche on a pyramid of dove coloured marble, and the whole monument is decorated with arms, trophies, and naval enſigns. On the pedeſtal is the following hiſtorical inſcription:

"The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngeſt ſon of Charles duke of St. Albans, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to ſea, and was made a commander in 1731. In 1740 he was ſent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his majeſty's ſhip the prince Frederick, which with three others was ordered to cannonade the caſtle of Bocca Chica. One of theſe being obliged to quit her ſtation, the prince Frederick was expoſed not only to the fire from the caſtle, but to that of Fort St. Joſeph, and to two ſhips that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he ſuſtained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were ſhot off; but ſuch was his magnanimity, that he would not ſuffer his wounds to be dreſſed, till he had communicated his orders to the firſt lieutenant, which were, to fight his ſhip to the laſt extremity. Soon after this he gave ſome directions about his private affairs, and then reſigned his ſoul with the dignity of a hero and chriſtian. Thus was he taken off in the 31ſt year of his age, an illuſtrious commander of ſuperior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his perſon, ſteady in his affections, and equalled by few in the ſocial and domeſtic virtues of politeneſs, modeſty, candour and benevolence. He married the widow of col. Francis Alexander, a daughter of Sir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of admiralty."

Over the inſcription is this epitaph:

Whilſt Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inſpires,
Living, he mingled with his martial fires;
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar;
And Spain ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more.

PERCEY KIRK, Eſq;

A beautiful buſt of this gentleman is repreſented, on each ſide of which is a winged ſeraph; the one having a dagger in his right-hand inverted, and on his left a helmet; the other reſting on a ball, and holding in his left-hand a torch reverſed. It appears, by the inſcription, that he was lieutenant general of his majeſty's armies, that he died January 1, 1741, aged 57; and that he was ſon to Percey Kirk, eſq; lieutenant general in the reign of king James II. by the lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, earl of Suffolk. Diana Dormer, his niece, and ſole heireſs, died Feb. 22, 1743, in the 33d year of her age.

RICHARD KANE.

The moſt particular circumſtances attending this gentleman's life are inſcribed on a handſome pedeſtal, over which is a beautiful buſt of white marble. In 1689 he firſt appeared in a military capacity at the memorable ſiege of Derry; and after the reduction of Ireland followed king William into Flanders, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the ſiege of Manure, where he was greatly wounded. In 1702 he bore a commiſſion in the ſervice of queen Anne, and aſſiſted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and afterwards under lord Carpenter. In 1712 he was made ſub-governor of Minorca, through which iſland he cauſed a road to be made, which had been thought impracticable. In 1720 he was ordered by king George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he ſuſtained an eight months ſiege againſt the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguiſhed. King George II. afterwards rewarded him with the government of Minorca, where he died December 19, 1736.

SAM. BRADFORD. S. T. P.

This monument was erected to the memory of biſhop Bradford; on it is a long latin inſcription almoſt unintelligible, and ſurrounded with the arms and proper enſigns of his ſeveral dignities. He was ſome time rector of St. Mary-le-Bow; and from thence advanced to the ſee of Carliſle, and afterwards tranſlated to that of Rocheſter, with the deanery of this church, and that of the honourable order of the Bath annexed. He died May 14, 1731, aged 79.

Dr. BOULTER, biſhop of Armagh.

This monument is of the fineſt marble, and after a new invented poliſh; and the buſt is ſaid to be a cloſe copy of the original. The enſigns of his dignity, wherewith it is ornamented, are moſt exquiſitely fine. The inſcription is incloſed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows:
"Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbiſhop of Armagh,
"primate of all Ireland; a prelate ſo emi-
"nent for the accompliſhments of his mind, the
"purity of his heart, and the excellence of his
"life, that it may be thought ſuperfluous to ſpe-
"cify his titles, recount his virtues, or even
"erect a monument to his fame. His titles he
"not only deſerved, but adorned; his virtues are
"manifeſt in his good works, which had never
"dazzled the public eye, if they had not been
"too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame,
"whoſoever has any ſenſe of merit, any reverence
"for piety, any paſſion for his country, or any
"charity for mankind, will aſſiſt in preſerving it
"fair

" fair and ſpotleſs, that when braſs and marble
" ſhall mix with the duſt they cover, every ſuc-
" ceeding age may have the benefit of his il-
" luſtrious example. He was born Jan. 4, 1671;
" was conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol, 1718; tran-
" ſlated to the archbiſhopric of Armagh, 1723;
" and from thence to Heaven, Sep. 27, 1742."

PHILIP DE SAUMAREZ, Eſq;

In gratitude and affection to the above gentleman was this monument erected by his brothers and ſiſters. He was in the ſervice of the navy twenty-one years, in which time he underwent many great dangers and difficulties. In his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, he went out a lieutenant under the auſpicious conduct of commodore Anſon in his expedition to the South-ſeas, of which ſhip he was commanding officer when ſhe was driven from her moorings at the iſle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ſhip, he, then alone, attacked and took the mars, a French ſhip of 64 guns. In the firſt engagement of the following year, when admiral Anſon defeated and took a ſquadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable ſhare; and in the ſecond under admiral Hawke, when the enemy after a long and obſtinate reſiſtance, was again routed; in purſuing two ſhips that were making their eſcape, he glorioufly but unfortunately fell. He was the ſon of Matthew de Saumarez, of the iſland of Guernſey, eſq; by Ann Durell, of the iſland of Jerſey, his wife. He was born November 17, 1710; killed October 14, 1747, and buried in the old church at Plymouth.

JOHN BLOW, doctor in muſic.

This gentleman was organiſt, compoſer, and maſter of the children, in the chapel royal 25 years; he was ſcholar to Dr. Chriſtopher Gibbons; and maſter to the famous Mr. Purcell, and to moſt of the eminent maſters of his time. Under the tomb is a canon in four parts ſet to muſic, and adorned with cherubs and flowers. He died October 1, 1708, aged 60.

WILLIAM CROFT.

In baſs relief, on the pedeſtal of this monument, is an organ, and on the top a handſome buſt of the deceaſed, who was a doctor in muſic, maſter of the children, and organiſt and compoſer of the chapel royal, and organiſt of this abbey. He died Auguſt 14, 1727, in the 50th year of his age.

TEMPLE WEST, Eſq;

To preſerve to poſterity the fame and example of ſo valuable a man, this monument was erected by his lady in the year 1761. In the moſt early part of his life he dedicated his time to the naval ſervice of his country, and by his courage and integrity, ſoon advanced himſelf to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He was ſagacious, active, induſtrious: as a ſkilful ſeaman, he was cool, intrepid, and reſolute. In the ſignal victory obtained over the French; May 3, 1747, he was captain of the ſhip which carried Sir Peter Warren; and acquired peculiar honour even on that day of general glory. In the leſs ſucceſsful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein, as rear-admiral, he commanded the ſecond diviſion, his diſtinguiſhed courage and animating example were admired by the whole Britiſh ſquadron; confeſſed by that of France; and rewarded by the warmeſt applauſes of his country, and the juſt approbation of his ſovereign. On the 17th of November following he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, and adorned his ſtation by a modeſty which concealed from him his own merit; and a candor which diſpoſed him to reward that of others. To the frank and generous ſpirit of an officer, he added the eaſe and politeneſs of a gentleman; and with the moral and ſocial virtues of a good man, he exerciſed the duties of a chriſtian. He died in the year 1737, aged 43.

RICHARD LE NEVE, Eſq;

The arms of this gentleman are placed on the top of a very heavy deſign, adorned with inſtruments of war. It appears by the inſcription, that being made commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Edgar, he was unfortunately killed in a ſharp engagement with the Hollanders, Auguſt 11, 1673, in the 28th year of his age.

Adjoining to this is a beautiful monument lately erected to the memory of

Sir EDMUND PRIDEAUX.

It has a long inſcription which runs thus: " Near this monument, in one grave, in the middle iſle, are depoſited the remains of Sir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, bart. and dame Ann his wife. He departed this life, Feb. 26, 1728, in the 55th year of his age; and ſhe the 10th of May 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married firſt Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardſon, eſq; by whom he had iſſue Mary, married to James Winſtanley, eſq; afterwards he married the abovementioned Ann, daughter of Philip Hawkins, of Pennans in the county of Cornwall, gent. They had iſſue, one ſon named Peter, who died in his infancy, and one daughter Ann, married to John Pendarves Baſſet, of Tehiddy, in the county of Cornwall, eſq; who, ſurviving her father and mother, cauſed this monument to be erected to their memory."

CHARLES WILLIAMS Eſq;

This monument is ſupported by a death's head on the wings of Time, and the ſcroll-work and ſcolloping is very curious. The inſcription ſays, that he was of a Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, a ſtrenuous defender of the church, and a good and generous man. He died Aug. 29, 1720. aged 87.

Dr.

Dr. PETER HEYLIN.

On the top of this monument is a pediment, and the arms of the above gentleman ſculped; on the baſe the ſame arms with that of his lady, quarrerly. It has a long latin inſcription, importing, that he was born at Burford in Oxfordſhire, November 29, 1599; educated at Hart-hall, Oxon; was fellow of Magdalen, and recommended to Laud when biſhop of Bath and Wells. He was firſt chaplain to the earl of Danby, then to the king. In 1631 he was made prebendary of Weſtminſter, to the great mortification of Dean Williams, and had the rich parſonage of Houghton-in-the-ſpring, Durham, conferred upon him. He was afterwards rector of ſouth Warnborough in Hants, and a juſtice of peace for that county. In 1642 he was clerk to the convocation, and proſecuted by Williams, Prynne, and others, who forced him to retire to Oxford, where he wrote Mercurius Aulicus. In 1643 he was ſequeſtered by parliament, his valuable library ſold, and he forced to fly for fear of ſharing the ſame fate with his patron Laud. Being betrayed at Winchester, he eſcaped in diſguiſe, and turned farmer at Minſter Lovel, Oxfordſhire, where he wrote his geography. On the reſtoration he was reinſtated in his former preferments, but never roſe higher than ſub-dean of this church. He was remarkable for his ſtrength of memory, ſolid judgment, and great elocution; but being of a fiery temper and undaunted courage, he was equally hated by papiſts and puritans. He died May 8, 1662, in the 63d year of his age.

ROBERT, Lord CONSTABLE.

The compoſition of this monument is a beautiful piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and creſt on the top. In the front is the following inſcrip- " tion: " near this lies the right hon. Robert " Lord Conſtable, viſcount Dunbar, who de- " parted this life November 23, 1714, in the " 64th year of his age. Alſo his ſecond wife, the " right hon. Dorothy Brudenel, counteſs of " Weſtmoreland, who departed this life Jan. 26, " 1739, aged 91."

THO. LEVINGSTON, viſcount Teviot.

This monument is principally decorated with the arms, ſupporters, and creſt of the above nobleman: on the top are military trophies, alluding to his profeſſion as a ſoldier. In the front is a long latin inſcription, informing us that he was born in Holland, but deſcended from the Levington's in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the prince of Orange into Britain, as a colonel of foot; that he roſe to the rank of a lieutenant-general in the army, and general of the Scotch forces, was made maſter of the ordnance and privy-counſellor; that he ſecured Scotland to the king, by one deciſive action on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of viſcount; and that he died January 14, 1710, aged 60.

EDWARD DE CARTERET.

The ornaments of this neat monument are cherubs, with feſtoons of leaves and fruit finely emboſſed. The child to whoſe name it is inſcribed was ſon to Sir Edward de Carteret, gentleman uſher to king Charles II. and died October 30, 1677, in the 8th year of his age.

PHILIP CARTERET.

Over the monument is the buſt of this noble youth, who was ſon to lord George Carteret, and died a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, March 19, 1710, aged 19. Here is a moſt beautiful figure of Time, ſtanding on an altar, and holding a ſcroll in his hand, whereon is written in ſaphic verſe, lines to the following import, which he is ſuppoſed to be repeating:

Why flow the mornful muſe's tear,
For thee! cut down in life's full prime?
Why ſighs, for thee, the parent dear;
Crop'd by the ſcythe of hoary Time?

Lo! this my boys the common lot!—
To me thy memory entruſt;
When all that's dear ſhall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerable duſt.

From age to age as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth;
Thy great example ſhall enflame,
And emulation raiſe in youth.

HENRY PRIESTMAN.

On this monument is a fine medallion ſuſpended by a knot of ribbons, faſtened to a pyramid of various colour'd marble, with the words Henry Prieſtman, eſquire, round the head. Under which are naval trophies and ſea inſtruments moſt beautifully ſculped; and on the baſe is an inſcription, ſhewing that the perſon to whoſe memory this monument is erected, was commander in chief of a ſquadron of ſhips of war in the reign of king Charles II. a commiſſioner of the navy, and one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral of England, in the reign of king William III. He died Auguſt 20, 1712, in the 65th year of his age.

JOHN BAKER, Eſq;

This is a roſtral column of curiouſly veined marble, enriched with the prows of galleys, a Meduſa's head and other naval and military trophies: under which is the following ſhort epitaph: " To " the memory of John Baker, eſq; vice-admiral " of the white ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet, who, " when he commanded in the Mediterranean, " died at Port-Mahon, November 10, 1716, " aged 56. He was a brave, judicious, and ex- " perienced officer; a ſincere friend, and a true " lover of his country. *Manet poſt Funera* " *Virtus.*"

GILBERT THORNBOROUGH, Esq;

To the memory of an honest courtier, who was faithful to his God, his prince, and his friends, was this monument erected. He died the 6th of October, 1677, aged 56.

RICHARD MEAD, M. D.

This gentleman was of an ancient family, in the county of Bucks, physician in ordinary to his majesty, fellow of the royal college of physicians, and of the royal society, London; a great promoter of the Foundling Hospital, and well known to the world by his learned writings. He died the 14th of March, 1754, in the 71st. year of his age.

ROB. and RICH. CHOLMONDELEY.

On this monument is a latin inscription, signifying, that the second and fourth sons of Robert viscount Cholmondeley lie here interred; Robert was a king's scholar, and died the 14th of February 1678, aged 14; Richard, June 9, 1680.

EDWARD MANSELL.

This monument is inscribed to the above gentleman, who was eldest son of Sir Edward Mansell, of Margan in Glamorganshire, bart. He died June 20, 1681, aged 15.

EDWARD HERBERT, Esq;

On a tablet of white marble, adjoining to a pillar, is a long inscription in English, describing the descent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead at the feet of the pillar to which it is fixed. He was lineally descended from Sir George Herbert, of Swanzey, in Glamorganshire, first sheriff of that county after the union of the principality of Wales, in 1542. He died September 18, 1715, aged 23.

THO. MANSEL, and W. MORGAN.

This monument is double, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inscribed; the first to the memory of Thomas Mansel, eldest son of Bussy Mansel, of Britten Ferry, in Glamorganshire, who died December 13, 1684, aged 38. The other, to William Morgan, of Tredegar, in Monmouthshire, who died Feb. 1, 1683, in the nineteenth year of his age.

Mrs. JANE STOVEVILLE.

This lady is here represented on a pedestal in the ancient dress of her time: she appears, by the inscription, to have been daughter to Thomas Stoveville, of Brinkley, in Cambridgeshire, and wife first to Edward Ellis, of Chesterton, and then to Othowell Hill, doctor of civil laws, and chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, whose widow she died April 27, 1631, in the 78th year of her age.

Mrs. MARY BEAUFOY,

The principle figure on this monument is represented in a devout posture, with cherubs crowning her: on each side are Cupid's lamenting the only decay of Virgin Beauty. And underneath the arms of her family quarterly upheld by cherubs. On the base is the following inscription: "Reader! whoever thou art, let the sight "of this tomb imprint in thy mind, that young "and old, without distinction, leave this world; "and therefore fail not to secure the next." She was only daughter and heiress to Sir Henry Beaufoy of Guyscliffe near Warwick, by the hon. Charlotte Lane, eldest daughter of George lord viscount Lansborough, and died the 12th of July, 1705.

ROBERT KILLEGREW.

The singularity of this piece of sculpture arises from its being cut out of one stone. The embellishments are distinct and very picturesque; and the inscription modest and soldier like: "Ro-"bert Killegrew of Arwenack in Cornwall, esq; "son of Thomas and Charlotte; page of ho-"nour to king Charles II. brigadier-general of "her majesty's forces, killed in Spain in the bat-"tle of Almanza, April 14. 1707, ætatis suæ "47. Militavi annis 24," that is, he fought for his country 24 years.

Col. JAMES BRINGFIELD.

This gentleman was born at Abingdon in Berks, was equery to prince George of Denmark, and aid de camp to the great duke of Marlborough: he was killed by a cannon ball as he was remounting his general on a French horse at the battle of Ramilies, May 12, 1706, and was interred at Barecham, in the province of Brabant, in the 57th year of his age. The monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and surrounded by a mantling enclosing a tablet, on which is written the deceased's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and praises of his piety and virtue.

HENEAGE TWISDEN.

The architecture of this monument is plain, but very neat. It was erected to the memory of a young hero, who fell in the battle of Blairgnes in Hainault, while he was aid de camp to John duke of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army. He was seventh son to Sir William Twisden, bart. and a youth of the greatest expectations, had not the fortune of war put an early stop to his rising merit, in the 29th year of his age, 1709. Near this are small monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Josiah and John; Josiah was a captain at the siege of Agremont, near Lisle in Flanders, and killed by a cannon shot in 1708, aged 23. John was a lieutenant in the admiral's ship under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, and perished with him 1707, aged 24.

Over

Over this is a ſmall monument erected to the memory of

WILLIAM LEVINZ, Eſq;

It reſembles a ſarcophagus, and on the front of it is the following inſcription: "To the memory "of William Levinz, eſq; grandſon of Sir Creſ- "well Levinz, knt. who was attorney-general "in the reign of king Charles II. and afterwards "one of the juſtices of the Common pleas, from "which ſtation he was diſplaced in the reign of "king James II. for oppoſing the diſpenſing "power; and was one of the council for the ſe- "ven biſhops. William Levinz, eſq; the ſon of "Sir Creſwell, repreſented the county of Not- "tingham in parliament, as did his ſon William "Levinz, eſq; till the year 1747, when he was "appointed a commiſſioner of his majeſty's cuſ- "toms, and in the year 1763, receiver general "of the ſaid revenue, in which office he died "upon the 17th of Auguſt 1765, aged 52 years."

JOHN WOODWARD, M. D.

The figures on this monument are well executed. The head of the deceaſed (who was profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham College) in profile is very maſterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inſcription, which is ſmall, ſeems to be a panegyric on thoſe great parts and learning that entitled him to the diſtinction he received. He died in May 1728, aged 63.

MARTHA PRICE.

The enrichments of this monument are fruit, flowers, and foliage; and the inſcription ſays, that ſhe was wife to Gervaſe Price, eſq; who ſerved king Charles II. in the double capacity of ſerjeant-trumpeter, and gentleman of the bows. She died April 7, 1678, aged 37.

ANNE, counteſs dowager of Clanrikard.

The carving on this monument is beautiful, and the effigy of the lady reſting on a tomb admirably well executed. The inſcription is as follows:

"Here lies the right honourable Anne, coun- "teſs dowager of Clanrickard, eldeſt daughter "of John Smith, eſq; who is interred near this "place. She married firſt Hugh Parker, eſq; "eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Parker of Honnington, "in the county of Warwick, baronet; by whom "ſhe had the preſent Sir Henry John Parker, "baronet, three other ſons and three daughters. "By her ſecond huſband Michael Clanrikard, of "the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the an- "cient and noble family of the Burkes, ſhe had "Smith now earl of Clanrikard, and two daugh- "ters, lady Anne, and lady Mary. The above- "ſaid counteſs died on the 14th of Jan. 1732, "in the 49th year of her age."

JAMES EGERTON.

This monument was erected to the memory of the above gentleman's ſon by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Murray, eſq; one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to king Charles I. He died April 13, 1687, in the 9th year of his age.

PENELOPE EGERTON.

There is nothing remarkable in this monument more than the inſcription, which informs us, that this lady for whom it was erected was daughter to Robert lord Needham, viſcount Kilmurry, and wife to Randolph Egerton, of Betley, in Cheſhire, an eminent loyaliſt, major-general of horſe to king Charles I. and lieutenant-colonel to king Charles the ſecond's own troop of guards. She died in child-bed April 19, 1670.

Sir GODFREY KNELLER, knt. and bart.

On this monument is a buſt of the above gentleman under a canopy of ſtate, the curtains of which are finely gilt and tied up with golden ſtrings; and on each ſide the buſt is a weeping cherub, one reſting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. On the pedeſtal is a latin inſcription, ſhewing, that Sir Godfrey Kneller, knt. who lies interred here, was painter to king Charles II. king James II. and king William III. queen Anne, and king George I. born in 1646, died 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and created a baronet, May 24, 1715. Among his moſt excellent works are the beauties of the court of king Charles II. now to be ſeen at Hampton-court. This monument was deſigned by Sir Godfrey himſelf. Underneath is the following epitaph written by Mr. Pope:

Kneller! by heav'n and not a maſter taught!
Whoſe art was nature and whoſe picture thought;
Now for two ages having ſnatch'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous or whate'er was great,
Reſts crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit, and brave thirſt of praiſe.
Living, great nature feared he might outvie
Her works; and dying, fears herſelf may die.

WILLIAM HORNECK, Eſq;

The embelliſhments of this monument conſiſt in books, plans, and inſtruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceaſed. He was chief engineer to the royal train, and, according to the inſcription, learned the art of war under the great duke of Marlborough. He died the 23d of April 1746, in the 62d year of his age.

JOHN CONDUIT, Eſq;

This monument is little inferior to that of Sir Thomas Hardy, knt. and by the manner of the workmanſhip, they appear both to have been executed by the ſame hand. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medallion of braſs, reſting on a cherub below; and ſuſpended by another at top,

top. Round the medal is a latin inſcription, the Engliſh of which is thus:

JOHN CONDUIT, MASTER OF THE MINT.

This gentleman ſucceeded his relation, Sir Iſaac Newton, in that office, and deſired to be buried near him, as appears by a long latin inſcription on the baſe. He died May 23, 1727, aged 49. Catharine his wife died January 20, 1739, aged 59, and lies interred in the ſame tomb.

Having now given a deſcription of all the monuments within this antique building, and brought the reader back to the place from whence we firſt led him, we ſhall croſs the iſle, and proceed to give a deſcription of ſuch as are material

In the Cloiſters.

At the bottom of the ſouth-walk, on the right hand, lie the remains of four abbots, diſtinguiſhed in the pavement by four ſtones.

The firſt is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of eleven feet, eight inches, and covers the aſhes of Gervaſius de Blois, natural ſon to king Stephen, who died in 1666.

The ſecond is a raiſed ſtone of Suſſex marble, under which lies interred the abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is ſaid to have been the firſt who obtained from pope Alexander III. the privilege of uſing the mitre, ring, and globe.

The third is a ſtone of grey marble, to the memory of Geſlebertus Criſpinus, who died in the year 1114. His effigy may be ſtill traced on his grave ſtone by the fragments of his mitre and paſtoral ſtaff.

The fourth is the moſt ancient of all, and was formerly covered with plates of braſs inſcribed to the abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All theſe ſeem to have had their names and dates cut afreſh, and are indeed fragments worthy preſervation.

Directly oppoſite theſe againſt the wall, at the bottom of the eaſt walk, is the following inſcription, which for the purity of the diction, and the propriety and elegance of the compoſition, exceeds every other in the whole arch.

Reader,
If thou art a Briton,
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret;
Here lieth the remains of
DANIEL PULTENEY,
The kindeſt relation, the trueſt friend,
The warmeſt patriot, the worthieſt man;
He exerciſed virtue in this age,
Sufficient to have diſtinguiſh'd him even in the beſt.
Sagacious by nature,
Induſtrious by habit,
Inquiſitive with Art;
He gain'd a compleat knowledge of the ſtate of Britain;
Foreign and domeſtic.
In moſt the backward fruit of tedious experience,
In him the early acquiſition of undiſſipated youth.
He ſerved the court ſeveral years:
Abroad, in the auſpicious reign of queen Anne,
At home, in the reign of that excellent prince king George I.
He ſerved his country always,
At court independent,
In the ſenate unbias'd,
At every age and in every ſtation:
This was the bent of his generous ſoul,
This the buſineſs of his laborious life.
Public men, and public things,
He judged by one conſtant ſtandard,
The true intereſt of Britain;
He made no other diſtinction of party,
He abhorred all other;
Gentle, humane, diſintereſted, beneficent,
He created no enemies on his own account:
Firm, determin'd, inflexible,
He feared none he could create in the cauſe of Britain.
Reader,
In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own.
For know,
The loſs of ſo much private virtue
Is a public calamity.

Adjoining to the abbey wall, near the eaſt-end of the north walk, is an epitaph inſcribed to the memory of the reverend William Laurence. As it is ſomewhat ſingular we ſhall here recite it:

With diligence and truſt moſt exemplary,
Did William Laurence ſerve a prebendary;
And for his pains, now paſt, before not loſt,
Gain'd this remembrance at his maſter's coſt.
O! read theſe lines again, you ſeldom find
A ſervant faithful and his maſter kind.
Short-hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
And haſty death ſhort-hand of him hath made.
Well couth he numbers, and well meaſure land,
Thus doth he now that ground whereon we ſtand,
Wherein he lies ſo geometrical;
Art maketh ſome, but thus will nature all.
Ob. Dec. 28, 1621, Ætat. 29.

In the centre of the eaſt walk, adjoining to the wall, is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walſh, eſq; on which is the following inſcription: "near this place are depo-
" ſited the remains of George Walſh, eſq; late
" lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, and
" colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who
" died October 23, 1761, aged 73.

" The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
" And care and pain and ſickneſs are no more."

There are many other monuments in theſe walks; but as they have not any thing particular to diſtinguiſh them, and would be tedious to the reader, we ſhall paſs them over; and, after reciting a ſingular circumſtance, which was omitted in its proper place, ſhall proceed to the next chapter.

In Henry the VIIth's chapel, on the right hand is a ſmall place encloſed, called the duke of Richmond's chapel, in which are two coffins: the one contains the remains of the envoy of Savoy; the other thoſe of the ambaſſador from the court of Spain, both of whom was never interred, owing to their corpſe being arreſted by their creditors in the time of king James the firſt.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Farther incorporation of the Taylors. Great fire on London-bridge. Expence of the city charters being confirmed. Henry VII*th's charter againſt foreigners buying goods to ſell. He diſcharges a number of priſoners for debt. His death. Acceſſion of Henry* VIII. *to the throne. Execution of Empſon and Dudley. Parade of the city watch. King and queen attend to ſee the proceſſion. Sir William Fitzwilliam diſfranchiſed. Moorfields levelled, and bridges erected. Empannelling city juries. Incloſures deſtroyed by rioters. Remarkable great froſt. Celebration of May-day. Occaſion of its being afterwards called Evil-May-day. Great diſturbances. Many of the rioters condemned, but only one executed. Citizens addreſs the king. Upwards of four hundred priſoners brought before the king in Weſtminſter-hall. At the inſtigation of the nobility they are pardoned.*

IN the year 1503, the company of Taylors having very conſiderably increaſed, purchaſed a charter of the king, by which they obtained the title of Merchant-Taylors of the city of London.

On the twenty-firſt of November, the ſame year, a dreadful fire broke out at the north-end of London bridge, which made great devaſtation; and on the ſeventh of January following, many houſes were burnt down in Thames-ſtreet.

In the year 1505 the citizens complimented the king with five thouſand marks as an acknowledgment for his granting them the confirmation of their liberties. Great care was taken in this act to prevent encroachments being made by foreigners on the franchiſes and cuſtoms of the city. This charter of Henry VII. which is dated the twenty-third of July 1505, contains, among many other particulars, the following:

" That of all time of which the memory of " man is not to the contrary, for the common- " wealth of the realm and city aforeſaid, it hath " been uſed, and by authority of parliament ap- " proved and confirmed, that no ſtranger, from " the liberty of the city, may buy or ſell from " any ſtranger from the liberties of the ſaid city, " any merchandize or wares within the liberties " of the ſame city, upon forfeiture of the ſame. " The ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their predeceſſors, by all the time afore- " ſaid, have had and received, and have been " accuſtomed to receive, perceive, and have, to " the uſe of the ſame mayor, commonalty, and " citizens, all and all manner of merchandizes " and wares bought and ſold within the liberties " of the ſame city as aforeſaid, . forfeitures " of the ſame merchandizes and wares, until of " late paſt time they were troubled or moleſted: " the ſame lord Henry the VIIth, by his letters " patent as aforeſaid, for pacifying and taking " away from henceforth controverſies and ambi- " guities in that behalf, and to fortify, and by " expreſs words to explain and declare the liber- " ty and cuſtom aforeſaid to them the ſaid may- " or and commonalty, and citizens, and their " heirs and ſucceſſors, and willing the ſaid liber- " ties to be peaceably and quietly had, poſſeſſed " and enjoyed to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, with the for- " feitures aforeſaid, againſt the ſaid late king " Henry, his heirs and ſucceſſors, granted, and " by his ſaid charter confirmed to the ſaid mayor, " and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, that no ſtranger from the liberties of " the ſame city may buy or ſell from any other " ſtranger to the liberty of the ſame city any " merchandizes or wares within the liberty of " the ſaid city: and if any ſtranger to the li- " berty of the ſame city, ſhall ſell or buy any " merchandizes or wares within the liberty of " the ſame city of any other ſtranger to the liber- " ty of the ſame city, that the ſame mayor, " commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, " may have, hold, and receive, all and all " manner of ſuch like merchandizes and wares " ſo bought, and to be bought, ſold, or to be " ſold, within the liberty of the ſaid city, be- " tween whatſoever ſtrangers to the liberty of " the ſame city, as forfeited; and all the for- " feitures of the ſame, and alſo the penalties, " fines, and redemptions whatſoever any ways " forfeited, loſt, or to be loſt, or to be forfeited, " or due thereon, to the uſe and profit of the " ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " their heirs and ſucceſſors, without any hindrance " of the ſame late king, his heirs and ſucceſſors; " any ſtatute, act, or ordinance, of us or our " progenitors, made to the contrary notwith- " ſtanding; although the ſame mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, or their " predeceſſors, have before that time uſed, abuſ- " ed, or not uſed thoſe cuſtoms and liberties: " ſaving always, that great men, lords and no- " bles, and other Engliſh and ſtrangers, of what " condition ſoever they be, may freely whatſoever " merchandize engroſs for their families and pro- " per uſes within the liberties of the ſaid city, " without any forfeitures, loſs, or hindrance " whatſoever, ſo that they do not ſell again the " ſaid merchandizes to any other. And further, " the ſaid late king, of his more ample grace, " by his ſaid letters patent, among other things, " did give and grant to the mayor, commonalty, " and citizens of the ſame city of London, and " their ſucceſſors, the office of gauger within the

" ſaid city, and the diſpoſing, ordering, ſurvey-
" ing, and correction of the ſame; to have,
" hold, exerciſe, and occupy the ſaid office and
" other premiſes, with all fees, profits, and
" emoluments to the ſame office in any manner
" belonging or appertaining to the ſame mayor
" and commonalty, and citizens by themſelves,
" or by their ſufficient deputy or deputies, from
" the twenty-ſecond day of Auguſt, in the firſt
" year of his reign, for ever, without any ac-
" count to be made thereof, or any thing ren-
" dering and paying to the ſaid lord Henry the
" VIIth, his heirs or ſucceſſors, as by the ſaid
" letters patents more plainly may appear."

In the year 1507, the king, having a remorſe of conſcience for the many exactions he had laid on the citizens, endeavoured to mitigate it by acts of benevolence. He diſcharged all the priſoners in London whoſe debts did not amount to more than forty ſhillings; endowed many religious foundations, and gave very conſiderable alms. Notwithſtanding which, he ſtill countenanced the extortions of Empſon and Dudley, two evil counſellors, who, under pretence of of abuſes committed two years before, ordered Thomas Kneſworth the mayor, and Roger Grove and Richard Shoare, his ſheriffs, to be taken to the marſhalſea priſon, and there detained till they ſhould advance the ſum of fourteen hundred pounds. Had not the death of the king intervened, the like fate would have befallen Sir Lawrence Aylemer and Sir William Capel, both of whom were fined two thouſand pounds. The king dying ſoon after, they were diſcharged from their confinement, and all arbitrary meaſures ſubſided.

King Henry VIII. ſucceeded his father, and was proclaimed king with the uſual ſolemnities, on the twenty-firſt of April, 1509. Two days after which he cauſed all foreign beggars to be baniſhed the city, and diſperſed to their reſpective pariſhes.

The king and queen, on the twentieth of June following, rode in great pomp from the Tower to Weſtminſter, and were moſt joyfully received by the Londoners. The city was adorned with rich ſilks and tapeſtry, and part of Cornhill, and Goldſmith's-row, in Cheapſide, with gold brocades. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, with the city companies, attended the proceſſion, and the whole was conducted with ſuch elegance as gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the ſpectators.

The king, anxious to preſerve the affection of the citizens, committed Empſon and Dudley (his father's commiſſioners employed by him to raiſe money on penal laws) to the Tower; after which they were attainted by parliament, and beheaded on Tower-hill the eighteenth of Auguſt 1510. Many of their agents were expoſed on the pillory, and compelled to ride through the ſtreets with labels in their hats, and their faces to the horſe's tail, as a mark of that contempt their infamy deſerved.

Henry, diſguiſed in the habit of a yeoman of the guard, went into the city on the eve of St. John to ſee the grand cavalcade of the city watch. He was ſo highly pleaſed with the ſight, that he returned on St. Peter's eve, with his royal conſort, attended by the principal nobility, and ſtood in Cheapſide, where they ſaw the ſtately march. This ceremony was performed twice every year, viz. on the eve of St. John Baptiſt, and the feaſt of St. Peter and Paul. The manner of conducting this nocturnal parade was as follows: the city muſic followed by the Lord-mayor's officers in party-coloured liveries: the ſword bearer on horſeback, in beautiful armour, before the Lord-mayor, mounted on a ſtately horſe richly decorated, attended by a giant and two pages, on horſeback, three pageants, morice-dancers and footmen: after theſe came the ſheriffs, followed by their officers in proper liveries, and attended by their giants, pages, &c. then a conſiderable body of demi-lancers in bright armour, on ſtately horſes; theſe were followed by a great of number carabineers in fuſtian coats, with the city arms on their backs and breaſts; then marched a diviſion of archers, with their bows bent, and by their ſide ſhafts of arrows; after theſe a great number of halberdeers, preceded by a party of pikemen, croſlets and helmets; and the rear was brought up by a party of billmen with aprons and helmets of mail: the whole body conſiſted of about two thouſand men, in different diviſions, in each of which were properly fixed muſicians, drums, ſtandards, and enſigns. The march began at the conduit the weſt-end of Cheapſide, and paſſed through Cheapſide, the Poultry, Cornhill, and Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Aldgate; from whence it returned through Fenchurch-ſtreet, Gracechurch-ſtreet, Cornhill, and ſo back to the conduit again. The proceſſion was illuminated by nine hundred and forty large lanthorns fixed at the ends of poles, and carried on mens ſhoulders; two hundred of which were provided at the expence of the city; five hundred at that of the companies, and two hundred and forty by the city conſtables; excluſive of theſe a great number of lamps were hung againſt the houſes on each ſide the way, decorated with flowers and greens made into garlands. The whole formed a very pleaſing ſight, and gave the higheſt ſatisfaction to the royal pair.

This year Sir William Fitzwilliam, alderman of Breadſtreet-ward, was diſfranchiſed for refuſing to ſerve the office of ſheriff, and retired to Milton in Northamptonſhire. After which, being greatly eſteemed by the king, he made him knight of the garter, lord keeper of the privy-ſeal, and chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, which places he enjoyed till his death.

In the year 1511 a ſcarcity of corn being apprehended, the Lord-mayor, Roger Achiley, cauſed Leadenhall (the city granary) to be plentifully ſtored with grain of all ſorts. In the ſame year he likewiſe levelled Moorfields, which extended from London-wall to Hoxton, and cauſed bridges and cauſeways to be erected for the greater convenience of paſſengers.

In the year 1512 a great fire broke out in the Tower, which conſumed the chapel in that part of it called the White-Tower.

This year an act of parliament paſſed by which the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex were empowered

powered to empannel juries for the city courts, and each juror ſo empannelled, to be a citizen worth one hundred marks; and for non-appearance on his firſt ſummons to forfeit one ſhilling and eightpence, for the ſecond, three ſhillings and fourpence, and for every default afterwards double the ſum. A great mortality raged at this time, which took off a conſiderable number of the citizens, but whether peſtilential or not is uncertain.

In the year 1514, the inhabitants about Iſlington, Hoxton, and Shoreditch debarred the citizens from their accuſtomed exerciſes in thoſe fields, by encloſing their grounds. They were ſo enraged at this treatment, that, at the inſtigation of a fellow who ran about the ſtreets, crying ſpades and ſhovels, they aſſembled together in a large body, and with thoſe tools deſtroyed all the fences that had been ſo lately made. Commiſſioners were ſent into the city by his majeſty to know the cauſe of the tumult; and being met in Grey-friars, now called Chriſt's-Hoſpital, the lord-mayor and aldermen were ordered to attend to give an account of ſuch ſedition: they were ſeverely reprimanded, and ſtrictly enjoined to prevent all farther miſchief for the future, and preſerve the peace of the city.

In the year 1515 there was ſo great a froſt, that carriages of all ſorts paſſed on the ice between Weſtminſter and Lambeth.

The citizens preſerved an ancient cuſtom of celebrating May-day, by diverting themſelves in the neighbouring woods and fields. This amuſement became ſo univerſal, that the king and queen, on May-day in the morning, attended by many lords and ladies rode a maying from Greenwich to the top of Shooter's hill. Their majeſties were met by a number of tall yeomen clad in green, with green hoods and bows and arrows. Robin Hood, who was their captain; addreſſed the king to ſtop and ſee his men ſhoot, which they performed at a whiſtle with the greateſt dexterity: the arrows were ſo contrived, that when ſhot off, they alſo whiſtled, making a ſtrange and loud noiſe. After this the king and queen with their retinue, were conducted by Robin into the green wood, where, in harbours made with boughs, and decorated with flowers, they were plentifully entertained with wine and veniſon,

On May-day in the year 1517, an accident happened, which occaſioned it to be afterwards called Evil-may-day, It aroſe from the artificers thinking themſelves aggrieved by permitting ſtrangers to exerciſe their trades in London. In conſequence of which they prevailed on one Dr. Bell, or Bele, to ſupport their cauſe in the pulpit, at the Spital, on Tueſday in Eaſter week. He complied with their requeſt; and, after reading a bill of complaint given him by one John Lincolne, repreſenting the grievances of the merchants and artificers, he took for his text the following words: "The heavens to the lord of hea-"ven; but the earth is given to the children of "men." On this text he endeavoured to ſhew, that to Engliſhmen was this land given, and that, as birds defend their neſt, ſo ought Engliſhmen to cheriſh and maintain themſelves, and for the good of the commonwealth to hunt and drive out aliens. He affirmed, from another text, "Fight for your country," that by the laws of God they were juſtified, and therefore it was their duty to clear the city of ſtrangers. This ſermon had ſuch an effect on many weak minds, that they aſſaulted foreigners as they paſſed along the ſtreets: for which offence, on the twenty-eighth of April, Stephen Studley, Stephen Betts, and ſome others, who were principals, were committed by the Lord-mayor to priſon. Soon after which a report was ſpread, that the citizens intended, on May-day following, to deſtroy all ſtrangers that ſhould be found in the city, or its liberties.

The king's council hearing of this rumour, cardinal Wolſey ſent for the mayor, and adviſed him to be on his guard, and prevent the like diſturbances for the future. To effect which he ſummoned the aldermen, about four o'clock in the afternoon preceding May-day, to meet him at Guildhall immediately. The aſſembly being met, they, with the approbation of the cardinal, came to the following reſolution: that every man ſhould be commanded to ſhut up his doors, and keep his ſervants within. In conſequence of which, an order was made and publiſhed by the alderman of each reſpective ward, that no man after nine o'clock ſhould ſtir out of his houſe, but keep his doors ſhut, and his ſervants within till nine o'clock in the morning.

Before this order was properly diſperſed, it unluckily happened, that Sir John Mundy, in his way home, was rudely treated by two young men playing at bucklers in Cheap, one of whom he ordered to be ſent to the Compter. Many prentices who were by, reſcued the young man from the alderman, crying out, "Prentices! Pren-"tices! Clubs! Clubs!" on which ſo great a body aſſembled with clubs and other weapons, that the alderman was put to flight. Theſe were increaſed by a number of ſervingmen, watermen, and others; and by eleven o'clock at night there aſſembled in the Cheap about ſeven hundred, and in St. Paul's church-yard three hundred. They proceeded in a body to the Compter, which they broke open, and releaſed the rioters who had been committed there by the mayor for aſſaulting foreigners; after which they went to Newgate, and took out Studley and Betts committed for the like offence. A proclamation was iſſued by the mayor and ſheriffs, in the king's name, but without effect. The mob increaſing, they threw ſticks and ſtones at many ſtrangers as they paſſed, particularly one Nicholas Dennis, a ſerjeant at arms, who, being much wounded, cried out, "Down with them." This heightening their reſentment, they broke the windows and doors of the houſes in St. Martin's-le-grand, and plundered the houſe of one Mewtas, a Frenchman, in Leadenhall-ſtreet, whom they intended, had they met with him, to have deſtroyed. Early in the morning they diſperſed, from an apprehenſion of being overpowered by the forces preparing to march into the city, under the command of the earls of Shrewſbury and Surry. In this time, by the diligence of the mayor, three hundred of them were taken, and committed to the Tower, Newgate, and the Compters; and about five o'clock in the morning the riot ſubſided. Among

thoſe

thoſe committed to the Tower was Dr. Bell, for preaching his ſeditious ſermon. A commiſſion of oyer and terminer was immediately made out for the trials of the offenders, on the ſecond of May at Guildhall. On their arraignment they pleaded not guilty, and their trials were poſtponed till the fourth of May. The commiſſioners appointed for this purpoſe were the Lord-mayor, earl of Surry, and the duke of Norfolk, who came into the city eſcorted by thirteen hundred men; and the priſoners to the amount of two hundred and ſeventy eight, ſome men, ſome lads not exceeding fourteen years of age, were brought through the city tied with ropes. On the firſt day John Lincolne, and ſeveral others were indicted and found guilty; and the next day thirteen were condemned to be drawn, hanged and quartered. For this purpoſe, and to ſtrike a greater terror, ten pair of gallows were ſet up at the following places: Aldgate, Blanchapelon, Graſs-ſtreet, Leadenhall, oppoſite each Compter, Newgate, St. Martin's, Alderſgate, and Biſhopſgate. They were made to run on wheels for the better convenience of removing them to ſuch places as might be properly adapted for the execution of ſo many rioters. Some little time after ſentence was paſſed, Lincolne, Sherwin, and the two brothers named Betts, were drawn upon hurdles to the ſtandard in Cheapſide. The firſt was executed; but as the others were near being turned off, a reprieve came from the king, to the univerſal joy of the populace, who unanimouſly cried out, God ſave the king.

On the eleventh of May, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, dreſſed in mourning gowns, waited on the king, who then reſided at Greenwich; and being admitted to the door of the privy-chamber, from whence his majeſty came, attended by ſeveral of his nobles, the recorder, in the name of the reſt, falling on his knees, addreſſed the king in the following words:

"Moſt natural, benign, and our ſovereign "lord, we well know that your grace is highly "diſpleaſed with us of your city of London, for "the great riot done and committed there; "wherefore we aſſure your grace, that none of "us, nor no honeſt perſon were condeſcending "to that enomity: yet we, our wives and chil-"dren, every hour lament that your favour "ſhould be taken from us: and foraſmuch as "light and idle perſons were the doers of the "ſame, we moſt humbly beſeech your grace to "have mercy on us for our negligence, and com-"paſſion on the offenders for their offences and "treſpaſſes."

The king, in his anſwer, accuſed them of negligence in oppoſing the rioters, and conniving at their proceedings; therefore, ſaid he, "We "will neither grant you our favour nor good "will, nor to the offenders mercy: but reſort to "our lord chancellor, and he ſhall declare to you "our pleaſure."

The king being expected at Weſtminſter on the twenty-ſecond of May, they, by the direction of the chancellor, reſolved to wait upon him. Accordingly on that day the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and principal commoners attended in their liveries, when his majeſty, being ſeated under a canopy of ſtate at the upper end of the hall, ordered the priſoners to be brought before him. They were accordingly brought in their ſhirts, bound together with ropes and halters about their necks, to the number of four hundred men and eleven women; which ſight had ſuch an effect on the principal part of the nobility, that they warmly ſolicited the king for their pardon. Silence being proclaimed, and the city magiſtrates and commonalty ordered into the king's preſence, the cardinal chancellor reprimanded them for their negligence; and then, addreſſing himſelf to the priſoners, ſaid, that for their offences againſt the laws of the realm, and againſt his majeſty's crown and dignity, they had incurred the puniſhment of death. On the cloſe of theſe words, the people, with piteous lamentation, cried out, "mercy, gracious Lord, mercy." This wrought ſo effectually on the king, that he yielded to the intreaties of his courtiers, and pronounced them pardon. Their halters were immediately taken off, and the people with one voice cried out, "God ſave the king." Theſe rioters were called the Black-waggon, and the day on which the riot firſt began was from that time called Evil-May-Day.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Inſtitution of the court of conſcience. Seſſions of peace removed to Guildhall. College of Phyſicians incorporated. Great plague. Reception of the emperor Charles V. and the king and queen of Denmark. Arbitrary tax impoſed by Cardinal Wolſey. Great famine. Return of the ſweating ſickneſs. One Richard Roſe boiled in Smithfield for murder. Grand entertainments at Ely-houſe. New teſtament tranſlated. Afterwards burnt. Henry VIII. divorced. His marriage with Anne Boleyn. Proceſſion of the queen to Weſtminſter. Her coronation.

IN the year 1517-18 an act was paſſed by the common-council of London for erecting a court of conſcience, in which it was enacted, "that the Lord-mayor and aldermen, for the "time being, ſhould monthly aſſign and appoint "two aldermen and four diſcreet commoners to "ſit at Guildhall in a judicial manner, twice a "week, viz. on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, there "to hear and determine all matters brought be-"fore them between party and party, being "citizens and freemen of London, in all caſes, "where the due debt or damage did not exceed "forty

" forty ſhillings." It was intended to continue only two years; but the utility of it being very evident, it remained in force till the reign of James I. when it was finally eſtabliſhed by act of parliament.

At this time the ſweating ſickneſs raged again violently in London, which took off a great number of the citizens.

The citizens of London finding great inconveniencies from their ſeſſions of peace being held in the monaſtery of St. Martin's-le-Grand, a foreign liberty, petitioned Henry VIII to repeal that part of Edward the third's charter; to which his majeſty graciouſly condeſcending, granted them the following charter:

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to
" whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

" Whereas Edward the third, ſometime king
" of England our progenitor, by his letters pa-
" tents, amongſt other things, has granted to the
" citizens of the city of London, that all inqui-
" ſitions from hence, to be taken by the juſtices,
" and other the miniſters of the men of the ſaid
" city, ſhould be taken at Great St. Martin's in
" London, and not elſewhere, except inqui-
" ſitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower
" of London, and for the goal delivery of New-
" gate.

" Know ye, that we, for ſome urgent cauſes
" reaſonable us moving, at the petition of the
" mayor and commonalty aforeſaid, and of the
" citizens of the ſame city, have, of our ſpecial
" grace, and from our certain knowledge and
" mere motion, granted, and by theſe preſents
" do, for us and our heirs (as much as in us is)
" grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" unto their ſucceſſors, and unto the ſame citi-
" zens of the ſame city, that all inquiſitions by
" the juſtices or other our miniſters, or of our
" heirs, to be from henceforth taken of the men
" of our city aforeſaid, ſhall be taken at the
" Guildhall, within the city aforeſaid, or at any
" other place within the ſame city, where it ſhall
" from time to time be thought to our juſtices
" for the time being, before whom thoſe inqui-
" ſitions ought hereafter to be taken, moſt expe-
" dient and moſt convenient, and not elſewhere,
" except inquiſitions to be taken at the circuits
" of the Tower of London, and for the goal-
" delivery of Newgate. In witneſs whereof we
" have cauſed theſe our letters to be made pa-
" tents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the
" ſixteenth day of June, in the tenth year of our
" reign."

On the twenty-third of September 1519, king Henry VIII. granted the phyſicians a charter of incorporation to enable them to frame proper regulations for practitioners. By this charter they were allowed a common ſeal, and to chuſe a preſident annually; to purchaſe lands and tenements, and to make laws for the government and correction of their college, and of all thoſe who practiſed phyſic within ſeven miles of London; to chooſe four perſons annually to inſpect and govern the whole body, and thoſe who offended by neglect in their medicines or receipts to be puniſhed by fines and impriſonment: and that the preſident and all the members of the college ſhould be exempted from ſerving on juries.

In the year 1521 an infectious diſtemper raged in London, which took off a conſiderable number of its inhabitants; and corn was ſo ſcarce, that wheat ſold for twenty ſhillings the quarter, which at that time was a great price.

In the year 1522 the emperor Charles V. came into England on a viſit to king Henry, who with his queen, and principal nobles, received him at Greenwich, and conducted him from the palace there to London, which on this occaſion was decorated with the moſt pompous ornaments, and a variety of magnificent pageants. On their entrance into the city the Lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs received them in their formalities, attended by the principal citizens on horſeback richly accoutred: they were conducted through the city to Black Friars, which was the place adopted for the reſidence of the emperor, and the princes and nobility of his retinue to theirs in the new palace at Bridewell.

In the following year Henry received a viſit from Chriſtian king of Denmark and his queen. On their arrival they were received by the mayor and citizens, who conducted them with great ſplendor to the biſhop of Bath's palace, which was appointed for their reſidence. St. Peter's Eve happening at the time of their ſtay in London, their majeſties, attended by the princial nobility went to ſee the pompous march of the city watch; for which purpoſe they were conducted to the king's head in Cheapſide, and afterwards elegantly entertained by Sir Thomas Baldry, the mayor.

The king at this time being in great want of money, cardinal Wolſey, his prime miniſter, iſſued out commiſſions in his majeſty's name for levying the ſixth part of all the goods and chattels of the laity, and a fourth of thoſe of the clergy. The people were ſo incenſed at this arbitrary proceeding, as to be almoſt ripe for an open rebellion; which coming to the king's ears he was ſo much affected that he openly diſavowed the cardinal's irregularities, and ſent a letter to the mayor and citizens of London, in which he declared that he would not exact or demand any thing of them by compulſion, but by way of benevolence. In conſequence of this the cardinal ſent for the mayor, and aldermen, and expoſtulated with them on his majeſty's gracious condeſcenſion in remitting the payments of a ſixth of all their effects; and inſtead thereof had only appointed them to pay a certain benevolence; he therefore deſired them to return and make proper aſſeſſments in their reſpective wards for raiſing the ſame. The recorder replied, that ſuch benevolences had been aboliſhed by the firſt of Richard III. To which the cardinal anſwered, " that Richard was
" an uſurper and tyrant, a murderer, and one of
" the greateſt criminals: that he had no power
" to make a law; and that no act made by ſuch
" a wretch could be binding; therefore the city's
" argument was trifling and of none effect."
Wolſey then tried what he could do with the magiſtrates ſeparately: to effect which he began with

the Lord-mayor, who honeſtly told him he could give no anſwer to ſuch a queſtion without the conſultation of the common-council. He then deſired the mayor and aldermen, in their private capacities, to contribute what they thought proper. The magiſtrates, however, remained inflexible, but ſubmitted ſo far as to communicate his requeſt to the common-council, who ſo ſtrongly reſented it, that the court moved for expelling three of their members for ſpeaking in favour of ſo great an impoſition, and broke up without coming to any reſolution. Thus, by the vigilance of the city of London againſt the iniquitous ſchemes of miniſterial power, was the oppreſſive method propoſed by cardinal Wolſey to raiſe money without conſent of parliament, entirely brought to nought.

At this time the plague raged ſo violently in London, that his majeſty removed to Eltham; the term was poſtponed, and the city ſo much deſerted by its inhabitants, that the feſtival of Chriſt's nativity was that year called the ſtill Chriſtmas.

In the year 1526 the citizens finding themſelves greatly hurt by foreigners who had purchaſed licences for the importation of woad, applied to the mayor and common council, who enacted, that for the future no citizen ſhould preſume to buy, ſell, or have any intercourſe with foreign importers of woad.

The following year a moſt dreadful famine happened in the city, owing to the ſcarcity of corn, by which many citizens periſhed. But by an immediate ſupply from his majeſty of one thouſand quarters of corn, and the great importation of wheat and rye from Dantzick, they were ſooner relieved from their diſtreſs than any other part of the kingdom.

This year a public entry was made by two French ambaſſadors extraordinary, into this city. Apartments were provided for them and their attendants in the biſhop of London's palace; at which place they were preſented by the mayor, in the name of the citizens, with five fat oxen, twenty ſheep, twelve ſwans, twelve cranes, twelve pheaſants, four dozen of partridges, twenty ſugar loaves, all ſorts of ſpices, and eight hogſheads of wine.

On the firſt of June an act of common-council was paſſed, whereby it was agreed, ordained and enacted, "that if hereafter any freeman or free-"woman of this city take an apprentice, and "within the term of ſeven years ſuffer the ſame "apprentice to go at his large liberty and plea-"ſure; and within and after the ſaid term agree "with his ſaid apprentice for a certain ſum of "money, or otherwiſe, for his ſaid ſervice, and "within, or after the end of the ſaid term, the "ſaid freeman preſent the ſaid apprentice to the "chamberlain of the city, and by good delibe-"ration, and upon his oath made to the ſame city, "the ſame freeman or freewoman aſſureth and af-"firmeth to the ſaid chamberlain, that the ſaid "apprentice hath fully ſerved his ſaid term as "apprentice: or if any freeman or freewoman of "this city take any apprentice, which, at the "time of the ſaid taking, hath any wife: or if "any freeman or freewoman of this city give any "wages to his or her apprentice, or ſuffer the "ſaid apprentices to take any part of their own "getting or gains: or if any freeman or free-"woman of this city hereafter colour any foreign "goods, or from henceforth buy or ſell for any "perſon or perſons, or with or to any perſon or "perſons, being foreign or foreigners, cloths, "ſilks, wine, oils, or any other goods or mer-"chandize, whatſoever they be, whether he take "any thing or things for his or their wages or la-"bour, or not: if any perſon or perſons, being "free of this city, by any colour or deceitful "means, from henceforth do buy, ſell, or receive "of any apprentice within this city any money, "goods, merchandize, or wares, without the "aſſent or licence of his maſter or miſtreſs: and, "upon examination, duly proved before the "chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, "and the ſame reported, by the mouth of the "ſaid chamberlain, at a court to be holden by the "mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city in their "council chamber: that as well the ſaid maſter, "as the ſaid apprentice, ſhall for ever more be "diſfranchiſed."

To which act the following inſtructions were added.

"Ye ſhall conſtantly and devoutly on your "knees, every day, ſerve God, morning and "evening, and make conſcience in the due "hearing of the word preached, and endeavour "the right practice thereof in your life and con-"verſation. You ſhall do diligent and faithful "ſervice to your maſter for the time of your "apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you "ſhall be truſted. You ſhall often read over "the covenants of your indenture, and ſee and "endeavour yourſelf to perform the ſame to the "utmoſt of your power. You ſhall avoid all "evil company, and all occaſions which may "tend to draw you to the ſame; and make "ſpeedy return, when you ſhall be ſent of your "maſter's or miſtreſs's buſineſs. You ſhall be of "fair, gentle, and lowly ſpeech and behaviour "towards all men; eſpecially to all your go-"vernors. And according to your carriage ex-"pect your reward, for good or ill, from God "and your friends."

In the year 1528 the ſweating ſickneſs broke out again in this city ſo violent, that a great number of people died within ſix hours after its firſt appearance. This occaſioned the adjournment of the term, and the ſuſpenſion of the annual ſolemnity of the city watch, which was afterwards, by order of the king, diſcontinued till the ſecond of Edward VI.

The following year a court of juſtice was erected in Black Friars for trying the legality of the king's marriage with his royal conſort queen Catharine. In which ſat, as judges, the legates Campejus and cardinal Wolſey; the latter of whom was deprived of the chancellorſhip in October the ſame year.

From the proceedings of this court was the firſt advance made in England toward the work of reformation. The king took ſuch diſguſt at the

the pope, that he iſſued out an edict prohibiting all commercial intercourſe with the ſee of Rome.

This year Whitehall was fixed as the chief reſidence of the Engliſh monarchs, and continued ſo till they were burnt out in 1697. Before this it was called York-place. It was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, who dying in 1243, left it to the Black Friars in Chancery-lane, Holborn; after which it was purchaſed by Walter de Gray, archbiſhop of York; he bequeathed it to his ſucceſſors in that ſee as their city manſion for ever. In conſequence of which Cardinal Wolſey became poſſeſſed of it, and with the approbation of the chapter of York, made a feoffment thereof to the king, from which it was called the king's manor of Weſtminſter.

In the year 1531 Richard Roſe, cook to the biſhop of Rocheſter, was boiled to death in Smithfield for poiſoning ſixteen people with porridge: it was intended for his maſter, who luckly eſcaped it, owing to a want of appetite.

A grand entertainment was this year made at Ely-houſe by eleven gentlemen of the law, on their promotion to the dignity of the coif: it continued five days, and the gueſts were, the king, queen, foreign miniſters, lord mayor, judges, maſter of the rolls, maſters in chancery, aldermen, ſerjeants at law, principal merchants, and the livery. To ſhew the diſparity between that time and this, reſpecting the price of proviſions, we ſhall inſert the following, which is part of the bill of fare.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Twenty-four large oxen, each at	1	6	8
The carcaſe of a large ox ——	1	4	0
One hundred ſheep, each at ——	0	2	10
Fifty-one calves, each at ——	0	4	8
Thirty-four hogs, each at ——	0	3	8
Ninety-one pigs, each at ——	0	0	6
Ten dozen capons of Greece, each dozen at —— ——	0	1	8
Nine dozen and a half of Kentiſh capons, each at —— ——	0	1	0
Nineteen dozen of common capons, each at —— ——	0	0	6
Seven dozen and nine of groſe or heath cocks, each at —— ——	0	0	8
Fourteen dozen and eight common cocks, each at —— ——	0	0	3
The beſt pullets, each at ——	0	0	2½
Common ditto, each at ——	0	0	2
Thirty-ſeven doz. of pidgeons, each dozen at	0	0	10
Three hundred and forty dozen of larks, each dozen at ——	0	0	5

At this time the people became very zealous for the work of reformation; and indeed it was highly encouraged at court, though not without conſiderable oppoſition from the clergy. A tranſlation of the New Teſtament was now publiſhed by Tindall and others; but the biſhop of London obtained as many copies of them as he could and cauſed them to be burnt at St. Paul's Croſs. The biſhop ſoon after this attempting to aſk contribution from his parochial clergy towards paying 100,000l which had been granted to the king, the city clergy reſented it ſo much, that they forced themſelves into the chapter-houſe of St. Paul's, where they beat and abuſed the biſhop's ſervants. This intimidated the biſhop ſo much, that he forgave them, and deſired them to part peaceably. After this he applied to the lord chancellor for redreſs; and by his order fifteen prieſts, with their accomplices, were ſeized by the Lord-mayor, and committed to priſon, where they continued for a conſiderable time.

The king was ſo highly pleaſed with the citizens of London in concurring with his meaſures to throw off the Romiſh yoke, that, as a teſtimony of his regard and affection, he confirmed to them many former grants by the following charter:

" Henry the eighth, by the grace of God, " king of England and France, defender of the " faith, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom " theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting.

" Whereas we, by our letters patents, the " date whereof is the eighteenth day of June, " in the thirteenth year of our reign, have of " our ſpecial grace, and from our certain know- " ledge and mere motion, given and granted, for " us and our heirs, for as much as in us then " was, to Sir William Sidney, knt. the office of " the keeper of the great beam and common ba- " lance or weight within our city of London, for " weighing of all merchandizes of avoirdupoiſe, " and alſo all weights whatſoever within the ſame " city, which office one William Stafford, deceaſ- " ed, lately exerciſed and occupied, by what " name ſoever the ſaid office was named or known. " And have ordained, made, and conſtituted the " ſaid Sir William Sidney keeper of the great " beam, balance, and weight, and of all other " weights whatſoever; and alſo the weights of all " ſpices, wares, commodities, merchandizes, and " things in the city aforeſaid, there to be weigh- " ed and accuſtomed, and uſed to be bought and " ſold by weight. And have granted alſo, by " our ſaid letters patents, to the ſaid Sir William " Sidney, authority and power to make, name " and aſſign, from time to time, all manner of " clerks, porters, ſervants, and miniſters of the " great beam and balance, and of the iron beam, " and of the beam of the ſtillyard, and of the " weights aforeſaid; and alſo all other clerks, " porters, ſervants, and miniſters to the ſame of- " fice belonging; and alſo to remove the ſame " or any of them, and other or others to make, " put, or conſtitute in his or their place, as often " as to him ſhall ſeem expedient, to have, oc- " cupy, and exerciſe the office and offices afore- " ſaid, together with the authority aforeſaid to " the ſaid Sir William Sidney by himſelf, or by " his deputy or deputies, during our pleaſure, to " his proper uſe and behoof, with all and ſingular " commodities, houſes, advantages, profits, fees " and emoluments to the ſaid office, in our time, " or in the times of any of our progenitors, " kings of England, due and accuſtomed, per- " taining or belonging, in as ample manner and " form as any perſon having or occupying ſuch " office before this time had, received, and en- " joyed the ſame; and hath given and granted " the

" the ſame commodities, houſes, advantages, " profits, fees and emoluments, and all and ſingular the premiſes for the exerciſe and occupation of the office aforeſaid, to the ſaid Sir William during our pleaſure, to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid Sir William, without account, " or any other thing, to us or our heirs in this " behalf, for the premiſes to be made, given, " or paid: although expreſs mention be not " made of the true yearly value, or of any certainty of the premiſes, or any grant or grants " by us, or any of our progenitors, to the ſaid " William before this time made, contained in " the ſaid letters patents above ſpecified, or any " ſtatute, act, ordinance, reſtraint, or proviſion, " before this time made or provided to the contrary; or any other thing, cauſe, or matter " whatſoever in any thing notwithſtanding, as " by the ſame our letters patents fully appeareth; " which our pleaſure in that behalf we will by " theſe ſhall be determined: and which letters " patents the ſame Sir William Sidney hath ſurrendered into our chancery to be cancelled, to " the intent we would vouchſafe to grant our " letters patents to the mayor, commonalty, and " citizens of our city of London.

" And becauſe now of late we underſtand of " the grievous complaint of our well beloved the " mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our ſaid " city of London, that the ſaid lord Edward, " ſometime king of England, the ſecond, our progenitor, by his charter dated the eighteenth of " June, in the twelfth year of his reign, amongſt " other things, granted to the then citizens " of our ſaid city, predeceſſors to the now mayor, " commonalty, and citizens aforeſaid, that the " weights and beams for the weighing of merchandizes between merchants and merchants, " of which the profits growing, and knowledge " of the ſame, pertain to the commonalty of the " ſaid city, ſhould remain to be kept, at the will " of the commonalty, in the cuſtody of two ſufficient men of the ſame city, expert in that office, to be thereunto choſen by the commonalty of the ſaid city. And they ſhould in no wiſe " be committed to any others than to ſuch as " ſhould be ſo choſen; as by the ſame his letters " patents, which we have ſeen, more fully appeareth. And becauſe alſo the lord Henry, " ſometime king of England, the fourth, our " progenitor, by his letters patents, dated the " twenty-fifth of May, in the firſt year of his " reign, of his favourable grace, amongſt other " things, granted to the ſaid citizens of the ſaid " city, tronage, that is to ſay, the weighing of " lead, wax, pepper, allom, madder, and all " other ſuch wares within the ſaid city for ever; " which letters patents, we, of our eſpecial grace, " by our charter dated the twelfth day of July, " in the firſt year of our reign, ratified and confirmed to the ſame then citizens, and to their " ſucceſſors, as by the ſame letters patents more " fully appeareth; by which letters patents, and " by the continual keeping of the office of beam, " balance, weights, and of other the premiſes, " time out of mind, by the ſaid citizens and " their predeceſſors, and by the exerciſe and occupation of the ſame within the ſaid city, without any challenging, it is manifeſt, and without any difficulty evident and apparent unto us, " that the ſaid office of the great beam and common balance, ordained for weighing between " merchants and merchants, and the office of " keeping the great balance or weight within " our city of London, for the weighing of all " merchandizes of avoirdupoiſe, and alſo of all " weights whatſoever within the ſaid city, and " alſo of all ſpices, wares, merchandizes, and " things in the city aforeſaid to be weighed; and " alſo the authority and power to name and aſſign " all and all manner of clerks, porters, ſervants, " and miniſters of the ſaid great beam and balance, and of the iron beam; and of the beam " of the ſtillyard, and alſo all other clerks, porters, ſervants, and miniſters of the ſaid office " pertaining, and the iſſues and revenues thereof coming, and all and ſingular the premiſes " pertaining, and of ancient right belonging to " the mayor, commonalty and citizens, we will " in no wiſe be wronged.

" And to the end that all ambiguity in ſuch " caſes might be taken away, and that the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and " their ſucceſſors, may not in time to come be " impeached, impleaded, or grieved by us, or " our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any of our juſtices " or miniſters, of or for the premiſes, or any " of them, we will and grant to the now mayor, " commonalty, and citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, that the weights and beams for weighing of merchandizes between merchant and " merchant, whereof the profits growing, and " the knowledge of them to the commonalty of " the city aforeſaid, ſhall remain at the will of " the commonalty of the ſame city, to be kept " in cuſtody of good ſufficient men of the ſame " city, expert in that office, and to be thereunto " choſen by the commonalty aforeſaid; and that " to others then ſo to be choſen, to be in no wiſe " they be committed; and that they ſhall have " tronage; that is to ſay, the weighing of wax, " lead, pepper, allom, madder, and all other " ſuch like wares, within the ſaid city for ever. " Willing alſo to do the ſaid mayor and commonalty a more ample pleaſure in this behalf, we " have of our favourable grace, and from our " certain knowledge and mere motion, given " and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and " grant, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the city of London, the aforeſaid office of keeper of the great beam and " common-balance, ordained for weighing between merchant and merchant; and alſo the " office of the great beam and weights within the " ſaid city, for the weighing of merchandizes of " avoirdupoiſe, and alſo all weights whatſoever " within our ſaid city, and of all ſpices, wares, " merchandizes, and all things in our ſaid city " there to be weighed, by whatſoever name the " ſaid office is named or known; and do by theſe " preſents make, ordain, and conſtitute the ſame " mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their " ſucceſſors, keepers of the great-beam, balance, " and weights aforeſaid, and other weights whatſoever; and alſo the weighing of all ſpices, " wares, merchandizes, and things in the city

" aforeſaid

" aforeſaid there to be weighed, and accuſtomed " to be bought and ſold by weight within our " ſaid city: and alſo we do give and grant, to " the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of our " city aforeſaid, authority and power to make, " name and aſſign, from time to time, all, and " all manner of clerks, porters, ſervants, and " miniſters of the great beam and balance, and " of the iron beam, and of the beam of the " ſtillyard, and weights aforeſaid; and alſo all " other clerks, ſervants, and miniſters to the " ſaid office pertaining: and alſo to remove them, " or any of them, and to make, conſtitute, or " place other in his or their place, as often as to " them ſhall ſeem expedient; to have, occupy, " and exerciſe the office aforeſaid, together with " the authority and power aforeſaid, to the ſaid " mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and " their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, their deputy or " deputies, for ever, to their own proper uſe and " behoof, together with all and ſingular commo- " dities, houſes, advantages, profits, wages, fees, " and emoluments, in our time, or in the times " of any of our progenitors, kings of England, " due and accuſtomed, pertaining or belonging " to the ſaid office, in as ample manner and form, " as the ſame citizens and their predeceſſors, or " any other perſon or perſons, having or occupy- " ing the ſaid office before this time, had and re- " ceived, or enjoyed the ſame: and alſo we give " and grant, by theſe preſents, to the ſaid mayor, " commonalty, and citizens, and to their ſuc- " ceſſors, the commodities, houſes, advantages, " profits, fees, and emoluments, and all and " ſingular the premiſes for the exerciſe and occu- " pation of the ſaid office, to the proper uſe and " behoof of the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, without account, " or any other thing, to us or our heirs to be " delivered, made, given, or paid, in this be- " half, for the premiſes, or any of them, in theſe " letters patents ſpecified or contained; although " expreſs mention be not in theſe preſents made " of the true value or certainty of the premiſes, " or of their gifts or grants by us to the ſaid " mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid " city, before this time made; or any ſtatute, " act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtraint thereof " made, ordained, or provided to the contrary, " or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, " in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In witneſs where- " of we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made " patents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the " thirteenth day of April, in the twenty-ſecond " year of our reign."

In the year 1532, king Henry, fearful of the conſequences that might ariſe from his intended blow on the pope's ſupremacy, and deſirous of knowing his own ſtrength, ordered a general muſter to be made of the moſt defenſible men within the city of London, from the age of ſixteen to ſixty, to be held at Mile-end; with an account of the weapons, armour, and other military accoutrements belonging to the city. In compliance with this requeſt of his majeſty, the citizens were cloathed in white, with caps and feathers of the like colour; and the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs were dreſſed in white armour with black velvet coats, on which were embroidered the city arms; they were mounted on beautiful horſes richly capariſoned, had gold chains about their necks, velvet caps on their heads, and in their right hands were gilt battle axes. They were attended by proper ſervants richly dreſſed, and mounted on horſeback, and the whole formed a very pleaſing ſight.

On the day appointed, early in the morning, the muſter was made, and before nine o'clock, they began to march, entering at Aldgate, and proceeding through London to Weſtminſter, where they were reviewed by the king and his nobles, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at ſo ſplendid an appearance; from thence they returned round St. James's Park, down Holborn, to Leadenhall, where the proceſſion cloſed about five in the afternoon.

On the divorcement of queen Catharine, his majeſty eſpouſed Anne Boleyn, or Boloine; and intending her coronation, ordered the Lord-mayor to make all neceſſary preparations for conducting her majeſty from Greenwich to the Tower by water; and likewiſe that the city might be magnificently adorned againſt her proceeding from thence to Weſtminſter.

In compliance with the royal precept, the Lord-mayor ordered all the city companies to attend him at Billingſgate on the twenty-ninth of May, at a fixed hour, with their barges properly decorated, and good bands of muſic. In conſequence of which fifty barges were prepared, and about one o'clock ſet off to attend the Lord-mayor's barge, which was richly ornamented, with ſtrict orders to keep at leaſt twice their lengths aſunder.

The city barge was preceded by one mounted with ordnance, carrying figures of ſavages, dragons, and other hideous creatures vomiting out fire and ſmoak, and making an inceſſant noiſe. The city barge was covered with gold brocades, and ſilken ſails, with two rich ſtandards of the king's and queen's arms at the head and ſtern, with a great variety of ſtreamers and flags, containing the company's arms and thoſe of the merchant-adventurers; and the ſhrouds and rattlings were hung with a great number of ſmall bells, which produced a very pleaſing noiſe. On the left of this was a barge exhibiting a mount, on which ſtood a white falcon crowned, perched on a golden ſtump encircled with red and white roſes, the queen's emblem; and round the mount ſat beautiful virgins ſinging and playing melodiouſly. After theſe followed all the companies barges in their proper order. The queen was ſo highly pleaſed at this grand proceſſion, that on her arrival at the Tower, ſhe returned the mayor and citizens her hearty thanks for their magnificent attendance.

Two days after, in her majeſty's proceſſion from the Tower of London, through the city to Weſtminſter, ſhe was received at the Tower-gate by the Lord-mayor in a gown of crimſon velvet, and a rich collar of SS. attended by the ſheriffs and two domeſtics in red and white damaſk. From the Tower to Temple-bar the ſtreets were new gravelled, and railed in on each ſide; within

which, near Gracechurch, ſtood the Anſeatic merchants, and next to them the ſeveral corporations of the city in their reſpective formalities, reaching to the aldermens ſtation at the farther end of Cheapſide. On the other ſide were placed the city conſtables, dreſſed in ſilk and velvet, with ſtaves in their hands to keep off the croud, and prevent diſturbances. Gracechurch-ſtreet and Cornhill were hung with crimſon and ſcarlet cloth, and Goldſmiths Row in Cheapſide with velvet and gold brocades.

Twelve of the French ambaſſador's ſervants preceded the proceſſion; they were dreſſed in blue velvet, mounted on horſes trapped with blue ſarſenets interſperſed with white croſſes; after whom marched thoſe of the equeſtrian order, two and two, followed by the judges in their robes; after them the knights of the Bath, in violet gowns trimmed with meniver; then the abbots, barons, biſhops, earls and marquiſes in their robes, two and two; after theſe the lord chancellor, venetian ambaſſador, and archbiſhop of York; next the ambaſſador of France and the archbiſhop of Canterbury, followed by two gentlemen who repreſented the dukes of Normandy and Aquitain; then proceeded the Lord-mayor of London with his mace, and Garter in his coat of arms; then the duke of Suffolk, lord high ſteward, and the lord Howard as deputy-marſhal of England; next followed all the other great officers of ſtate in their robes, carrying the ſymbols of their ſeveral offices; theſe were followed by the nobility in crimſon velvet, and all the queen's officers in ſcarlet, followed by her chancellor uncovered, who immediately preceded his miſtreſs ſitting in a litter or chair covered with tiſſue of ſilver, and drawn by two beautiful pads cloathed in white damaſk, and led by her footmen. Her majeſty was dreſſed in a ſilver brocade, with a mantle of the ſame furred with ermine. Her hair hung looſe, and on her head was a chaplet adorned with jewels of ineſtimable value. Over the litter was a canopy of cloth of gold, ſupported by ſixteen knights alternately, four at a time, with a ſilver bell hanging at each corner. Her majeſty's chamberlain followed next, and after him her maſter of horſe leading a ſtately pad with a ſide ſaddle, and trappings of ſilver tiſſue; next to theſe came ſeven ladies in crimſon velvet, faced with gold brocade, and mounted on beautiful horſes richly trapped with gold; theſe were followed by two chariots covered with cloth of gold, in which were the dutcheſs of Norfolk, and marchioneſs of Dorſet in the firſt, and in the ſecond four ladies in crimſon velvet; next came ſeveral ladies in the ſame apparel on horſeback, adorned with beautiful trappings, then a third chariot all in white, carrying ſix ladies in crimſon velvet; then a fourth all in red, in which were eight ladies in the ſame dreſs; then thirty gentlewomen, attendants on the ladies of honour, on horſeback, dreſſed in ſilks and velvets; and the whole was cloſed by the guards well mounted and elegantly accoutred.

On her majeſty's arrival in Fenchurch-ſtreet ſhe ſtopped at a beautiful pageant, crowded with children in mercatorial habits; who, addreſſing themſelves to her majeſty, congratulated her on her happy arrival. She then proceeded to Gracechurch corner, where was erected a magnificent pageant, repreſenting Parnaſſus, with the fountain of Helicon, in white marble, from which were four ſprings iſſuing out Rheniſh wine, which centered in a ſmall globe at the ſummit, and continued running plentifully all day: on the mount ſat Apollo, and at his feet Caliope; under whom were the reſt of the muſes playing on muſical inſtruments; and at their feet were inſcribed, in letters of gold, epigrams adapted for the occaſion.

At Leadenhall was another ſtately pageant, repreſenting a hillock encompaſſed with red and white roſes; above which was a golden ſtump, and a little higher a tippe with a celeſtial roſe, from which deſcended a white falcon, which perched on the ſtump; this was ſoon followed by an angel in a celeſtial choir who put a crown of gold upon his head. On the hillock, a little lower, ſat St. Anne, ſurrounded by her progeny, one of whom addreſſed the queen in a ſpeech, wiſhing her majeſty bleſſed with a happy iſſue.

At the conduit in Cornhill the graces ſat enthroned, with a fountain before them inceſſantly playing with wine, and underneath a poet deſcribing their peculiar qualities, and preſenting the queen with their ſeveral preſents. The great conduit oppoſite Mercer's-hall in Cheapſide, was beautifully painted with a variety of curious emblems, and which, for the entertainment of the populace, ran all day with a diverſity of rich wines. The ſtandard in Woodſtreet was beautifully ornamented with royal protraitures, encompaſſed by a number of flags, on which were painted coats of arms and trophies; and above was a fine concert of muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental. When her majeſty arrived at the aldermens ſtation near the little conduit at the upper end of Cheapſide, John Baker, the recorder, after addreſſing her with an elegant ſpeech, preſented her, in the name of the citizens, with a purſe of golden tiſſue, containing one thouſand marks, which her majeſty gratefully received. On the little conduit, in a rich pageant, were ſeated Pallas, Juno and Venus; before whom ſtood Mercury, who, in their names preſented the queen with a golden ball trebly divided, repreſenting the three gifts of Wiſdom, Riches, and Felicity. At the gate of St. Paul's a ſtately pageant preſented itſelf; in which three ladies ſumptuouſly dreſſed, with chaplets on their heads, exhibited various inſcriptions adapted for the occaſion. As her majeſty paſſed St. Paul's ſchool, ſhe was highly entertained with verſes made by the ſcholars in praiſe of herſelf and the king.

Ludgate was on this occaſion beautifully ornamented; and on the top were men and boys ſinging in concert during the proceſſion. At the end of Shoe-lane, Fleet-ſtreet was erected a handſome tower with four turrets, in each of which ſtood a cardinal virtue, and their ſymbols; who, addreſſing themſelves to the queen, promiſed never to leave her, but be always her conſtant attendants; the conduit ran all the time with variety of wines, and in the tower was a fine concert of muſic. At Temple-bar her majeſty was again entertained with ſongs ſung in concert by

men

men and boys; and proceeding from thence to Weſtminſter, ſhe there diſmiſſed the Lord-mayor, returning him her ſincere and hearty thanks for his good offices, and thoſe of the citizens that day.

The day after being appointed for her majeſty's coronation, the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended the ceremony in their proper ſtations, and in the ſame dreſſes, as the preceding day. The king, as a mark of gratitude and affection to the citizens, on the Wedneſday following, invited the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and forty of the principals to the chriſtening of his daughter the princeſs Elizabeth.

The magiſtrates of the city of London had till now permitted foreign butchers to bring their meat on Wedneſdays and Saturdays to Leadenhall-ſtreet, and to ſell it on ſtalls before the citizens houſes, who made conſiderable advantage of the ground on which they ſtood: but it being now thought that the city revenue might be greatly augmented by erecting ſtalls in Leadenhall, and obliging all butchers to repair to them, it was ordered, by the court of aldermen, that they ſhould ſell their meat in Leadenhall-market, and no where elſe.

CHAPTER XXX.

The lord-chancellor and the biſhop of Rocheſter beheaded on Tower-hill. A conduit erected at Aldgate. Queen Anne Boleyn beheaded. Suppreſſion of religious houſes. Grand muſter of the city militia. Invention of leaden pipes. Impriſonment of the ſheriffs by the Houſe of Commons for breach of privilege. A law made to prevent luxurious eating. Return of the plague. The king borrows a large ſum of money of the citizens. Alderman Read preſſed, and ſent to Scotland as a common ſoldier. Tythes of the clergy aſcertained. Incorporation of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. Coronation of Edward VI. *Parade of the city watch revived. The protector ſent to the Tower. Edward* VIth's *charter, granting parcels of land in Southwark, &c.*

IN the year 1534 John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, and Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor, was committed to the Tower for objecting to ſwear to the act of ſucceſſion, particularly that part of it wherein the marriage with queen Catharine was declared to be unlawful; and likewiſe to another act that paſſed afterwards for the king's ſupremacy, and for aboliſhing the pope's power in this kingdom; for which they were attainted by parliament, and both executed on Tower-hill; the biſhop in June 1535, and Sir Thomas the month following.

The following year a conduit was erected, by the contribution of the public, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, juſt without Aldgate, to receive water from Hackney, for the convenience of the inhabitants in that part of the city. In the ſame year an act was paſſed for paving the high ſtreets from Holborn-bridge to the bars, to be kept in repair at the expence of the ground-landlords.

By an act of parliament paſſed this year for the better conſervation of the river Thames, it was enacted, "that if any perſon or perſons do, "or procure any thing to be done, in the annoying of the ſtream of the ſaid river of Thames, "making of ſhelfs by any manner of means, by "mining digging, caſting of dung, or rubbiſh "or any other thing into the ſaid river, or "take, pluck, or convey any boards, ſtakes, "piles, timber work, or other thing, from "the ſaid banks or walls, (except it be to "amend, and the ſame to repair again) or dig, "or undermine any banks or walls, on the water-"ſide of the Thames aforeſaid, to the hurt, im-"pairing, or damage, of the ſaid walls or banks, "then the ſaid perſon or perſons, and every of "them, ſhall forfeit and pay for every thing ſo "offending, 100s. one moiety thereof to be to the "king, and the other moiety thereof to the mayor "and commonalty of the city of London, by "bill or complaint, writ of debt, or information, "ſeverally againſt every offender, in any of the "king's courts in which actions and ſuits, or any "of them, the party defendant ſhall not be aſ-"ſoigned, or wage his law, or any protection to "be allowed the ſame." And it was further enacted, "that if any perſon that ſhall have the "office and ordering of ballaſting of ſhips near "the ſaid river of Thames, and do not take for "parcel of the ſaid ballaſting, the gravel and "ſand of the ſhelfs between Greenwich and "Richmond, within the ſaid river of Thames, "or in any place or places, that is or ſhall be "unto the damage or annoyance of the ſaid river "of Thames, or in any part thereof, that then, "upon every ſuch complaint, the lord chancel-"lor, lord treaſurer, lord preſident of the king's "moſt honourable council, lord privy ſeal, and "every of them, calling both the juſtices of "either bench, or one of them, ſhall have power "and authority from time to time to hear and "finally determine every ſuch complaint by their "diſcretion, and to put ſuch order therein, for "the taking of ballaſt for ſhips upon every ſuch "complaint, as by their diſcretion ſhall ſeem moſt "convenient for the preſervation of the ſaid river "of Thames; and the parties offending ſuch "order ſhall ſuffer impriſonment, and be fined "five pounds to the king's uſe, for every time "offending or breaking the ſame. With this "proviſo, that any perſon may dig, carry, and "take away ſand, gravel or rubbiſh, earth, or

"thing

" thing, lying or being in or upon any ſhelve or " ſhelfs within the ſaid river of the Thames."

In the month of May, in the year 1536 queen Anne Boleyn, ſecond wife to king Henry VIII. was beheaded on the green within the Tower of London.

On the twenty-firſt of October 1537, king Henry, by the miniſtry of his vicar-general Cromwell, ordered the church of St. Thomas of Acres, otherwiſe Thomas of Becket, in London, to be ſuppreſſed. On the 16th of November, the Black-friars; and on the 17th the White-friars, the Grey-friars, and the Carthuſian-monks of the Charter-houſe, underwent the ſame fate.

The common council of the city of London paſſed an act in purſuance of the ſtatute of the twenty-ſeventh of Henry VIII. for the conſervation of the river Thames, whereby it was enacted, "that proclamation ſhould be made within " this city, and the ſame to be put in writing, " and tables thereof made, and ſet up in divers " places of this city, that it ſhall be lawful to " every perſon to dig, carry away, and take away " ſand, gravel, or any rubbiſh, earth, or any " thing, lying and being in any ſhelve or ſhelfts " within the ſaid river of Thames, without let " or interruption of any perſon, and without any " thing paying for the ſame: and after that to " ſell the ſame away, or otherwiſe to occupy or " diſpoſe of the ſaid gravel, ſand, or other thing, " at their free liberty and pleaſure. And that all " paviours, bricklayers, tylers, maſons, and all " others, that occupy ſand or gravel, ſhall en- " deavour themſelves, with all diligence, to oc- " cupy the ſaid ſand or gravel, and none other, " paying for the ſame reaſonably, as they ſhould " and ought to pay for other ſand or gravel, dig- " ged out of other men's grounds about the ſaid " city. That further application be made to " his majeſty, that all perſons having lands or " tenements along the ſaid river ſide, ſhall well " and ſufficiently repair and maintain all the walls " and banks adjoining unto their ſaid lands, ſo " that the water may not, nor ſhall break in upon " the ſame. And that ſtrong grates of iron " along the ſaid water-ſide, and alſo by the ſtreet- " ſide, where any water courſe is had into the " ſaid Thames, be made by the inhabitants of " each ward, ſo along the ſaid water, as of old " times has been accuſtomed: and that every " grate be in height twenty-four inches at the " leaſt, as the place ſhall need; and in breadth " one from another one inch." And further, " that if the occupiers of the ſaid lands and te- " nements made default contrary to the ordinance " aforeſaid, or elſe if any perſon or perſons, in " great rains or at other times, ſweep their ſoil- " age, or filth of their houſes, into the channel, " and the ſame afterwards is conveyed into the " Thames, every perſon ſo offending ſhall for- " feit for every ſuch default 1s. 8d. and that " upon complaint to be made to any conſtable " next adjoining to the ſaid place, where any " ſuch default ſhall be found, or his ſufficient " deputy for the time being, from time to time, " to diſtrain for the ſaid offence, and to retain " the ſame irreplagiable. And a like law to be " kept and obſerved, and like penalty to be paid " by every perſon that burns aſhes and ſtraw in " their houſes, or waſh in the common-ſtreets or " lanes, and to be recovered as aforeſaid; and " one moiety thereof to be to the Lord-mayor and " commonalty, and the other moiety between the " conſtable and the informer: and that the con- " ſtable that ſhall refuſe to do his duty in this " caſe, ſhall pay 3s. 4d. for every offence, re- " coverable in the ſame manner, and for the ſame " uſes. And that no perſon or perſons, having " a wharf or houſe by the water-ſide, ſhall make " their lay-ſtalls where the common rakers of " this city uſe to lay all their ſoilage, to be car- " ried away by them in their dung-boats: and " that the ſaid rakers ſhall lay their dung to be " carried away in boats, at ſuch places as ſhall be " appointed by the Lord mayor and the court of " aldermen, under the penalty of five pounds for " every offence." Which act or ordinance is ſtill in force.

King Henry having ſuſpected the conſequences of throwing off the ſpiritual yoke of Rome, and finding that the pope had ſtirred up the emperor and the French king againſt him, began to prepare for the worſt; for which purpoſe he fortified the coaſts of his kingdom, put his navy in thorough repair, and ordered another general muſter to be made, at Mile-end, of all the citizens from the age of ſixteen to ſixty. Excluſive of pioneers and other attendants, this army, conſiſting of three diviſions of 5000 men each, marched through the city to Weſtminſter, where they were reviewed by the king, queen, and nobles, who expreſſed great ſatisfaction at ſo ſplendid and numerous a body. This was the greateſt muſter that ever was made by the citizens of London.

In conſideration of the great wiſdom and diſcretion of Paul Wythyn Pool, an order of common-council was made on the 22d of October 1539, by which he was empowered to be preſent at all common-councils, and elections of mayors and ſheriffs. An honour never before conferred on any unqualified citizen.

The king, having reſtrained the annual cuſtom of the city watch, owing to its great expence, endeavoured to preſerve the manly exerciſe of ſhooting, by granting a charter to the company of archers, who were called the fraternity of St. George; by which they had a power to uſe and exerciſe ſhooting at all manner of marks as well in the city as ſuburbs, with long bows, croſs bows, and hand-guns: with this clauſe, that in caſe any perſons were ſhot and ſlain in theſe ſports by ſome arrow ſhot by theſe archers, he was not to be ſued or moleſted, if he had, immediately before he ſhot, uſed that common word Faſt. The chieftain of theſe archers was called prince Arthur, and the reſt of them his knights. The principal place of exerciſing their ſport was Mile-end, where they were frequently honoured with the preſence of the king himſelf.

The river Thames was at this time ſo empty, owing to an exceſſive drought, that the ſalt water flowed above London-bridge. At the ſame time the uſeful art of making leaden pipes without uſing ſolder, for the conveyance of water under-

ground

ground was invented by Robert Brock, chaplain to the king.

In the year 1542 the Houſe of Commons having ſent their ſerjeant at arms to demand the releaſement of George Ferrars, member of Plymouth, who had been arreſted at the ſuit of one White, for two hundred marks, the ſheriffs and their officers belonging to the Compter, then ſituated in Bread-ſtreet, aſſaulted the ſaid ſerjeant at arms, and broke his mace: for which they were ordered to attend the houſe; when, after a ſevere reprimand for their contempt, the ſheriffs and White were committed priſoners to the Tower; one of their clerks to a room in the ſaid place called little eaſe; and the arreſting officer, with four others, to Newgate; where they continued for a conſiderable time, till, by the interpoſition of the Lord-mayor, and the perſeverance of many friends, they were, by an order of the houſe, diſcharged.

The king at this time firſt granted a privilege for printing the bible in Engliſh to a bookſeller in London. In the ſame year an act of parliament paſſed, by which it was enacted, that Algate-high-ſtreet, (from the gate to Whitechapel church) Chancery-lane, High-holbourn, (from the bars eaſtward to St. Giles's) Gray's-in-lane, Shoe-lane and Fetter-lane, ſhould be paved with ſtone, as other ſtreets were in the city.

In the year 1543 ſo great a mortality raged among the horned cattle that meat became exceſſive dear. To remedy which the Lord-mayor and common council made a ſumptuary law for preventing luxurious eating, whereby it was ordained, that the Lord-mayor ſhould not have more than ſeven diſhes at either dinner or ſupper; the aldermen and ſheriffs no more than ſix; the ſword-bearer, four; and the mayor and ſheriffs officers three; on the penalty of forty ſhillings for every ſupernumerary diſh. And by the ſame authority it was enacted, that neither the mayor, aldermen, nor ſheriffs ſhould, after the enſuing Eaſter, buy cranes, ſwans, or buſtards, on the penalty of twenty ſhillings for every fowl ſo bought.

Another act of parliament paſſed this year, by which it was enacted, that the ſtreets called Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Chiſwell-ſtreet, Grub-ſtreet, Shoreditch, Goſwell-ſtreet, St. John's-ſtreet, Cowcroſs-ſtreet, Wych-ſtreet, Holywell-ſtreet, near St. Clements Danes, the Strand, from Temple-bar to Strand-bridge, Petty-france in Weſtminſter, Water-lane in Fleet-ſtreet, Long-lane in Smithfield, and the Butcher-row without Temple-bar, ſhould be paved with ſtone, and a channel made in the middle, at the expence of the ground landlords in each ſtreet. And it was further enacted, "that the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. "of London ſhall have power to enquire into, "hear, and determine the defaults of paving, and "reparation of ſtreets; and that any three juſ-"tices in London, whereof the mayor to be one, "may ſet fine upon ſuch as do not pave and re-"pair any ſtreet in London, or the liberties "thereof, to be levied by diſtreſs or action, &c. "by the chamberlain, to the uſe of the mayor "and commonalty of the ſaid city." And it was further enacted, "that the conduits of London "ſhould be made and repaired, for the better "watering of the city and its liberties; and that "the mayor and citizens ſhould have power to "bring water to the ſaid conduits from Hampſtead-"heath, St. Mary-le-bone, Hackney, and Muſ-"well-hill, upon their indemnifying the owners "of lands for damages that might be done by "the ſaid water-courſes, &c."

This year the plague raged ſo violently in London, that a great number of citizens died, and the term was adjourned to St. Alban's.

In the year 1544 died Sir John Allen, Lord-mayor of London, and privy-counſellor to the king. He gave a rich collar of gold to be worn by his ſucceſſors, and five hundred marks to be ſtock for ſea-coal; and the rents of his lands he diſtributed to the poor in each ward for ever. He was buried at St. Thomas of Acres, in a chapel built by himſelf. The manner of this gentleman's funeral was very different from that of Margaret Atkinſon, who by her will, dated October 18, in the ſame year, appointed, that, on the Sunday after her interment, a collation ſhould be provided by her executors for the entertainment of her fellow pariſhioners, to conſiſt of two dozen of bread, a kilderkin of ale, two gammons of bacon, three ſhoulders of mutton, and four rabbits, to be eaten in the church, on a table for that purpoſe provided.

The king being in great diſtreſs for money to carry on the war with Scotland, the twelve companies lent him 21,263l. 6s. 8d. on mortgage of crown lands, for that purpoſe. This not being ſufficient his majeſty afterwards ſent commiſſioners into the city to aſſeſs the Londoners in an arbitrary manner by way of benevolence. To this arbitrary proceeding Richard Read, an alderman, not only objected; but abſolutely refuſed paying the ſum demanded; for which he was preſſed, and ſent to Scotland to ſerve as a common ſoldier; where he was taken priſoner, and, after undergoing great hardſhips, was compelled to pay a conſiderable ranſom for his liberty.

This year an act of parliament paſſed, in which it was enacted, that every perſon poſſeſſed of four hundred marks in real and perſonal eſtate, was properly qualified to ſerve on the grand jury. And the ſame parliament enacted that every citizen and inhabitant within the city and liberty thereof ſhould, for every ten ſhillings annual rent, pay to the vicars of their reſpective pariſhes one ſhilling and four-pence, and two ſhillings and nine pence for every rent of twenty ſhillings; and ſo in proportion as the rents might be higher.

The citizens, who had before rejected the king's requeſt, and thereby incurred his diſpleaſure, now recovered his affection, by voluntarily fitting out one thouſand foot, at their own expence, to reinforce the army in France. In conſequence of this aſſiſtance peace was proclaimed between England and France, on Whitſunday, in the year 1546. On this occaſion a ſolemn proceſſion was made from St. Paul's church to Leadenhall, and back again. It conſiſted of a number of men carrying the parochial ſilver croſſes, followed by the pariſh clerks, choriſters, and prieſts in London, together with the choir of St. Paul's in their richeſt copes, followed by the different companies of the

city in their liveries; and the proceſſion was cloſed by the Lord-mayor and aldermen dreſſed in their ſcarlet robes.

Claude Annebaut, high-admiral of France, and the French ambaſſador extraordinary, after having made his public entry into London, was, by the citizens, preſented with four large ſilver flagons, richly gilt, with many other valuables.

The better to enforce the powers granted by a late act of parliament for ſupplying the city with water, the common-council this year granted two fifteenths for erecting a conduit in Lothbury, which was built near St. Margaret's church; and to bring water from Dame-Annis-the-clear, at the ſouth-eaſt entrance of the village of Hoxton.

The earl of Surry, eldeſt ſon to the duke of Norfolk, was tried by a common jury at Guildhall, before the Lord-mayor, for high treaſon, and notwithſtanding the excellent defence he made, was convicted, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. His father was ſo near ſharing the ſame fate, that the warrant for his execution had been ſent to the lieutenant of the Tower, but the king dying between the date of the warrant and the execution, his life was preſerved.

King Henry VIII. having diſſolved the priory and old hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, he, in the laſt year of his reign, founded it anew, and endowed it with the annual revenue of five hundred marks, on condition that the city ſhould pay an equal ſum. The propoſal being accepted, the new foundation was incorporated by the name of "The hoſpital of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors for the poor, called Little St. Bartholomew's, near Weſt-Smithfield."

The coronation of Edward VI. being appointed on the twenty-fourth of February, his majeſty, attended by the nobility, rode on horſeback, in the greateſt pomp, from the Tower of London to Weſtminſter. The ſtreets on this occaſion were ſumptuouſly adorned, and in divers places were erected the moſt ſtately pageants. At St. Paul's his majeſty was particularly diverted by a Spaniard, who ſlid down a rope, head foremoſt, on his breaſt, from the battlements of St. Paul's ſteeple, to the Dean's gate, in the churchyard.

The combinations and conſpiracies which were daily concerted by the journeymen and labourers, being found very detrimental to trade, the parliament, among other things, enacted, "That "if any artificers, workmen, or labourers, do "conſpire, covenant, or promiſe together, that "they ſhall not make or do their work but at a "certain price or rate, or ſhall not enterprize or "take upon them to finiſh that work which ano-"ther hath begun, or ſhall do but a certain work "in a day, or ſhall not work but at certain hours "or times; that then every perſon ſo conſpiring, covenanting, or offending, being thereof "convicted by witneſſes, confeſſion, or otherwiſe, "ſhall forfeit for the firſt offence ten pounds, or "have twenty days impriſonment; for the ſecond offence, twenty pounds, or pillory; and "for a third offence, forty pounds, or to ſit on "the pillory, and to have one ear cut off, beſides "being rendered infamous, and incapable of "giving evidence upon oath." In this act are included butchers, bakers, brewers, poulterers, cooks, &c. And all juſtices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, &c. in their ſeſſions, leets and courts, have full power and authority to enquire, hear, and determine, all and ſingular the offence againſt this ſtatute, and to cauſe offenders to be puniſhed.

In the year 1548 the march of the city watch, which had been diſcontinued by command of king Henry VIII. was revived by Sir John Greſham the mayor. The proceſſion received an additional ſplendor from three hundred light horſemen, which had been raiſed by the citizens for the ſervice of the king.

This year London was again viſited by a plague which took off a great number of its inhabitants.

The privy-counſellors being highly diſſatisfied with the conduct of the protector, (the duke of Somerſet) found means, by ſtratagem, to ſecure the Tower of London, of which they ſubſtituted a new governor, and armed themſelves and domeſtics. The earl of Warwick, with his accomplices, retired to London, where he drew up a charge againſt the duke, which he cauſed, by conſent of the mayor, to be proclaimed in different parts of the city. They likewiſe demanded a ſupply of five hundred men, and importuned the mayor and aldermen to put the city in a poſture of defence. The magiſtrates ſo far agreed, as to order the ſeveral companies to mount guard alternately, but would not proceed any farther without conſulting the common-council: on which meeting the mayor and aldermen produced the king's letter to the city, demanding five hundred men completely armed, to be ſent to him immediately at Windſor. Robert Brook, the recorder, earneſtly requeſted them to ſupply the lords with that number, as it would enable them to bring the protector to an account, and thereby redreſs the grievances of an injured nation. He was heard by the court with profound ſilence, till George Stadlow roſe, who, after reciting the bad conſequences of the city's joining the barons againſt king Henry III. ſaid, "Where-"fore, as this aid is required of the king's ma-"jeſty, whoſe voice we ought to hearken unto, "for he is our high ſhepherd, rather than unto "the lords; and yet I would not wiſh the lords "to be clearly ſhaken off; but they with us, and "we with them, may join in ſuit, and make our "moſt humble petition to the king's majeſty, "that it would pleaſe his majeſty to hear ſuch "complaint againſt the government of the lord-"protector, as may be juſtly alledged and prov-"ed: and I doubt not but this matter will be pa-"cified; that neither ſhall the king, nor yet the "lords have cauſe to ſeek for further aid, neither "we to offend either of them." This ſpeech had ſo good an effect, that the court broke up without coming to any reſolution. After which the lords held a conference with the mayor and aldermen, wherein it was reſolved to diſpatch Sir Philip Hobby with credentials to his majeſty, imploring him to permit the ſaid Sir Philip to deliver their meſſage, and to credit what he ſhould declare in their names. Sir Philip delivered himſelf with ſuch firmneſs and pertinence to the king,

king, in the preſence of the protector, that his majeſty commanded the protector immediately to withdraw, and ſoon after committed him priſoner to Beauchamp's tower, in Windſor caſtle; from whence he was conducted to the Tower of London.

A combination being at this time held between the graziers, faleſmen, and others, to enhance the price of butchers meat in London, the following prices were ſtipulated by order of the king and council.

From Midſummer to Michaelmas.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt fat ox to be ſold at —	2	5	0
The beſt ſteers and runts —	1	5	0
The beſt heifers and kine — —	1	2	0

From Hollowmas to Chriſtmas.

The beſt fat ox to be ſold at —	2	6	8
The beſt ſteers and runts — —	1	6	8
The beſt heifers and kine —	1	3	0

From Chriſtmas to Shrovetide.

The beſt fat ox to be ſold at —	2	8	4
The beſt ſteers and runts —	1	8	4

From ſhearing-time to Michaelmas.

The beſt fat weather to be ſold at	0	4	4
If ſhorn — — —	0	3	0
The beſt fat ewe — —	0	2	6
If ſhorn — — —	0	2	0

From Michaelmas to Shrovetide.

The beſt fat weather, at —	0	4	4
If ſhorn — — —	0	3	0

In the year 1550 the river Thames ebbed and flowed thrice within the ſpace of nine hours, occaſioned by a violent eaſterly wind repelling the ebb before it could peform its natural courſe.

This ſame year a great dearth of proviſions happening, the king and council ſettled the following prices:

	s.	*d.*
White wheat, the quarter at —	13	0
Red ditto at — —	11	0
All other ſorts of ditto at —	8	0
Malt the beſt, the quarter at —	10	0
Second ſort of ditto at —	8	0
Rye the beſt, the quarter at —	7	0
Second ſort of ditto at —	6	0
Barley the beſt at — —	9	0
Second ſort of ditto at — —	7	0
Beans and peas the beſt, the quarter at	5	0
Second ſort of ditto at —	3	0
Oats, the quarter at — —	4	0
The beſt ſweet butter, the pound at	0	1
Eſſex barrelled butter, the pound at	0	0¾
All ſorts of other barrelled butter at	0	0½
Eſſex cheeſe, the pound at —	0	0¾
All other ſorts of ditto at —	0	0½

The king was ſo highly pleaſed with the conduct of the citizens in the late application made to them by the diſcontented lords, and ſo well ſatisfied of their attachment and affection to his royal houſe and perſon, that he granted them the following charter:

" Edward the ſixth, by the grace of God, king " of England, France, and Ireland, defender " of the faith, and on earth ſupreme head of the " church of England and Ireland; to all to whom " theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

" Know ye, that for the ſum of ſix hundred " and forty-ſeven pounds two ſhillings and a " penny, of lawful money of England, paid to " the hands of the treaſurer of our court of " augmentation and revenues of our crown, to " our uſe, by our well beloved the mayor and " commonalty and citizens of the city of London, whereof we acknowledge us to be fully " ſatisfied and paid, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens and their ſucceſſors to " be thereof acquitted and diſcharged by theſe " preſents; and for other cauſes and conſiderations, us thereunto eſpecially moving, have " of our ſpecial grace, and from our certain " knowledge and mere motion, and alſo with " the advice of our council, given and granted, " and by theſe preſents do give and grant, to " the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of " the city of London, all that our meſſuage or " tenement, with the appurtenances, now or " late in the tenure of Simon Sebaſtion, ſituate " and being next our manſion, late Charles, " late duke of Suffolk's, in Southwark, in the " county of Surry; and all that our meſſuage or " tenement with the appurtenances, next the " broad gate of the ſame our manſion in South- " wark aforeſaid, and all that our cloſe of ground " called Moulter's cloſe, containing by eſtimation " 15 acres, lying in Newington, in our ſaid county of Surry; and all that our cloſe of ground " containing by eſtimation two acres, now or late " in the tenure of John Parrow, lying or being " in St. George's Dunghill, in the pariſh of St. " George in Southwark aforeſaid; and alſo all " that one cloſe of ground, late in the tenure of " John Billington, lying in Lambeth-marſh, in the " pariſh of Lambeth, in the ſaid county of Surry; " and alſo all thoſe our 39 acres and three rods " of meadow, with the appurtenances, now or " late in the poſſeſſion of William Baſely, lying " and being in divers parcels, in the field called " St. George's field, in the pariſh of St. George, " in Southwark, in our ſaid county of Surry; and " one meſſuage or tenement of ours ſituate near " Broad-gates in Southwark aforeſaid; and all " thoſe our two meſſuages or tenements, and one " chamber, and three ſtables, and one garden of " ours, with all their appurtenances, ſituate and " being in Southwark aforeſaid; all and ſingular " which premiſes ſometimes parcels of the poſ- " ſeſſions and hereditaments of Charles duke of " Suffolk; and all other the meſſuages, lands, " tenements, rents, reverſions, and hereditaments " whatſoever, with all their appurtenances in " Southwark, in the ſaid county of Surry, which " were the aforeſaid Charles duke of Suffolk's, " and

" and which were lately purchaſed by our dear fa-
" ther, Henry the VIIIth, late king of England,
" of the ſame Charles late duke of Suffolk; ex-
" cept nevertheleſs always to us, and to our heirs
" and ſucceſſors, all that our capital meſſuage
" and manſion-houſe called Southwark-place, in
" Southwark aforeſaid, late the duke of Suf-
" folk's, and all gardens and ground to the ſame
" adjoining or appertaining, and all our park in
" Southwark aforeſaid, and all the meſſuages,
" and all the buildings and grounds, called the
" Antelope there.

" Furthermore we give, and for the conſidera-
" tion aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, do
" by theſe preſents grant, to the aforeſaid mayor
" and commonalty, and to the citizens of the
" ſaid city of London, all that our lordſhip and
" manor of Southwark, with their rights, mem-
" bers, and appurtenances, in the ſaid county of
" Surry, late pertaining to the late monaſtery of
" Bermondſey, in the ſaid county; and all meſ-
" ſuages, houſes, buildings, barns, ſtables, dove-
" houſes, ponds, pools, ſprings, orchards, gar-
" dens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings,
" paſtures, commons, waſte ſtreet, void-ground-
" rents, reverſions, ſervices, court leet, view of
" frank-pledge, chattels, waives, ſtrays, free-
" warren, and all other rights, profits, commo-
" dities, emoluments, and hereditaments, what-
" ſoever, in Southwark aforeſaid, to the ſaid lord-
" ſhip and manor of Southwark, by any means
" belonging, or being before this time accounted,
" known, or taken as member or parcel of the
" ſaid lordſhip and manor, (except before ex-
" cepted). Furthermore we give, and for the
" conſideration aforeſaid, and with the aſſent
" aforeſaid, by theſe preſents do grant, unto the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, all
" our manor and borough of Southwark, with
" all their rights, members, and appurtenances,
" in the ſaid county of Surry, late parcel of the
" poſſeſſions of the archbiſhop and archbiſhopric
" of Canterbury, and all our annual rent of 3s.
" 2d. ob. and the ſervices going out of the lands
" and tenements ſometimes of John Burcetor,
" knight, and now or late in the tenure of William
" Glaſſcock, eſq; in Southwark aforeſaid: and all
" that our yearly rent of 3s. and ſervice going
" out of the houſe or tenement called the Swan,
" in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our yearly
" rent of 4s. 10d. and the ſervice going out of
" the meſſuage or tenement called the Mermaid,
" in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that the yearly
" rent of 1s. 8d. a quarter, and the ſervice go-
" ing out of the meſſuage or tenement called the
" Helmet, in the borough of Southwark aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 16s. and the
" ſervices going out of the meſſuage or tenement
" called the Horſe-head, in the borough of South-
" wark aforeſaid: and alſo all that our annual
" rent of 6s. 4d. and the ſervices going out of
" the meſſuage or tenement called the Gleyne, in
" Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual
" rent of 2s. a quarter, and the ſervices going
" out of the meſſuage or tenement called the
" the Roſe; and one acre of ground lying in the
" Lock, in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our
" annual rent of 20d. a quarter, and the ſervices
" going out of the meſſuage or tenement called
" the Lamb, in Southwark aforeſaid, pertaining to
" the company of Fiſhmongers of London: and
" alſo all that our annual rent of 20d. a quarter,
" and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or
" tenement, pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of Fiſh-
" mongers in London, called the Bale, in South-
" wark aforeſaid: and all that annual rent of 20d.
" a quarter, going out of one meſſuage or tene-
" ment pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of Fiſhmon-
" gers, commonly called the Flower-de-luce, in
" Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo that our annual
" rent of 4s. and the ſervice going out of the
" 12 acres of land, lying at the Lock, in South-
" wark aforeſaid, ſometimes the lord Wildford's,
" and now or late pertaining to the ſaid ſociety of
" Fiſhmongers: and all that our annual rent of 8d.
" and the ſervice going out of two acres of land
" of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in the Hole, in
" Southwark aforeſaid: and all that our annual
" rent of 3s. and the ſervice going out of the
" meſſuage or tenement late Thomas lord Poy-
" nings, in Southwark aforeſaid: and all that
" our annual rent of 12d. halfpenny, and the
" ſervice going out of the meſſuage or tenement
" now or late of William Malton's, in South-
" wark aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent
" of 20d. halfpenny, and the ſervice going out
" of the meſſuage or tenement called the White-
" Hart, in Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo all
" that our annual rent of 7s. 4d. and the ſervice
" going out of a meſſuage or tenement called
" the Crown, in Southwark aforeſaid, now or
" late of the maſters of the Bridge-houſe, Lon-
" don: and alſo all that our annual rent of 2s.
" and the ſervice going out of a meſſuage or te-
" nement of the ſame maſters of the Bridge-
" houſe, called the Chriſtopher, in Southwark
" aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of
" 12d. and the ſervice going out of the lands and
" meadows of the maſters of the Bridge-houſe
" in London, lying and being at the Lock, call-
" ed Carpenter's-hall, in Southwark aforeſaid:
" and all that our annual rent of 10d. halfpenny,
" and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or
" tenement called the Blue Mead, in Southwark
" aforeſaid: and all that our annual rent of 2s.
" and the ſervice going out of one meſſuage or
" tenement now or late of William Saliſbury, in
" Southwark aforeſaid: and alſo all that our an-
" nual rent of 16d. and the ſervices going out
" of a certain field or ground of four acres of
" land, now or late the heirs of Robert Linled,
" lying and being in the Lock, and abutting upon
" the lands of the late duke of Suffolk, in South-
" wark aforeſaid; and in Newington, or in either
" of them, in the ſaid county of Surry: and all
" our annual rent of 2s. and the ſervice going
" out of a certain field of ground, ſometimes
" John Sola's field, and now or late the heirs of
" Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington
" aforeſaid, or either of them: and all our annual
" rent of 20d. and the ſervices going out of five
" acres of ground, now or late Stephen Middle-
" ton's, lying and being at the Lock of South-
" wark and Newington aforeſaid, or either of
" them: and all that our annual rent of 4d. and
" the ſervice going out of four acres of land, now

or

" or late William Champion's, lying and being " in South-mead, in Walworth field, in the pariſh " of Newington, in our ſaid county of Surry: " and all that our annual rent of 20d. farthing, " and the ſervice going out of the meſſuage or " tenement called Circot, in Southwark and New- " ington aforeſaid, and either of them: and all " other our meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, " reverſions, ſervices and hereditaments whatſo- " ever, which were parcel of the poſſeſſions, rents " and revenues of the archbiſhop and biſhoprick " of Canterbury, in Southwark, in the county of " Surry. We furthermore give, and for the con- " ſiderations aforeſaid, and with the advice afore- " ſaid, do grant by theſe preſents to the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of " London, all and all manner of woods, under- " woods and trees whatſoever, growing and be- " ing of, in, and upon all and ſingular the pre- " miſes, and the ſoil and ground of the ſame; " and alſo whatſoever reverſions of all and ſingu- " lar the premiſes, and every part thereof, and " all the rents and yearly profits whatſoever, re- " ſerved upon whatſoever demiſes and grants " made of the premiſes, or any part thereof, by " any means. We alſo give, and by theſe pre- " ſents grant, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the city of London, all and ſin- " gular the premiſes with the appurtenances, as " fully, and in as ample manner and form, as " the ſaid Charles late duke of Suffolk, or any " other abbot of the late monaſtery of Bermond- " ſey, or any archbiſhop of Canterbury, or any of " them, or others before this time, having and " poſſeſſing the ſaid manors, and other premiſes, " or any parcel thereof, or being thereof ſeiſed, " ever had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have " or enjoy the ſame, or any part thereof; and " as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as large " manner and form as all and ſingular the ſame " came or ought to have come to our hands, or " to the hands of our moſt dear father Henry the " VIIIth, late king of England, by reaſon or " pretence of any charters, gift, grant, or con- " firmation, or by reaſon or pretence of the diſ- " ſolution of the ſaid monaſtery, or by any other " means or right they came or ought to have " come, or as the ſame now be or ought to be in " our hands. Know ye moreover, that we, as " well of our grace, knowledge and motion " aforeſaid, and with the advice aforeſaid, as for " the ſum of 500 marks of lawful money of " England, paid into the hands of our treaſurer " of our court aforeſaid, to our uſe, by the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city of London, whereof we confeſs us to be " fully ſatisfied, and the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and citizens and their ſucceſſors thereof, " to be acquitted and diſcharged by theſe pre- " ſents; have given and granted, and by theſe " preſents do give and grant, for us and our " heirs, to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the city aforeſaid, and to their ſuc- " ceſſors, in and through all the town and bo- " rough aforeſaid; and in and through all the " pariſhes of St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, and St. " George's in Southwark, and in the pariſh and " through all the pariſhes lately called St. Tho- " mas's hoſpital, and now called the king's hoſpi- " tal, in Southwark aforeſaid, and elſewhere ſo- " ever in the ſaid town and borough of South- " wark aforeſaid; and in Kentiſh-ſtreet, and in " Blackman-ſtreet aforeſaid, and the pariſh of " Newington, and elſewhere in the ſaid town " and borough of Southwark; all goods and " chattels, waived eſtrays, and all treaſure found " in the town and precinct aforeſaid, and all " manner of handy work, goods and chattels, " of all manner of traitors, felons, fugitives out- " lawed, condemned, convicted, and of felons " defamed, and put in exigent, felons of them- " ſelves, and deodands, and denying the law of " our land, whereſover, or before whomſoever " juſtice ought to be done of them; and all goods " diſclaimed, found, and being within the bo- " rough, town, pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid; " and alſo all manner of eſcheats, and forfeitures " to us and our heirs, may there pertain as fully " and wholly as we ſhould have them, if the ſaid " town and borough were in the hands of us or " our heirs; and that it ſhall be lawful to the " ſame mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or by their " deputy or miniſters of the ſaid town or bo- " rough, to put themſelves in ſeiſin of and in all " the handy-works and chattels of all manner of " traitors, felons, fugitives, outlawed, condemn- " ed, convicted, and of felons defamed, and de- " nying the law of our land, and of other pre- " miſes; and alſo of and in goods diſclaimed, " found, or being, within the ſame borough, " town, pariſhes, or precincts thereof; and alſo " of and in all eſtreats and forfeitures to us and " our heirs there pertaining. And the ſame " mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their " ſucceſſors, by themſelves, or by their deputy, " miniſter or miniſters, ſhall have, in the bo- " rough, town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, " the aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, beer and " ale, and of all other victuals and things what- " ſoever, ſet to ſale in the town aforeſaid: and " alſo, and whatſoever doth pertain to the clerk " of the market of our houſe, or of the houſe " of our heirs, together with the correction and " puniſhment of all perſons ſelling wines, bread, " beer, ale, and other victuals there to be ſold, " and of others there dwelling, or exerciſing arts " howſoever; and with all manner of forfeitures, " fines and amerciaments to be forfeited, with all " other things which therefore do or may there " pertain to us, or our heirs and ſucceſſors, in " time to come: and that they ſhall have there " the execution of all manner of writs of ours, " or of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and of all other " writs, commands, extracts, and warrants, with " the return of the ſame, by ſuch their miniſters " and deputies, whom they ſhall thereunto chuſe; " and that the ſame mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall every year " have there, and through all the town, borough, " pariſhes and precincts aforeſaid, one fair, or " mart, to endure three days; that is to ſay, the " ſeventh, eighth, and ninth days of the month " of September, to be holden, together with the " court of pye-powder, and with all liberties " and free cuſtoms to ſuch fair pertaining: and

" that they may have and hold therein, and at " the ſaid court, before their miniſter or deputy, " through the ſaid three days, from day to day, " and hour to hour, and from time to time, all " the actions, plaints, and pleas, of the ſaid court " of pye-powder, together with all ſummons, " attachments, reſts, iſſues, fines, redemptions " and commodities, and all other rights whatſo- " ever, to the ſame court of pye-powder, by any " means belonging; without any impediment, " let, or diſturbance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, " or of other our officers or miniſters whatſoever. " And alſo, that they may have, in and through " the precinct aforeſaid, view of frankplege, " together with all ſummons, attachments, ar- " reſts, iſſues and amerciaments, fines, redemp- " tions, profits, commodities, and other things " whatſoever, which therefore may or ought " there to pertain to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, " by any means. And further, that the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their " ſucceſſors, may by themſelves, or by their mi- " niſter or deputy, in the borough, town, pariſh, " or precinct aforeſaid, conſtituted and to be " conſtituted, take and arreſt all manner of fe- " lons, thieves, and other malefactors, found " within the borough, town, pariſhes and pre- " cincts aforeſaid, and may bring them to our " goal of Newgate, there to be ſafely kept, un- " til by due proceſs of law they may be deliver- " ed. And furthermore, that the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſ- " ſors, may have in the borough, town, pariſhes, " and precincts aforeſaid, for ever, all and all " manner of liberties, privileges, franchiſes, ac- " quittals, cuſtoms and rights, which we or our " heirs ſhould or might there have, if the ſame " borough or town were or remained in the hands " of us or our heirs. And further, we have of " our grace, knowledge, and motion aforeſaid, " and by the advice aforeſaid, granted, and by " theſe preſents do grant, for us, our heirs and " ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from " henceforth for ever, ſhall and may hold all and " all manner of contracts and demands whatſo- " ever, within the borough, town, pariſhes, and " precincts aforeſaid, changing, happening, and " growing, before the mayor and aldermen, and " ſheriffs of the ſaid city, for the time being, or " any of them, in the Guildhall of the chamber " of the Guildhall and huſtings of the ſaid city, or " any of them to be holden by like actions, bills, " plaints, proceſs, arreſts, judgments, execu- " tions, and other things whatſoever, and at the " ſame days and times, and in ſuch like manner " and form, as ſuch, happening in the ſaid city, " have time out of mind been taken, held, levied, " proſecuted and executed in the court, before " the mayor and aldermen, and ſheriffs of the " ſaid city, or in any of them. And that the " ſerjeants at mace of the city of London for the " time being, which have uſed to execute and " ſerve any proceſs, or any other things, in the " ſaid city, may hereafter make, do, and exe- " cute any manner of proceſs, and do whatſoever " things in the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes, " and precincts, concerning all and ſingular " things ariſing and happening about ſuch pleas, " and executions of the ſame, within the pre- " cincts aforeſaid, as by all the time aforeſaid it " hath been uſed in the ſaid city of London; and " the inhabitants of the town and borough, pa- " riſhes, and precincts aforeſaid, as concerning " the cauſes and matters there ariſing, may be " impleaded, and plead in the ſame city in form " aforeſaid, and in the courts aforeſaid. And if " the men impannelled and ſummoned in juries, " for trials of ſuch iſſues, have not appeared be- " fore the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, " in the ſaid courts of the ſaid city, that then " ſuch men impannelled and ſummoned as afore- " ſaid, making default, ſhall be amerced by the " ſaid mayor and ſheriffs, and ſhall forfeit ſuch " iſſues upon them returned, and to be returned, " after the ſame or in like manner and form as " the men impannelled and ſummoned in the ſaid " city for the like iſſues in the courts of the ſaid " city to be tried, have before this time forfeited, " and have accuſtomed to forfeit. And alſo, " that ſuch amerciaments and iſſues forfeited " ſhould be levied by the miniſters of the ſaid " city, to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty, " and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for ever. And " alſo, that the ſame mayor and commonalty, " and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and " may from henceforth ever have cognizance of " all manner of pleas, actions, plaints, and ſuits " perſonal, happening or growing out of any " court of ours, or our heirs, before us, or our " heirs, or before any of the juſtices, for or con- " cerning any thing, cauſe, or matter, within the " town, borough, pariſhes, and precincts afore- " ſaid, before the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, " or any of them, in the ſaid courts of the ſaid " city, or any of them. And that the iſſues " happening upon the ſaid pleas and ſuits ſhall " be tried in the ſame courts, before the mayor, " and aldermen, and ſheriffs, or any of them, by " the men of the ſame borough or town, in ſuch " ſort as iſſues in the ſame city are tried. And " that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever chuſe, " according to the form of the law, and may " conſtitute every year, or as often as, and in " what time ſoever ſhall ſeem to them expedient, " two coroners in the borough or town aforeſaid. " And that the ſaid coroners, and either of them, " being elected and conſtituted, may and ſhall have " full power and authority to do and execute in " the ſaid borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts " aforeſaid, all and ſingular things, which to the " office of coroner, in any county of our realm " of England, do, or ought to pertain to be done " and executed. And that none other coroners " of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, ſhall enter into " any thing, which to the office of ſuch coroner " pertaineth, to be done within the ſaid borough, " town, pariſhes and precincts; neither ſhall at " all intermeddle about any thing belonging to " the office of coroner, happening within the " borough, town, pariſhes, and precincts afore- " ſaid. And that the mayor of the ſaid city, " for the time being, ſhall be our eſcheator, " and eſcheator of our heirs, in the borough,

" town

" town, pariſhes, and precincts aforeſaid. And " that he ſhall have full power and authority to " make his precept and commandment to the ſhe- " riff of the county of Surry for the time being, " and do, execute, and finiſh there, all and ſin- " gular, things which appertain to the office of " eſcheator in any county of our realm. And " that none other eſcheator of ours, or of our " heirs, ſhall enter there, in any thing, which " to the office of eſcheator appertaineth to be " done; neither ſhall at all intermeddle with any " thing to the office of eſcheater there belonging. " And that the mayor of the ſaid city, for the " time being, ſhall be clerk of the market, and " of the market of our heirs, within the bo- " rough, town, pariſhes, and precincts afore- " ſaid; and ſhall do and execute therein all ſuch " things which to the clerk of the market apper- " taineth. And that the clerk of the market of " our houſe, or of the houſe of our heirs, or " any other clerk of the market, intermeddle not " there. And that the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall " and may from henceforth, and for ever, have, " hold, enjoy and uſe, as well within the ſaid " manor, as in the town, borough, pariſhes and " precincts aforeſaid, as well all and ſingular li- " berties and franchiſes aforeſaid, as tolls, ſtall- " ages, pickages, and other our juriſdictons, " liberties franchiſes, and privileges whatſoever, " which any archbiſhop of Canterbury, and which " the ſaid Charles, late duke of Suffolk, or any " maſter, brethren, or ſiſters, of the late hoſpi- " tal of St. Thomas's, in Southwark aforeſaid; or " any abbot of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. " Saviour's, St. Mary Bermondſey, next South- " wark aforeſaid, in the county aforeſaid; or any " prior and convent of the late priory of St. Mary " Overy, in the ſaid county of Surry, or any of " them; ever had, held, or enjoyed, in the ſaid " manors, lands, tenements, and other the pre- " miſes or places aforeſaid, or any of them, or " which we have, hold, or enjoy, by any means " whatſoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample " manner, as we, or our moſt dear father Henry " the VIIIth, late king of England, had, held, " or enjoyed, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy " the ſame. And that none of our ſheriffs, or " any other officer or miniſter of ours or of our " heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall any way intermeddle " in the town, borough-town, pariſhes and pre- " cincts aforeſaid, or in any of them, contrary " to this our grant. And we, with the advice " aforeſaid, do farther by theſe preſents grant to " the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city of London, and to their ſucceſſors, " that all and ſingular perſons, from time to " time, inhabiting or reſident within the town, " borough, pariſhes, and places aforeſaid, ſhall " from henceforth be in the order, government, " and correction of the mayor and officers of the " city of London, and their deputies for the time " being, as the citizens and inhabitants of the " ſaid city of London be, and ought to be, by " virtue of the charter before this time by any " means made, granted, and confirmed by any " of our progenitors to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, of the ſaid city, and their " ſucceſſors, ſhall and may from henceforth have, " hold, and enjoy, ſo many and ſo great the ſame, " ſuch and the like rights, juriſdictions, liberties, " franchiſes, and privileges whatſoever, in the " towns, pariſhes, and places aforeſaid, and in " every parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and " wholly, as the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens, of the ſaid city enjoy and uſe, or " may enjoy and uſe in the ſaid city, by virtue of " any of the charters and grants made, granted, " and confirmed by any of our progenitors, " kings of England to any mayor, commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city. And that the " mayor of the ſame city, for the time being, and " the recorder thereof, for the time being, after " the ſaid aldermen have exerciſed and born the " charge of mayor of the ſaid city, ſhall be " juſtices of our peace, and our heirs, in the " town, borough, pariſhes, and limits aforeſaid, " ſo long as the ſame aldermen ſhall be and re- " main aldermen of the ſaid city; and every of " them ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular " things which other juſtices of our peace, and " our heirs, may do and execute within the ſaid " county of Surry, according to the laws and " ſtatutes of our realm of England. And that the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and " their ſucceſſors, ſhall have on every week, on " Monday, Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, " within the borough and town aforeſaid, one mar- " ket or markets, to be there holden, and all things " which to a market do appertain, or may apper- " tain, for ever. Except always, and reſerved to " us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, out of theſe our " letters patent, all and all manner of rights, " juriſdictions, liberties, and franchiſes whatſo- " ever, within the walk, circuit, and precinct, " over the capital meſſuage, gardens, and park, " in Southwark aforeſaid, and in all gardens, cur- " tilages, and lands to the ſame manſion, gar- " dens, and park appertaining; and except and " always reſerved the houſe, meſſuage or lodg- " ing there called the King's-bench, and the gar- " den or gardens to the ſame pertaining, with " the appurtenances, ſo long as it ſhall be uſed " for a priſon for the impriſoned as now it is. " And except the meſſuage and lodging there call- " ed the Marſhalſea, and the gardens to the ſame " belonging, with the appurtenances, ſo long as " it ſhall be uſed for a priſon as now it is. Pro- " vided alſo, that theſe our letters patent, nor " any thing therein contained, ſhall extend to the " prejudice of the officers of the great maſter, " ſteward, and marſhal of our houſe, or of the " houſe of our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be exerciſed " within the town, borough, pariſhes, and limits " aforeſaid, being within the verge: nor of John " Gate, knight, one of the gentlemen of our privy- " chamber, of or for lands, tenements, offices, " franchiſes or liberties, by us, or our father, to " the ſaid John Gate granted, during his life; " which manors, lands, tenements, rents, privi- " leges, and all other the premiſes, are now ex- " tended to the yearly value of 35l. 14s. 4d. " to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid manors, " meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feed- " ings, paſtures, commons, woods, underwoods, " rents, ſervices, reverſions, court-leets, view of " frank-

" frank-pledge, chattels, waved-ſtrays, free-war-
" rens, and all and ſingular the ſaid premiſes,
" with the appurtenances, (except before except-
" ed) to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens of the ſaid city of London, and to their
" ſucceſſors for ever; to be holden of us, and
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of our manor of
" Eaſt-Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by
" fealty only in fee ſoccage, and not in chief,
" for all ſervices and demands whatſoever. We
" give alſo, and, for the conſideration aforeſaid,
" do by theſe preſents grant unto the ſaid mayor
" and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city
" of London, all the iſſues, rents, revenues, and
" profits of the ſaid manor, meſſuages, lands,
" tenements, and all other the premiſes, with
" their appurtenances, coming and growing from
" the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt
" hitherto, to have the ſame, to the ſaid mayor
" and commonalty, and citizens, of our gift,
" without account, or any other thing to us, our
" heirs and ſucceſſors, by any means therefore
" to be given, paid, or made. And furthermore,
" of our ample grace, we will, and for us, our
" heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents
" grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens, and to their ſucceſſors, that we, our
" heirs and ſucceſſors, will yearly for ever diſ-
" charge, acquit, and ſave harmleſs, as well the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and
" their ſucceſſors, as the ſaid manors, meſſuages,
" lands, tenements, and all other the premiſes,
" with their appurtenances, and every part there-
" of, againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors; and
" againſt whatſoever perſons concerning all and
" all manner of corodies, rents, fees, annuities,
" ſums of money, and charges whatſoever, by
" any means going out, or to be paid out of the
" premiſes, or to be charged thereupon: ſaving
" the ſervices above by theſe preſents reſerved,
" and the demiſes and grants by any means made
" for terms of life, or years, of the premiſes,
" or any parcel whereupon the old rent and more
" is reſerved, and ſhall be due yearly during the
" terms aforeſaid, and beſides the covenants in
" the demiſes and grants in being; and ſaving 10l.
" by the year of the ancient farm for the town of
" Southwark aforeſaid, by the ſaid mayor and
" commonalty, and citizens, due in our exche-
" quer, yearly to be paid and payable: willing,
" and by theſe preſents by ſtreight injunction
" commanding, as well our chancellor and gene-
" ral overſeers, and council of our ſaid court of
" augmentations, and revenues of our crown,
" and all receivers, auditors, and other our offi-
" cers, of ours, or of our heirs, whatſoever,
" for the time being, that they, and every of
" them, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our let-
" ters patents, or of the inrollments of the
" ſame, without any other writ or warrant from
" us or our heirs, by any means to be obtained
" or proſecuted, ſhall make, and cauſe to be
" made unto the ſaid mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens of the ſaid city of London, and
" their ſucceſſors, full power and due allowance,
" and manifeſt diſcharge of all ſuch corodies,
" rents, fees, annuities, and ſums of money
" whatſoever, going out, or to be paid out of
" the premiſes, or thereupon charged or to be
" charged, (except as before excepted.) And
" theſe our letters patents, and the enrollment
" of the ſame, ſhall be yearly, and from time to
" time, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge, as
" well to the ſaid chancellor and general over-
" ſeers, and to our council of our ſaid court of
" augmentations and revenues of our crown, as
" to all receivers, auditors, and other officers
" and miniſters of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors,
" whatſoever, for the time being, in this behalf.
" We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant,
" to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi-
" zens of the ſaid city of London, that they may
" and ſhall have theſe our letters patents in due
" manner made and ſealed under our great ſeal of
" England, without fine or fee, great or ſmall,
" to us in our hamper or elſewhere, to our uſe,
" to be by any means given, paid, or made, al-
" though expreſs mention be not in theſe preſents
" made of the true yearly value, or of the cer-
" tainty of the premiſes or of other gifts or
" grants of us, or by any our progenitors, to the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, be-
" fore this time made; any ſtatute, act, or or-
" dinance, proviſion, or reſtraint thereof made,
" ordained, or provided to the contrary, or any
" thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any
" thing notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof we
" have cauſed theſe our letters to be made pa-
" tents. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter the
" twenty-third day of April, in the fourth year
" of our reign."

In the year 1551 the ſweating ſickneſs broke out again in London, which took off a great number of its inhabitants. And ſo peculiar was it to the Engliſh in particular, that it proved fatal even to thoſe that were abroad.

At this time the king wanting money, applied to the citizens of London to be ſecurity for a conſiderable ſum he intended to borrow of Anthony Fugger and Co. bankers in Antwerp: and his majeſty, in conjunction with the lord-mayor and citizens, were bound for the payment thereof.

In conſequence of an act of common-council paſſed this year, a poſtern gate was made out of the wall on the north-ſide of the diſſolved cloiſter of Friars minors, or Grey-Friars, which is now Chriſt's-hoſpital, to paſs through to the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew.

The manor of Southwark with its appurtenances having been purchaſed of the king by the mayor and citizens, they became poſſeſſed of an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and endowed by Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, with land valued at 343l. per annum. Soon after which they repaired and enlarged it at the expence of 1100l. and in November following admitted into it two hundred and ſixty poor, ſick, and helpleſs objects. The king incorporated the Lord-mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London governors of this hoſpital, with thoſe of Chriſt's and Bridewell.

In the year 1552 the duke of Somerſet was accuſed of high treaſon, on account of an intended rebellion, and being found guilty, was ſentenced to

to be beheaded. Accordingly, after two months impriſonment, he was brought to the ſcaffold on Tower-hill, and there executed, the 22d of January, amidſt a great crowd of ſpectators, many of whom dipped their handkerchiefs in his blood, which they preſerved as a ſacred relick.

This year king Edward VI. perfected what Henry VIII. in the laſt year of his reign, had begun. He founded Chriſt's-Hoſpital in the Grey-friars convent, for the relief and education of young and helpleſs children; and incorporated the governors by the title of "The mayor, com-"monalty, and citizens of the city of London, "governors of the poſſeſſions, revenues, and "goods of the hoſpitals of Edward VI. king of "England, &c." He likewiſe gave the old palace of Bridewell to the city for the lodging of poor way-faring people, the correction of vagabonds and diſorderly perſons, and for finding them work. The city having appointed Chriſt's-hoſpital for the education of poor children, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's in Southwark, for the maimed and diſeaſed, the king formed theſe charitable foundations into a corporation: for, in a charter granted for that purpoſe, it is declared, "and "that our intention may take the better effect, "and that the lands, revenues, and other things "granted for the ſupport of the ſaid hoſpitals, "houſes, and poor people, may be the better "governed, for the eſtabliſhment of the ſame, we "do will and ordain, that the hoſpitals aforeſaid, "when they ſhall be ſo founded, erected, and eſta-"bliſhed, ſhall be named, called, and ſtiled, The "hoſpitals of Edward VI. of England, of Chriſt's, "Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apoſtle; and "that the aforeſaid mayor, commonalty, and ci-"tizens of London, and their ſucceſſors ſhall "be ſtiled, the governors of the ſaid hoſpitals "of Bridewell, Chriſt and St. Thomas the Apoſtle; "and that the ſame governors, in deed, and in "fact, and in name, ſhall be hereafter one body "corporate and politic of themſelves for ever. "And we will that the ſame governors ſhall "have perpetual ſucceſſion."

In the beginning of this year the company of Anſeatic-merchants, having engroſſed almoſt the whole woolen manufacture trade, were, by order of king and council, diſſolved.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Death of Edward VI. *Lady Jane Grey firſt proclaimed, and afterwards the princeſs Mary. Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion. The queen harangues the citizens at Guildhall. Execution of Wyat. Queen Mary married. Expenſive living retrenched by act of common-council. Regulation of the taverns. Woodſtreet-compter built. Firſt bellman. Reception of the Ruſſian ambaſſador. Death of queen Mary, and acceſſion of queen Elizabeth. Her reception at London. The forces of the twelve companies reviewed. Remarkable accident of Sir William Hewet's daughter. Violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning. A conduit erected in Walbrook. Firſt lottery. The city cleared of beggars. The queen dines at Sir Thomas Greſham's. Citizens trained in the art of war. Great rain and flood. Return of the plague. Regulation of plays. Lamb's conduit erected. Impriſonment of aldermen Kympton. Great earthquake. Cheapſide croſs deſtroyed. London-bridge water-works invented. Remarkable ſhooting match. A ſchool for pick-pockets. Tobacco firſt brought into England. Rioters. Five of them executed.*

IN the year 1553, in the month of July, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and principal merchants being ordered to attend the privy-council, were informed of the death of the king, and of his having appointed lady Jane Grey * his ſucceſſor; in conſequence of which ſhe was proclaimed queen with the uſual formalities in London. The ſame counſellors afterwards finding reaſons to alter their opinions and conduct, repaired to Baynard's caſtle, there conſulted with the Lord-mayor and aldermen, who all proceeded on horſeback to Cheapſide, where they proclaimed princeſs Mary, daughter of king Henry VIII. at the croſs with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. On the laſt day of the month her majeſty rode from the Tower of London to Weſtminſter in a chariot, before whom the Lord-mayor in a crimſon velvet gown, carried the ſceptre of gold: after her majeſty followed the princeſs Elizabeth her ſiſter, and the lady Anne of Cleve, in another chariot; and the proceſſion was cloſed by a great number of ladies on horſeback, richly trapped

* This lady was ſoon after committed to the Tower, where ſhe continued ſome months, and then received a meſſage from queen Mary, deſiring her to prepare for immediate death. She received the news without the leaſt perturbation, and as ſhe mounted the ſcaffold, addreſſed the ſpectators in words to this effect: "That ſhe came thither for an ex-"ample to poſterity, that innocence cannot be any pro-"tection againſt greatneſs; and that ſhe was to die, not "for aſpiring to a crown, but not for refuſing one when it "was offered her." She was beheaded on Tower-hill in the ſeventeenth year of her age. Her huſband, the lord Guilford, was beheaded the ſame day; and about eleven days after her father, Henry Grey, ſhared the ſame fate.—For a more particular account of this unfortunate lady and her family, ſee Clarendon's Hiſtory of England, Vol. I. page 527.

with velvets. She was received by the citizens in ſo pompous and joyful a manner, that ſhe was pleaſed to return them her hearty thanks.

At the coronation of queen Mary, the Lord-mayor and twelve of the aldermen, according to ancient cuſtom, officiated as chief butler; and the mayor, as uſual, received for his fee a golden cup and ewer.

In order the more effectually to root out proteſtantiſm from this nation, a match was propoſed between the queen and the king of Spain. This proceeding alarmed the nation; and the public grew ſo diſcontented, that the court thought it neceſſary to prepare againſt all events. The privy-council deſired the Lord-mayor and aldermen to exert themſelves in ſo critical a juncture for the preſervation of the city; and advice being received of a dangerous inſurrection in the county of Kent under the command of Sir Thomas Wyat, they were ſtrictly enjoined to put the city into a poſture of defence.

In compliance with this command, the citizens not only placed a ſtrong guard at every gate of the city, but raiſed five hundred men to march againſt Wyat: this they did with ſuch expedition, that in two days after they were ſent down to Graveſend under the command of Alexander Bret, an experienced officer; where they were joined by the duke of Norfolk, and with him marched to Rocheſter, at which place Wyat was, and had fortified the bridge. He and his men were offered a general pardon on their ſubmiſſion; but this not being complied with, the duke advanced to attack him. On which captain Bret, who commanded the Londoners, drew his ſword, and addreſſed his men in the following words:

"Gentlemen,

"Nothing can be more barbarous and unjuſt "than for us to fight againſt our friends and "countrymen; eſpecially conſidering that they "are engaged in defence of the rights and liber-"ties of our dear country, in oppoſition to the "proud and imperious Spaniard; from whom, "if the intended match ſucceeds, we can expect "no other than that, if it may be called ſo, of "becoming their ſlaves. Therefore, as that "worthy patriot, Sir Thomas Wyat, has laud-"ably undertaken to protect and prevent us "from being impoſed upon by thoſe lordly "foreigners, I am humbly of opinion, that, "inſtead of oppoſing, we ought, in duty to our "country, to join him, for the more eaſily ob-"taining ſo ſalutary an end."

The Londoners were ſo highly pleaſed with this ſpeech, that they not only cried out, a Wyat, a Wyat; but effectually turned their ordnance againſt the queen's forces, inſomuch, that they were obliged to retreat ſo precipitately as to leave their ammunition and ordnance to be a prey to Wyat, who marched the next day to Deptford in his way into London.

The citizens were ſo alarmed on this near approach, and the court thrown into ſuch confuſion, that even the very judges and counſellors ſat and pleaded in armour.

In this ſtate of affairs her majeſty repaired to Guildhall, attended by the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, where ſhe harangued them in a long and ſoothing ſpeech, in which ſhe accuſed Wyat and his adherents of ſeeking nothing leſs than the total ſubverſion of all good government: ſhe inſiſted on her right to the crown, and declared ſhe was wedded to the realm and to the laws of the country, which ſhe loved as affectionately as a mother doth her children. She ſaid ſhe had no deſire to marry any man, much leſs a prince who might hereafter be detrimental to the welfare of her ſubjects. That notwithſtanding a match had been propoſed, by her council, with the king of Spain, yet ſhe was determined not to liſten thereto without the concurrence of the parliament; and concluded with exhorting them to ſtand faſt againſt theſe rebels. She knew that Wyat had many friends in London, and therefore put the the care of the city into the hands of the mayor and lord Howard.

On the third day of February Wyat and his army arrived in Southwark, when he was joyfully received and ſupplied with all neceſſaries for his men. His intentions were to march into the city, but theſe were fruſtrated by the gates being ſhut, and the draw-bridge cut down. He then marched to Kingſton, in order to paſs the river, that he might attack them on the land ſide; but the bridge was broke, and the oppoſite ſhore guarded by two hundred men. Theſe he ſoon drove away with his ordnance; and ordered ſome ſailors who were under his command, to wade the river, and bring the barges that were moored on the other ſide: with which he ſo expeditiouſly repaired the bridge, that he was able to paſs his army over it the night after. Having had the promiſe of his friends in London to join him, and to admit him into the city at a certain hour, he continued his march with an intention to reach Whitehall the next morning by break of day. This ſcheme was rendered abortive by the carriage of one of his guns breaking at Turnham-green, where he was obliged to halt. The time he ſtopped there proved his deſtruction; for he loſt the opportunity of joining his friends in London, who, at a certain time of that night, had promiſed to admit him into the city. This diſappointment occaſioned Harper, who had been very inſtrumental in bringing over Bret and his Londoners, to deſert him; after which he diſcovered the whole deſign of Wyat to the court. The example ſet by Harper was followed by many others; inſomuch, that in a few hours he found himſelf forſaken by near one half of his army. Notwithſtanding this he continued his march; and, with the remains of his forces, arrived at St. James's. He there mounted his artillery on an eminence; and having detached two companies, under the command of Cudbert Vaughan to Weſtminſter, left the principal part of his army with the artillery, and, at the head of five companies only, haſted away for London. At Charing-croſs he was attacked by Sir John Gage, with a ſuperior force, whom he not only repulſed, but obliged him to take ſhelter in the palace of Whitehall, where he left him, and continued his march towards the city. In his way thither, the earl of Pembroke, with his cavalry,

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fell upon his rear, and cut off a conſiderable number of his men. On his arrival at Ludgate the gate was ſhut, and he was ſcoffed and laughed at by lord Howard, who commanded within. Finding himſelf thus circumſtanced, and ſurrounded by his enemies, who gathered about him from every quarter, he reſolved to return, but this was prevented by Pembroke's horſe cutting off his retreat at Temple-bar. Thus perverted in every attempt, he, in a fit of deſpair, and at the inſtigation of Clarenceux king at arms, who preſſed him to yield, with promiſes of mercy, ſurrendered himſelf to Sir Maurice Berkley. Thus ended this rebellion.

Wyat was beheaded ſoon after on Tower-hill, his head ſtuck upon the gallows at Hay-hill near Hyde-park, and his quarters hung up in different parts of the city. On the fifteenth of February fifty of his men were hung on gibbets erected for that purpoſe, and on the twentieth of the ſame month four hundred others were brought before the queen, with halters about their necks, and received her majeſty's free pardon.

In the year 1554 the match between Philip and Mary being concluded, their nuptials were ſolemnized; and on the twelfth of Auguſt they made their public entry into the city, which on this occaſion was ſumptuouſly adorned, and embelliſhed with a great number of ſtately pageants.

The woolen trade being greatly hurt by the increaſe of hawkers and pedlars, the parliament paſſed an act this year for its better regulation; in which it was enacted. "That no perſon or perſons, dwelling any where out of the cities or towns, (the liberties of the two univerſities only excepted) ſhall hereafter ſell, or cauſe to be ſold, by retail, any woolen or linnen cloth (except of their own making) or any haberdaſhery, grocery, or mercery ware, at or within any of the ſaid cities, boroughs, towns corporate, or market towns, within this realm (except in open fairs) on pain to forfeit and loſe, for every time ſo offending, ſix ſhilling and eight-pence, and the whole wares ſo ſold, offered or proferred to be ſold."

At this time an act of common-council paſſed for retrenching the extravagant method of living by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and companies; in which it was enacted, that thenceforth they ſhould have no more than one courſe either at dinner or ſupper; and that on a feſtival, being a fleſh day, to conſiſt of no more than ſeven diſhes, whether hot or cold; and on every feſtival, being a fiſh day, eight diſhes; and on every common fleſh day, ſix diſhes; and on every common fiſh day, ſeven diſhes, excluſive of brawn, collops with eggs, ſallads, pottage, butter, cheeſe, eggs, herrings, ſprats and ſhrimps, together with all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh and fruits: that the aldermen and ſheriffs ſhould have one diſh leſs than the above-mentioned; and all the city companies at their ſeveral entertainments the ſame number of diſhes as the aldermen and ſheriffs; but with this reſtriction, to have neither ſwan, crane, nor buſtard, upon the penalty of forty ſhillings; and that all the ſerjeants and other officers belonging to the mayor or ſheriffs on fleſh days to have three, and on fiſh days four diſhes: but, when any foreign miniſters or privy-counſellors are invited to any of the city entertainments, then the regulations or additions are left to the diſcretion of the mayor; always provided, that no other entertainment be given after dinner than Ipocraſs and Wafers: and the annual feaſts on three days after Whitſunday and Bartholomew-tide were entirely laid aſide. It was alſo enacted that no wyth ſhould be carried away from the mayor's or ſheriff's houſes; and that none of them ſhould keep a lord of miſrule: and in conſideration of the great and annual expence the mayor and ſheriffs are at in providing a ſumptuous entertainment every Lord-mayor's day at Guildhall, for the honour of the city and regaling perſons of the greateſt diſtinction, it was ordained, that every ſubſequent mayor, as an alleviation of that charge, ſhall be paid, out of the chamber of the city, the ſum of one hundred pounds.

The great number of taverns and wine-vaults being found prejudicial to the morals of the people, the parliament this year enacted, that thenceforth the number of taverns or retailers of wine, within the city and liberty of London, ſhould not exceed forty, nor thoſe of Weſtminſter three.

This year the keeper of Bread-ſtreet compter having ill treated his priſoners, and diſhonoured the city by making his priſon the common receptacle for whores and thieves, the Lord-mayor and citizens, at the common expence, erected a large and convenient building for that purpoſe in Wood-ſtreet, to which the priſoners were removed.

In the year 1555, there was ſo great a ſcarcity of corn, that it ſold at fourteen ſhillings the quarter; and on the laſt day of September there fell ſuch a quantity of rain, that boats were rowed from Weſtminſter to King ſtreet.

The citizens being ſtill greatly hurt by the encroachments of foreigners on their reſpective trades, applied to the Lord-mayor and common-council for further relief, who enacted, "That thenceforth no citizen ſhould preſume to employ any foreigner in any manner of buſineſs, excluſive of felt-makers, cap thickers, carders, ſpinners, knitters, and brewers, upon penalty of five pounds for every offence; and all offenders, upon conviction, refuſing to pay, to be committed to priſon, without bail or mainprize, till ſuch fines were paid."

In the year 1556, Chriſtopher Draper, alderman of Cordwainer ſtreet ward, appointed a man to go about his ward by night with a bell, and, at certain places, with an audible voice, to bid the citizens be careful of their fires and lights, to help the poor, and to pray for the dead. This inſtitution was ſoon after adopted in all other parts of the city.

A malignant fever raged violently at this time in London, which took off a great number of citizens; among whom were ſeven aldermen.

In the year 1558, the queen wanting money to carry on the war with France, applied to the citizens, who advanced her twenty thouſand pounds, upon ſecurity, at 12 per cent.

This year queen Mary dying, was ſucceeded by her ſiſter the princeſs Elizabeth, who, on the ſeventeenth

ſeventeenth of November, was proclaimed queen in London with the uſual ſolemnities; at which the citizens expreſſed ſuch demonſtrations of joy as perhaps were never ſeen on the like occaſion. The next day her majeſty came from Hatfield to London; and at Highgate was met by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and citizens, in their formalities, who conducted her to the Charter-houſe, where ſhe continued till the 28th; on which day her majeſty repaired to London, in great ſtate; and from thence, on the firſt of December, to Somerſet-houſe. On the twelfth of January ſhe returned by water to the Tower; and on the fourteenth of the ſame month, ſhe rode, in the moſt pompous manner, through the city to Weſtminſter. At the weſt-end of Cheapſide, her majeſty was addreſſed by the recorder in an affectionate ſpeech, who, at the ſame time, preſented her, in the name of the citizens, with a velvet purſe richly embroidered, containing one thouſand marks of gold. Her majeſty thanked them for this token of their affection, promiſed to continue their good and gracious ſovereign, and that ſhe would not heſſitate even to ſpare her blood for their protection.

Her majeſty now reſumed that work of reformation which had been begun by her father, and ſupported by her brother Edward VI. On the firſt Sunday after her acceſſion to the throne, by virtue of a proclamation for that purpoſe, the Engliſh liturgy was read in all churches throughout the city of London; and the epiſtle and goſpel for the day was begun to be read at maſs-time in the Engliſh tongue. The citizens encouraged her majeſty to perſevere in this great work by exhibiting a ſpecimen of the ſtrength and forces they could raiſe in matters of emergency: for, on the ſecond of July the twelve principal corporations of London ſent out twelve companies, conſiſting of fourteen hundred men, to be muſtered in Greenwich park before the queen; eight hundred of whom were pikemen in bright armour; four hundred harquebuſſes, in coats of mail and helmets, and two hundred halberdiers in German rivets: theſe were accompanied by twenty-eight whifflers richly dreſſed, and led by the twelve principal wardens of the aforeſaid companies, well mounted, and dreſſed in black velvet, with ſix enſigns in white ſattin, furred with black ſarſnet, and rich ſcarves.

This year died Sir William Hewet the mayor, who was a clothworker, and poſſeſſed of ſix thouſand pounds per annum. He had three ſons and one daughter. The following remarkable ſtory of this daughter is ſtill repreſented in a painting carefully preſerved in the noble family of the duke of Leeds. Sir William, her father, lived at this time on London-bridge, and as the maid-ſervant was diverting the infant on the edge of an open window, it accidentally, ſlipped out of her hands and fell into the Thames. An apprentice of Sir William's, whoſe name was Oſborn, and one of the anceſtors of the duke of Leeds, in a direct line, ſeeing the child drop, immediately jumped out of the ſhop window into the river, and, to the great joy of its parents, brought it out unhurt. When ſhe arrived at the age of maturity ſhe had many ſuitors, among whom was the earl of Shrewſbury; but Sir William, her father, rejected all their advantageous propoſals, and gratefully betrothed her, with a very large fortune, to him who had ſaved her life at the riſque of his own, declaring, that as Oſborne had ſaved her, Oſborne ſhould have her.

In the year 1560 Richard Hills, merchant-taylor, gave five hundred pounds towards the purchaſe of a houſe called the Manor of the Roſe, on which the Merchant-taylors founded their free ſchool in London; together with the ground and ſome cottages on Tower-hill, where he built alms-houſes for fourteen old women.

About this time William Lambert, eſq; by company a draper, founded queen Elizabeth's college for poor people in Eaſt-Greenwich, and left it in truſt to the company of Drapers: it was afterwards called queen Elizabeth's college.

In the year 1561, in the month of June, there fell a prodigious quantity of rain, attended with dreadful claps of thunder. St. Paul's ſteeple was ſtruck by a thunderbolt within a yard of the top: at firſt a little fire appeared, reſembling the light of a torch, which ſo ſoon communicated itſelf to the weather-cock, that it fell down in eight minutes after; the wind riſing high, the fire within an hour deſtroyed the whole ſteeple down to the very battlements; there likewiſe, receiving the timber that fell from the ſpire, burnt ſo violently, that the iron and bells melted, and fell down upon the ſtairs in the church; the eaſt and weſt roofs catching fire, communicated themſelves to the north and ſouth, all which were deſtroyed before twelve o'clock at night; many houſes were pulled down in the church-yard near the north-door, and a pinnacle on the eaſt end, fell on a houſe in which were many people, but luckily no one received any hurt.

In the year 1563, the plague broke out violently in this city, and on the fifth of July, the Lord-mayor, by command of her majeſty, ordered the maſter and wardens of the company of clerks to enquire the number of thoſe who died of the plague within their reſpective pariſhes, and to make a certificate thereof; and that the curates and church-wardens ſhould give notice to them of ſuch houſes where the plague appeared, and to forbid every perſon in ſuch a houſe coming to church for the ſpace of one month following, after the plague had been in it, and to fix a blue croſs on the door of every houſe, with a writing underneath, ſignifying that the infection was there, and to avoid it. It was further ordered, on the ninth, that every man, in every ſtreet and lane ſhould make bonfires three times a week, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, till the infection ſhould ceaſe. In the beginning of Auguſt the Lord-mayor iſſued a proclamation for killing all dogs that ſhould be found in the ſtreets either by night or day. The number of people that died this year of the plague and other diſeaſes, from the firſt of January to the laſt of December, amounted to twenty thouſand, three hundred and ſeventy-two.

The citizens were this year reduced to the greateſt ſtate of miſery, not only on account of the late dreadful plague, but likewiſe from a great ſcarcity of money and dearth of proviſions.

In the year 1564, on the twenty-ſixth of January, the river Thames was ſo agitated, that

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the tide recoiled twice, five hours before its time; and the ſame on the twenty-ſeventh; and likewiſe once the day after.

The common-council of London this year enacted, that all ſuch citizens as ſhould thenceforth be conſtrained to ſell their houſhold goods, leaſes of houſes, or ſuch like, ſhould firſt cauſe the ſame to be cried through the city by a man with a bell, and then to be ſold by the common outcrier appointed for that purpoſe; and he to receive one farthing in the pound for his trouble.

The river Thames was frozen over ſo hard on the twenty-firſt of December, as to admit all ſorts of carriages and diverſions on it.

In the year 1566 a propoſition was made by Sir Thomas Greſham, merchant of London, to the Lord-mayor and citizens, to erect, at his own expence, a commodious building for merchants to meet and tranſact buſineſs, provided they would find him a convenient ſcite for the ſame. The citizens, agreeing to this propoſal, purchaſed, for the ſum of three thouſand, five hundred and thirty-two pounds, eighty houſes in the two alleys called New St. Chriſtopher's, and Swan-alley, leading out of Cornhill into Threadneedle-ſtreet; the materials of which eighty houſes were ſold for four hundred and ſeventy-eight pounds, and the ſaid ground, when cleared, was conveyed to Sir Thomas Greſham, who, on the ſeventh of June, accompanied by ſeveral aldermen, laid the firſt brick of the new building: each alderman likewiſe laid a brick, and a piece of gold for the workmen, who perſevered with ſuch aſſiduity and reſolution, that the whole building was roofed by the month of November in the next year, and was ſoon after finiſhed under the title of The Burſe.

By the will of Sir Thomas, dated the twenty-ſixth of November 1579, he deviſed this ſtately building, with all its appurtenances, and the profits ariſing thereby, to the mayor and citizens of London, and the company of Mercers, to be equally enjoyed and poſſeſſed by them, on condition that the citizens, out of their moiety, ſhould pay a ſalary of fifty pounds per annum each, to four perſons, who ſhould read lectures in divinity, aſtronomy, muſic and geometry, in Greſham-college; and to pay ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence per annum each, to eight alms-people, ſituate behind the ſaid college, in Broad-ſtreet; and ten pounds yearly to each of the priſons of Newgate, Ludgate, King's-bench, Marſhalſea, and Wood-ſtreet Compter. That the Mercers, out of their moiety, ſhould pay fifty pounds each per annum, to three perſons to read lectures in law, phyſic, and rhetoric, in his manſion-houſe; and one hundred pounds per annum for four quarterly dinners to be provided at their hall for the entertainment of the whole company; and alſo to pay ten pounds per annum to each of the following places, viz. the Poultry Compter, Chriſt's-hoſpital, St. Bartholomew's, the Spital, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas's.

In the year 1567, there being a great increaſe of foreigners in the metropolis, and a jealouſy ſubſiſting between England and Spain, her majeſty commanded the Lord-mayor to take the name, quality, and profeſſion of all ſtrangers reſiding within the city of London; on which examination there appeared to be, Scots forty; French four hundred and twenty-eight; Spaniards and Portugueſe forty-five; Italians one hundred and forty; Dutch two thouſand and thirty; Burgundians forty-four; Danes two; Liegois one.

The following year Sir Thomas Rowe, knight, Lord mayor, among many other charitable actions, gave Old Bethlehem burial ground, containing about one acre, which he encloſed with a brick wall, for the interment of poor citizens, gratis. He likewiſe appointed a ſermon to be preached every Whitſunday in the morning before the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

In the year 1569, a lottery began drawing at the weſt door of St. Paul's, on the eleventh of June, and continued inceſſantly night and day till the ſixth of May in the following year. This is the firſt lottery mentioned in Engliſh hiſtory.

This year an order was made by the common-council for the ſixteen beadles belonging to the hoſpitals to take up all ſturdy beggars and vagrants, and to carry them to Bridewell; the ſick, aged, lame, and blind to be taken to St. Bartholomew's; and all children beggars under the age of ſixteen, to Chriſt's Hoſpital; appointing a proper diſtrict to the beadles of each hoſpital: on neglect of which they were to be puniſhed with ſevere penalties. This, however, had not the deſired effect; for the next year the ſtreets ſwarmed again with beggars and vagrants. A reſolution was then formed of appointing city-marſhals; and the committee for this purpoſe choſe William Sympſon and John Read, whoſe office was to take ſuch courſe with theſe vagrants and wandering people, as might clear the ſtreets of them; for which a conſideration was allowed of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence a day for them and their horſes, and ſix perſons a piece of their own chuſing to attend them at one ſhilling each. For the more eaſy diſcharging this office, it was ordered that one month's pay ſhould be given before hand; and accordingly the aldermen, by way of loan, diſburſed the ſame, amounting to thirty-five pounds, nine ſhillings and four-pence. It was likewiſe thought convenient that twelve partiſans ſuitably and conveniently armed, ſhould be provided by the chamberlain for this ſervice at the expence of the city, and coats or mandilions for the attendants on the marſhals. The office of city-marſhal took its origin from this incident.

The execution of the above office was attended with ſuch expence to the city, that they ſoon after wiſely determined to balance it, by ſuppreſſing the pompous cavalcade of the city-watch: inſtead of which the common-council ſubſtituted the common-watch, which, from that time has been continued to the preſent.

This year the plague broke out again in London, which occaſioned the Michaelmas term to be adjourned to that of Hillary; and the Lord-mayor and aldermen iſſued their ſpecial orders for preventing its ſpreading, and for hindering idle perſons going about, who might diſperſe it among the citizens.

About this time the city laid out eight hundred and fourteen pounds, fifteen ſhillings and eight-pence, in cleanſing the city ditch, between Ald-

gate and the poſtern on Tower-hill, and making a new ſewer, and wharf, of timber, from the head of the poſtern into the town ditch, which, before this time, had always lain open, and was well ſtocked with good fiſh of divers ſorts.

On the 23d of January, in the year 1570, her majeſty, attended by the nobility, went into the city, and dined with Sir Thomas Greſham, knt. at his own houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. After dinner her majeſty returned through Cornhill, went into the Burſe, newly built by Sir Thomas, and after viewing it in all parts, commanded proclamation to be made by a herald, with ſound of trumpet, that thenceforth it ſhould go by the appellation of the Royal-Exchange.

A diſpute aroſe at this time between the tenants of the biſhop of Ely, and the Lord-mayor of London reſpecting the exerciſe of the mayor's authority among them: the diſpute was referred to the lord-keeper, the two chief juſtices, and the chancellor of the exchequer, who determined it in favour of the city: and that for the future, the mayor might as juſtly exerciſe his authority in the biſhop's rents in Holbourn, as in any other part of the city.

In the year 1572 the poulterers of London having greatly enhanced the value of poultry, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the 4th of April, aſcertained the following prices:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The beſt gooſe, at ——	0	1	0
The beſt wild mallard ——	0	0	5
The beſt capon at ——	0	1	0
The ſecond ſort ——	0	0	10
The beſt hen —— ——	0	0	7
The beſt chickens ——	0	0	3
An inferior ſort —— ——	0	0	1½
The beſt woodcock ——	0	0	5
The green plover ——	0	0	3
Pidgeons, per dozen ——	0	1	0
Blackbirds ditto —— ——	0	0	10
Rabbits, each —— ——	0	0	3
Larks ditto —— ——	0	0	6
The beſt butter, at per pound	0	0	3
The beſt eggs five for ——	0	0	1

This year her majeſty intending to make a tour into the countries, appointed the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, lord Wentworth, Sir Anthony Cook, Sir Thomas Worth, Sir Owen Hopton, Sir Thomas Greſham, Dr. Wylſon, and Thomas Wilbraham, to aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen in the well governing the city during her abſence.

On the 14th of September, in the year 1574, there fell ſuch a violent ſhower of rain, that a young man eighteen years of age endeavouring to leap over the channel on Dowgate-hill, the ſtream was ſo rapid, that it carried him away, and he was drowned.

The inſtitution of plays or interludes being at this time degenerated into nurſeries of vice and lewdneſs, the common-council paſſed an act, "that no play ſhould be openly played within "the liberty of the city, wherein ſhould be ut-"tered any words, examples, or doings of any "unchaſtity, ſedition, or ſuch like unfit and "uncomely matter, upon pain of impriſonment "for fourteen days, and five pounds for every "ſuch offence. That no inn-keeper, &c. ſhall "ſhew or play, or cauſe to be ſhewn or played, "within his houſe or yard, any play which ſhall "not be firſt peruſed, and allowed by the Lord-"mayor and court of aldermen's order. And "that no perſon ſhall be allowed to play, but "ſhall be thereunto admitted by the Lord-mayor "and aldermen. And that every perſon to be "licenſed, ſhall pay to the uſe of the poor in the "hoſpitals of the city, or of the poor viſited "with ſickneſs, certain ſums to be agreed upon, "upon pain of forfeiting his ſaid licence. And "that all ſums and forfeitures incurred by any "offence againſt this act, and all forfeitures of "bonds, ſhall be employed to the relief of the "poor of the hoſpitals, or of the poor infected "or diſeaſed in the city; to be ſued for and re-"covered by the chamberlain in the court of the "outer chamber of Guildhall, London, called "the mayor's-court:"

An exceeding high tide happened this year on the ſixth of November. After having ebbed about an hour, a preternatural reflux returned with ſuch impetuoſity, that the Thames ſoon overflowed its banks, and, by filling the marſhes, and the neighbouring cellars and warehouſes, did incredible damage.

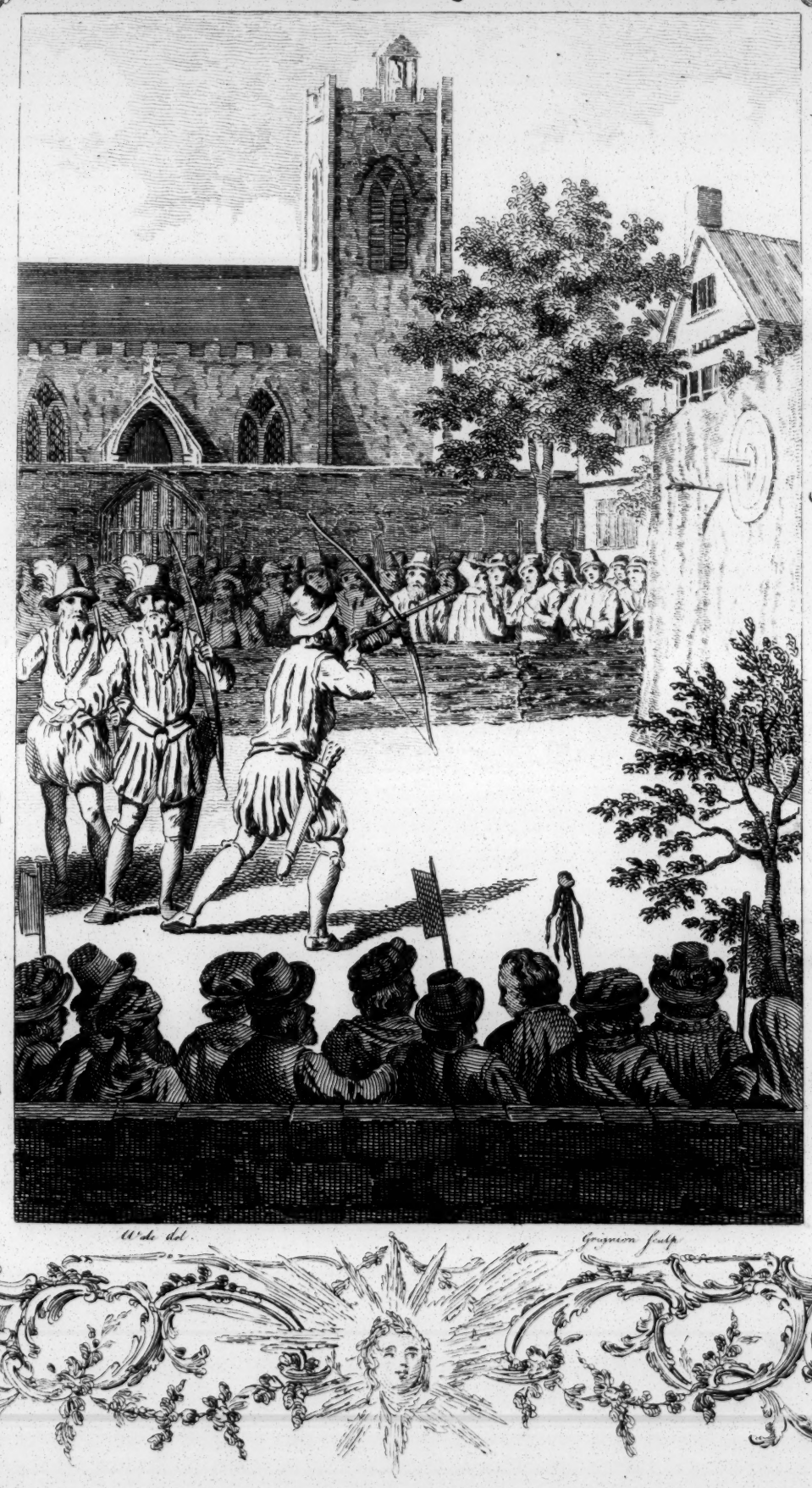
Although the number of alehouſes had been reduced in the late reign, yet they were at this time ſo greatly multiplied, that the mayor, aſſiſted by the recorders of Southwark and Lambeth, put down, within their ſeveral juriſdictions, upwards of two hundred. This example was ſoon followed by thoſe in Weſtminſter, the dutchy of Lancaſter, Tower Hamlets, and other parts of Middleſex adjoining to London.

In the year 1576, on digging the well where the pump now ſtands in Leadenhall-ſtreet, near the end of Lime-ſtreet, about the depth of thirteen feet on the virgin earth, was diſcovered a hearth built of roman bricks with charcoals thereon.

The following year Mr. William Lamb, citizen and clothworker, erected a conduit of ſprings drawn together at the north extremity of Red-lion-ſtreet, Holbourn, to feed the conduit on Snow-hill, in a leaden pipe two hundred yards long, the expence of which amounted to fifteen hundred pounds. This conduit ſtill retains the name of its builder, who left to the clothworkers company his dwelling-houſe, ſituate a little ſouth-weſt from where Cripplegate ſtood, with lands and tenements to the value of thirty-pounds per annum, for a miniſter to read divine ſervice on Sundays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, every week, in the chapel adjoining to his houſe called St. James's in the wall, at the north-end of Monkwell-ſtreet, and for cloathing twelve men with a frize gown, one lockram ſhirt, and a good ſtrong pair of winter ſhoes; and twelve women with a frize gown, a lockram ſmock, and a good pair of winter ſhoes, all made ready for wearing; to be given to ſuch as were honeſt and in diſtreſs on the firſt of October.

In the year 1579 William Kympton, alderman, was, by the lord-chancellor, committed to the Fleet-priſon for concealing a letter ſent him by the vicar of Hadley in Middleſex, informing him of an inſurrection at Northall, where the people had tumultuouſly

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



W^de del. Grignion sculp.

View of an Ancient Shooting-match between the

CITIZENS of LONDON.

tumultuouſly pulled down ſome pales: this offence being deemed a miſpriſion of treaſon, he was, by the court of ſtar-chamber, fined five hundred marks, and impriſoned during her majeſty's pleaſure.

The following year a dreadful earthquake happened in London on the ſixth of April, which, though its duration did not exceed a minute, ſhattered many houſes and churches, and killed ſeveral of the citizens.

About this time another inquiſition was ordered to be taken of the number of foreigners in London, when, on the report being made, there appeared to be near three times the number as in the year 1568. This conſiderable increaſe produced a remonſtrance from the Lord-mayor and aldermen, againſt the number of new buildings and inhabitants within the city and ſuburbs of London. In conſequence of which her majeſty iſſued out a proclamation, forbidding any new buildings of any houſe or tenement within three miles from the gates of the city, where no former houſe could be remembered to have ſtood; and likewiſe not to ſuffer more families than one to inhabit any houſe; empowering the Lord-mayor to commit offenders againſt this proclamation, or to hold them to bail. The next Lord-mayor when he took the oath in the exchequer, was ſtrictly charged by the lord-treaſurer to enforce the ſaid proclamation, becauſe, ſaid he, from an increaſe of people there will ariſe an exceſſive price of victuals and fuel, and conſequently great danger of infection and plague. His lordſhip farther admoniſhed him to enquire diligently after fugitives, eſpecially from Rome, who were miſlikers of the religion, ſtate and government, practicers of ſedition, and perſons dangerous to the realm.

The citizens of London became ſo extravagant in their dreſs, that it was thought neceſſary by her majeſty to iſſue a proclamation againſt exceſs of apparel, gold chains and cloaks, which the men at this time wore down to their heels: by which alſo the length of daggers was limited to twelve inches beſide the hilts, and ſwords to three feet.

In the year 1581, the croſs in Cheapſide having been frequently preſented by the inqueſt as a public nuiſance, in obſtructing carriages, and the complainants not finding any redreſs, the inhabitants, (who were likewiſe offended at the figures with which the croſs was adorned) ſo highly reſented it, that in the night-time it was almoſt demoliſhed by perſons unknown.

In the year 1582, the luxury of the times having greatly prevailed among people of all degrees, in their apparel, particularly apprentices, the Lord-mayor and common-council enacted, "That "no apprentice whatſoever ſhould preſume, "1. To wear any apparel but what he receives "from his maſter. 2. To wear no hat, nor any "thing but a woolen cap, without any ſilk in or "about the ſame. 3. To wear neither ruffles, "cuffs, looſe collars, nor other thing than a ruff "at the collar, and that only of a yard and half "long. 4. To wear no doublets but what are "made of canvas, fuſtian, ſackcloth, Engliſh "leather, or woolen, without any gold, ſilver, "or ſilk trimming. 5. To wear no other co-"loured cloth, or kerſey in hoſe or ſtockings, "than white, blue, or ruſſet. 6. To wear no "other breeches but what ſhall be of the ſame "ſtuffs as the doublets, and neither ſtitched, "laced, or bordered. 7. To wear no other than "a plain upper coat, of cloth or leather, with-"out pinking, ſtitching, edging, or ſilk about "it. 8. To wear no other ſurtout than a cloth "gown or cloak, lined or faced with cloth, cot-"ton or baize, with a fixed round collar, with-"out ſtitching, guarding, lace or ſilk. 9. To "wear no pumps, ſlippers or ſhoes, but of Eng-"liſh leather, without being pinked, edged, or "ſtitched: nor girdles, nor garters, other than "of crewel, woolen, thread, or leather, without "being garniſhed. 10. To wear no ſword, dag-"ger, or other weapon, but a knife: nor a ring, "jewel of gold, nor ſilver, nor ſilk, in any part "of his apparel, on pain of being puniſhed at "the diſcretion of the maſter for the firſt offence; "to be publicly whipped at the hall of his "company for a ſecond offence; and to ſerve ſix "months longer than ſpecified in his indentures "for a third offence." And it was further enacted, "That no apprentice ſhould frequent or go "to any dancing, fencing, or muſical ſchools: "nor keep any cheſt, preſs, or other place, for "keeping of apparel or goods, but in his maſ-"ter's houſe, under the penalties aforeſaid."

This year one Peter Maurice, a German engineer, propoſed a ſcheme to the Lord-mayor and aldermen for erecting a machine to ſupply the city with Thames water, which ſcheme being approved of, the ſame was erected in the River near London-bridge. As an encouragement for this great piece of ingenuity, Maurice obtained a leaſe of one arch, and a place for fixing his engine upon, at the north-end of the bridge, for the term of five hundred years, at the rent of ten ſhillings per annum. Two years after this, he obtained a leaſe for another arch: and the citizens finding the great utility of this invention, he and his poſterity grew wealthy by its improvements. In 1701 they ſold the property to Richard Soams, a goldſmith, for thirty-ſix thouſand pounds. Maurece having firſt obtained another leaſe of the fourth arch. Soams got from the city a confirmation of Maurice's leaſe, at the yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, and a fine of three hundred pounds. After which Soams divided the whole property in three hundred ſhares, at five hundred pounds each, and made it a company.

In the year 1583, in the month of September, the citizens of London held a very ſplendid ſhooting match, under the dirrection of the captain of the London archers, who was ſtiled the duke of Shoreditch. * the captain ſummoned his

* King Henry VIII. having appointed a great ſhooting match at Windſor, it happened, that, towards night, when the diverſion was almoſt over, one Barlow, a citizen of London, and inhabitant of Shoreditch, out ſhot all the reſt; with which the king was ſo well pleaſed, that he told Barlow, that thenceforth he ſhould be called, the duke of Shoreditch; which title the captain of the London archers preſerved for ſeveral generations after.

nominal

nominal nobility to attend him with their ſeveral companies under the following titles, viz. The marquiſſes of Barlow, Clerkenwell, Iſlington, Hoxton, and Shacklewell, and the earl of Pancraſs, &c. Being met at the time and place appointed, the pompous march began at the merchant-taylors hall, and proceeded through Broad-ſtreet, (the reſidence of the duke their captain) to Moorfields, and from thence by Finſbury to Smithfield; where, after performing ſeveral exerciſes, they ſhot at the target for glory. This body conſiſted of three thouſand archers ſumptuouſly apparelled, nine hundred and forty-two of whom had golden chains about their necks: thoſe were preceded by whifflers and bellmen, that made up the number four thouſand, beſides pages and footmen.

In the year 1585 her majeſty being apprehenſive of an invaſion from Spain, the citizens, at their own expence, ſent five thouſand men compleatly armed, to encamp on Blackheath; at which place they were reviewed different times by the queen: the ſaid citizens ſoon after ſent a conſiderable body of ſoldiers compleatly armed, and cloathed in red, to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch againſt the Spaniards.

This year a houſe was diſcovered on Smart's-key, near Billingſgate, wherein was a ſchool for teaching young boys to pick-pockets, or cut purſes: for which purpoſe two devices were hung up, the one was a purſe, the other a pocket; the latter of which had counters in it, and was hung about with hawks-bells, and over it a ſmall facring-bell. In the purſe was ſome ſilver, and he that could take out a counter without any noiſe was adjudged to be a public Foyſter; that is, a pickpocket; and he that could take a piece of ſilver out of the purſe without diſturbing any of the bells, was allowed, according to the terms of that art, to be a Nypper; that is, a pick-purſe, or cut-purſe.

In the year 1586, the earl of Northumberland having been committed to the Tower on ſuſpicion of conſpiring, with ſome others, to invade England, and ſet the queen of Scots at liberty, was found dead in his bed, ſhot in the body with three bullets under his pap, and the door bolted on the inſide.

This ſame year, on the ſixth of December, Mary, queen of Scots was ſentenced to be beheaded. The Lord-mayor and aldermen, together with many of the nobility, proclaimed the dreadful ſentence in Cheapſide, at Leadenhall, the end of London-bridge, and that of Chancery-lane. Soon after which ſhe was executed on a ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe.

In the year 1587 her majeſty ſtill continued to prepare againſt any attempts that might be made by the Spaniards, ſent the Lord-mayor, on the eighth of March, the following letter:

"Truſty and well-beloved we greet you well. "Whereas upon information given unto us of "great preparations made in foreign parts with "an intent to attempt ſomewhat againſt this our "realm, we gave preſent order that our ſaid "realm ſhould be put in order of defence; "which we have cauſed to be performed in all "parts accordingly, ſaving in the city of Lon-"don. We therefore knowing your readineſs, "by former experience, to perform any ſervice "that well-affected ſubjects ought to yield to "their prince and ſovereign, do let you under-"ſtand, that within our ſaid city our pleaſure is, "that there be forthwith put in a readineſs to "ſerve for defence of our perſon, upon ſuch oc-"caſions as may fall out, the number of ten "thouſand able men, furniſhed with armour and "weapons convenient; of which number, our "meaning is, that ſix thouſand be enrolled "under captains and enſigns, and to be trained "at times convenient, according to ſuch fur-"ther direction as you ſhall receive from our "privy-council, under ſix of their hands, which "our pleaſure is you do follow from time to "time in the ordering and training of the ſaid "numbers of men. And theſe our letters ſhall "be your ſufficient warrant for the doing of the "ſame. Given under our ſignet, &c."

Two days after, this was ſupported by another letter from the privy-council. Theſe being laid before a court of common-council, they unanimouſly agreed to grant ten thouſand troops as required; and that the aldermen and common-council ſhould raiſe them in their ſeveral wards reſpectively. No ſooner was this executed than the lords of the privy-council ſent another letter to the Lord-mayor, entreating him to have them ready to march where her majeſty ſhould command to attack the enemy. This was not only immediately complied with, but on the third of April, the common-council granted a ſupply of ſixteen of the largeſt ſhips in the river, and four frigates, which were fitted out with the greateſt expedition, and ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of war. The expence of the ten thouſand men and theſe ſhips, which were afterwards increaſed to thirty-eight, was defrayed by the citizens during the time they continued in the ſervice of her majeſty.

The following is a liſt of the quota of troops raiſed in the ſeveral wards of the city.

	men
In Farringdon within — —	807
Aldgate — —	347
Coleman-ſtreet — —	229
Baſſiſhaw — —	177
Billingſgate — —	365
Broad-ſtreet ward — —	373
Bread-ſtreet ward — —	386
Alderſgate ward — —	232
Bridge ward within — —	383
Dowgate ward — —	384
Cornhill ward — —	191
Caſtle-baynard ward —	551
Lime-ſtreet ward — —	99
Cheap ward — —	358
Queenhithe ward — —	404
Farringdon without — —	1264
Cordwainers ward — —	301
Tower-ſtreet ward — —	444
Walbrook ward — —	290
Vintry ward — —	364
Portſoken ward — —	243
Candlewick ward — —	215
Cripplegate ward — —	925
Biſhopſgate ward — —	326
Langbourn ward — —	349

This

This year Mr. Ralph Lane, on his return from the Weſt Indies, brought ſome tobacco with him, which was the firſt of that weed ever ſeen in England.

In the year 1590, the owners of the coal-works at Newcaſtle, entered into a combination to enhance the price of that commodity in London, from four ſhillings to nine ſhillings the chaldron. And the lord high admiral of England, in the year following, claimed a right to the coal-metage in the port of London; but the mayor and citizens ſhewing their prior right to the ſame, he receded from his pretenſions. To prevent all controverſies in that reſpect for the future, the citizens applied to the queen, who confirmed their right to the ſame.

The following year the plague broke out again ſo violently in London, that notwithſtanding the moſt ſalutary meaſures were taken for ſtopping its progreſs, it took off no leſs than ten thouſand, ſix hundred and ſeventy five citizens.

In the year 1593, the city of London and its ſuburbs being greatly peſtered with vagrants, beggars, and thieves, her majeſty iſſued a proclamation for ſuppreſſing them, and commanded the Lord-mayor and other officers to execute the ſame within three miles of the city.

The following year, in obedience to her majeſty's requeſt, the Lord-mayor and common-council agreed to fit out ſix ſhips of war at their own expence, and two frigates; and to ſtore the ſame with proviſions and ammunition for three months; two days after which they likewiſe agreed to raiſe four hundred and fifty men for the ſervice of her majeſty, and to maintain them at their own expence; for which a fifteenth was granted and raiſed among the citizens.

In the year 1595 the apprentices of London, having been ſeduced by a ſet of incorrigible villains, were arrived at ſuch a pitch of inſolence, that, to prevent riots, it was found neceſſary by the mayor to lay the caſe before the lord-treaſurer for her majeſty's protection. On the fourth of July, a royal proclamation was iſſued for apprehending ſuch vagrants and rioters; in which her majeſty appointed a provoſt-marſhal, with power to apprehend all ſuch as might be refractory to the officers of juſtice, and, by order of martial law, to execute them on the gallows. Sir Thomas Wilford, who was appointed provoſt-marſhal, patroled the city, with a numerous attendance on horſeback, armed with piſtols, and apprehended many of the rioters, whom he took before the juſtices appointed for their examination. On the twenty-ſecond of July they were tried at Guildhall, and five of them being condemned, were, two days after, agreeable to their ſentence, executed on Tower-hill. This put a ſtop to rioting for a conſiderable time after.

This year, her majeſty, having preferred the recorder of London, informed the citizens of her intent to make choice of one herſelf; for which purpoſe ſhe deſired the Lord-mayor to ſend her the names of ſuch perſons as were intended to be put in nomination for that office. The citizens, alarmed at this extraordinary proceeding, and ſuſpecting it to be a ſtroke on their rights and liberties, nominated only one: with which nomination Sir John Spencer the mayor ſent a letter to the lord-treaſurer; the moſt material part of which runs thus: "The grave commoners of "the city of London hearing a common bruit, "that a new recorder was ſpeedily to be choſen, "at a common-council held at Guildhall on "Tueſday laſt for other cauſes, one of them in "that behalf made very earneſt ſuit, becauſe in "all our counſels and conſultations (which are "almoſt daily for one cauſe or other) the recorder hath of ancient time been preſent as a principal man, both for advice in law and other direction; and now, of late, thoſe which we "have had have been for the moſt part abſent; "that therefore myſelf and the aldermen would "take care, that hereafter we chuſe no ſerjeant "nor other ſtranger; but only ſome one that is "reſident and dwelling among us, and acquainted with our cuſtoms; and to make choice of "ourſelves, as we have been wont, without ſending any names, as hath been mentioned: and "therefore very urgent ſuit was made in common-council on the behalf of the commoners; "whereof I have thought it my duty to advertize your lordſhip, moſt humbly deſiring you "to be a means, that we may herein have our "own free election, according to our ancient "cuſtom: ſo that though we have lately had moſt "worthy men, yet we have found their long and "much abſence a great mahim unto us. And "for mine own opinion, my good lord, as alſo "of many others, we have one born and dwelling "amongſt us, whom we have great experience "of, and think very able to do us ſervice in this "behalf; his name is Mr. James Altham, ſon "of Mr. Altham, late of Eſſex, eſq; he is a "bencher of Gray's-inn, and one of our ordinary ſworn counſellors of the city, well acquainted with our cuſtoms, and very well "thought of for his honeſty and ſkill in law, "both throughout the city and elſewhere." After which he concludes with his earneſt requeſt that her majeſty would be pleaſed to approve this nomination.

In the year 1596, while the Lord-mayor and aldermen were attending a ſermon at St. Paul's croſs, they received a meſſage from the queen, commanding them to raiſe a thouſand able bodied men with all expedition. In compliance with which, they immediately left the church, and applied ſo diligently, that before eight at night, they obtained the number of men required, who were compleatly armed and ready to march before next morning: but unexpected advice being received from Calais, to whoſe relief they were intended, their appearance became unneceſſary, and they were all diſcharged. The court, however, being again alarmed, on Eaſter-day in the morning ſent another meſſage to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to raiſe the like number of men as before. In obedience to which they, with their proper officers, repaired to the different churches in their reſpective juriſdictions, and, cauſing the doors to be ſhut, they took, during the time of divine ſervice, the number of men required; who being properly

armed with all poſſible expedition, began their march the night following for Dover, in order for their embarkation for France: but her majeſty receiving advice of the reduction of Calais by the Spaniards, they were countermanded, and received orders to return to their reſpective habitations.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A great Famine. Six thouſand men and ſixteen ſhips raiſed by the citizens for the uſe of her majeſty. Remarkable hurricane. Earl of Eſſex endeavours to engage the city to his party. Is defeated. Surrenders and executed. Act of common-council againſt hawkers, &c. Acceſſion of king James I. *to the throne. His reception into London, and coronation. Prohibition of fairs and new buildings. The power of the Court of Conſcience farther enlarged by parliament. The king's firſt charter to the citizens. Is entertained by the Lord-mayor, and afterwards by the merchant-taylors. Great froſt. The king's ſecond charter. Rebuilding of Aldgate. Erecting of public graneries. Foundation and endowment of the Charter-houſe. Hicks's-hall founded.*

IN the year 1597 the harveſt failing by the great quantity of rain that fell in England, ſo great a famine enſued, that wheat ſold in London for five pounds four ſhillings the quarter, and rye at three pounds twelve ſhillings.

In the year 1599 the enemies of the earl of Eſſex having been apprized of his coming with an army from Ireland to ſuppreſs theſe courtiers, artfully gave out, that the Spaniards were meditating another invaſion. In conſequence of which her majeſty demanding the aſſiſtance of the city of London on this occaſion, they ſupplied her with ſix thouſand ſoldiers, and fitted out ſixteen ſhips of war; one moiety whereof were to take the field, and the other, compoſed of eminent citizens, to attend the queen as her body guard, at their own and the city's expence. During this time of public danger, by command of her majeſty, ſtrong guards were kept in all quarters of the city, chains drawn acroſs every night at the ends of all ſtreets and lanes, and a candle and lantern hung out at every door on pain of death.

In the year 1600, on the 23d of December, there was a moſt terrible hurricane, which did great damage to the city by blowing down chimnies, ſtripping churches and houſes, and tearing up trees by the roots. The Graveſend tilt-boat was loſt in the ſtorm, and nineteen perſons who were on board periſhed.

This year the citizens raiſed 500 ſoldiers, and, by the command of the queen, ſent them into Ireland. And in the following year they fitted out ſeveral gallies for her ſervice at ſea, towards the charge of which three fifteenths were raiſed in the city by the common-council.

The earl of Eſſex, accompanied only by a few of his friends, arrived from Ireland at his houſe in the Strand: and having been made to believe that the citizens were diſpoſed to riſe in his favour ſhould he enter the city, he too precipitately made the attempt, but found himſelf diſappointed: at laſt, by order of the queen, he was proclaimed a traitor in Cheapſide, and his retreat cut off by forces placed at Ludgate. In conſequence of this his few friends deſerted him, and he was obliged to fly by water to Eſſex-houſe; to which place being purſued by the earl of Nottingham, and finding no proſpect of ſucceſs from his defence againſt the queen's forces, his lordſhip ſurrendered at diſcretion. Whereupon he was taken priſoner to Lambeth palace, and afterwards removed to the Tower, in which place he was beheaded. He was the laſt perſon who was executed within the walls of the Tower.

The trade and navigation on the coaſt of England having been greatly interrupted by Spaniſh privateers, her majeſty commanded a number of ſhips of war to be built; for the defraying of which expence no leſs than five fifteenths were raiſed by the city of London; and a proclamation was iſſued for diſcharging all ſuch debtors in the goals of London as were willing to enter on board the ſaid ſhips.

In the year 1602, the trade of the city of London having been greatly detrimented by the encreaſe of hawkers and pedlars, the common-council enacted, "That no citizen or other inhabitant of London, for the future, ſhould under any pretence whatſoever, preſume to let, before his, her, or their houſe, any ſtall, ſtand, or perpreſture, upon the penalty of twenty ſhillings. And that all hawkers offending againſt the tenour of this act, not only to forfeit all their goods ſo offered to ſale, but likewiſe pay a fine of twenty ſhillings for every ſuch offence."

In the year 1603 queen Elizabeth made her laſt demand of the citizens; which was, to fit out two ſhips of war and a tender for her ſervice, and to maintain them at the expence of ſix thouſand pounds per annum.

It is ſomething very ſingular, that, during the long reign of this queen, and conſidering the readineſs with which the citizens of London always anſwered her demands, ſhe did not grant them any new charter of privileges, nor even ſo much as confirm their ancient franchiſes.

On the demiſe of queen Elizabeth, the privy-council, aſſiſted by the Lord-mayor, having acknowledged

knowledged James king of Scotland to be the lawful ſucceſſor to the crown of England, he was proclaimed in the city of London on the 24th of March with the greateſt demonſtrations of Joy.

On his majeſty's approach to London, he was met at Waltham by Sir John Swinnerton, one of the ſheriffs, (his colleague being ill) attended by ſixty ſervants in rich liveries; and on his arrival at Stamford-hill, he was received by the Lord-mayor and aldermen in their ſcarlet robes, with gold chains about their necks, accompanied by five hundred of the principal citizens on horſe-back. His majeſty was conducted from hence to the Charter-houſe, where he was ſumptuouſly entertained by lord Howard, for four days ſucceſſively. But the great preparations that had been making for the king's public entry into London, and the city rejoicings, was poſtponed to the following year, on account of the plague, which at this time raged ſo violently in the city, that within the year it carried off thirty thouſand five hundred and ſeventy eight perſons, three thouſand and ninety of whom died in one week.

This calamity, however, being happily over, on the fifteenth of March the king, and queen, and prince Henry rode from the Tower of London through the city, which on this occaſion was decorated in the moſt pompous manner, and embelliſhed with ſeven magnificent triumphal arches, and a great number of ſtately pageants. The ſtreets were adorned with the richeſt ſilks and carpets, and lined on each ſide by the ſeveral corporations in their formalities and ſtands, with their flags and bands of muſic.

On the twenty-fifth of July, the day appointed for the coronation; the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and twelve principal citizens, attended in quality of chief butler of England, and received the uſual fee of a gold cup and ewer. The following day the Lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majeſty agreeable to the royal command, and thoſe who had not been knighted were now dignified with that honour.

In conſequence of the great plague in London, a proclamation was iſſued for ſuppreſſing not only Bartholomew fair, but all others within fifty miles of the city: and another ſtrictly prohibiting all perſons from building on new foundations within the walls, and within three miles of the city gates, on the penalty that all ſuch houſes ſhould be deſtroyed.

In the year 1604, the Court of Requeſts or Court of Conſcience, which had been originally eſtabliſhed in 1517, by act of common-council, was found ſo beneficial to the inferior claſs of citizens, that the corporation, in order to ſtrengthen their own act againſt the artful attempts of the lawyers and unmerciful creditors, applied to parliament, and obtained an act for more firmly eſtabliſhing the ſaid court. This precaution, however, did not anſwer the good end propoſed; for many perſons converted ſome particular words in the ſaid act for their own lucre and benefit, contrary to the good meaning of the ſaid act. To remedy which, another act of parliament paſſed the following year, whereby the authority of the ſaid court was much farther enlarged, viz. "That "every citizen and freeman of London, and "every other perſon and perſons, inhabiting, or "that ſhall inhabit, within the city of London, "or liberties thereof, being a tradeſman, victu-"aller, or labouring man, which have, or ſhall "have, any debts owing to him or them, not "amounting to forty ſhillings, by any citizen or "freeman, or by any other perſon or perſons, "being a victualler, tradeſman, or labouring "man, inhabiting within the ſaid city, or the "liberties thereof, ſhould or might cauſe ſuch "debtors to be warned to appear before the ſaid "commiſſioners of the ſaid court of requeſts. "And the ſaid commiſſioners or any three or more "of them, ſhall have power to ſet down ſuch or-"ders between plaintiff and defendant, creditor "and debtor, touching ſuch debts not amount-"ing to forty ſhillings, as they ſhall find to "ſtand with equity and good conſcience, and to "adminiſter an oath to the creditor or debtor, and "to ſuch witneſſes as ſhall be produced on each "part; and to commit to priſon, in one of the "compters, ſuch creditor and debtor as ſhall "not appear upon lawful ſummons, or not per-"form ſuch order, as the ſaid commiſſioners, or "any three or more of them, ſhall ſet down." With this proviſo, "That this ſhall not extend "to any debt for any rent upon any leaſe of "lands or tenements, or any other real contracts; "nor to any other debt that ſhall ariſe by reaſon "of any cauſe concerning teſtament or matri-"mony, or any thing concerning, or properly "belonging to the eccleſiaſtical court, albeit the "ſame ſhall be under forty ſhillings."

The citizens had ſo effectually wrought themſelves into the favour of the king, that his majeſty, this ſame year, granted them the following charter:

"James, by the grace of God, of England, "Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender "of the faith, &c. To all to whom our letters "patents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our "beloved the mayor and commonalty, and citi-"zens, of our city of London, time out of mind, "have had, exerciſed, and ought, and have ac-"cuſtomed themſelves to have and exerciſe, the "office of bailiff, and conſervation of the water "of Thames, to be exerciſed and occupied by "the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, "during the time of his mayoralty, or by his "ſufficient deputies, in, upon, and about the "water of Thames, that is to ſay, from the bridge "of the town of Staines, in the county of Mid-"dleſex, and toward the eaſt unto London-bridge, "and from thence to a certain place called Ken-"dall, otherwiſe Yenland, otherwiſe Yenlet, to-"wards the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in "Medway, and in the port of the city of Lon-"don aforeſaid, upon whatſoever bank, and upon "every ſhore, and upon every wharf, of the "ſaid water of Thames, within the limits and "bounds aforeſaid, and in, and upon, and about "all and every of them: and alſo for all the time "aforeſaid, have, had, and taken, and ought and "have accuſtomed to have and take, to their "own proper uſe, by the mayor of the ſame "city for the time being, during the time of his mayoralty,

" mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies, all " wages, rewards, fees and profits, belonging to " the ſaid office of water-bailiff. And whereas the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, from " all the time aforeſaid, have had and exerciſed " the office of meaſurer, and meaſuring of all " coals and grain of whatſoever kind; and alſo " of all kinds of ſalt, and all kind of apples, " pears, plumbs, and other fruits whatſoever; " and alſo all kind of roots eatable, of what " kind ſoever, and of onions, and of all other " merchandizes, wares, and things whatſoever " meaſureable, and the meaſuring of every of " them, in or unto the ſaid port of London com- " ing, carried, or brought upon the ſaid waters " in whatſoever ſhip, boat, barge, or veſſel, float- " ing, laden, and being on whatſoever part of " the ſaid water of Thames, or upon whatſoever " bank, ſhore, or wharf of the ſaid water of " Thames, which ſhall come to, arrive, abide, be " delivered, or laid down, from the ſaid bridge " of the ſaid town of Staines weſtward to the " ſaid bridge of London, and from thence to the " ſaid place called Yendall, otherways Yenlet, to- " wards the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in Med- " way: and in the ſaid port of the city of Lon- " don aforeſaid, to exerciſe and occupy the ſame " office by the mayor of the city, for the time, " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his " ſufficient deputies. And alſo for all the ſaid " time they have had and taken, and ought to " have and take, to their proper uſe, by the mayor " of the ſaid city for the time being, during his " mayoralty, or by his ſufficient deputies, all " wages, rewards, fees, and profits to the ſaid of- " fice belonging: and notwithſtanding they, " the mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of " late times thereof have been diſquieted, and in " ſome meaſuring aforeſaid unjuſtly hindered, and " eſpecially in the ſaid office of meaſuring coals, " ſuppoſing that office to the mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, anciently not to apper- " tain, neither by any lawful grant or preſcrip- " tion as yet to appertain and belong, whereas " in truth it doth manifeſtly and plainly appear, " that the ſame offices, and all other premiſes to " them of old time appertaining, and do now " of right appertain, and that they lawfully re- " ceived and enjoyed, and ought to have, take " and enjoy the wages and rewards, fees and " perquiſites thereof: we therefore, to take away " all controverſies, and remove all doubt in this " behalf, and to the intent that the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens, may ſecurely, " freely, and quietly uſe, have, exerciſe and en- " joy the offices aforeſaid, and every of them, " and the meaſuring aforeſaid, and the fees, " wages, rewards and profits to the ſaid office " and meaſuring belonging, and all and ſingular " other the premiſes to them and their ſucceſſors " for ever, without the contradiction, moleſta- " tion, or hindrance any ways of us, our heirs " or ſucceſſors, admiral of England, juſtices, " eſcheators, ſheriffs, bailiffs, or other our officers " or miniſters whatſoever. And becauſe it is " well pleaſing unto us to ſhew favour in this " behalf to the ſame mayor, commonalty, and " citizens, and rather increaſe, ſtrengthen, and " enlarge, than diminiſh the liberties, franchiſes, " juriſdictions, privileges, and free-cuſtoms of " the city of London aforeſaid, of our ſpecial " grace, and from our certain knowledge and " meer motion, we do by theſe preſents approve, " allow, certify and confirm, for us, our heirs, " and ſucceſſors, all and ſingular the offices and " meaſuring aforeſaid, and other recited premiſes, " and the wages, fees, and profits, belonging " and appertaining thereto, and the uſe and " cuſtoms aforeſaid, to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city aforeſaid, " and their ſucceſſors. And further of our ſpe- " cial grace, and certain knowledge and meer " motion, we have granted, and by theſe pre- " ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do " grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that they may ex- " erciſe and execute the ſaid office of water-bailiff, " and conſervation of the water of Thames, by " the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, " during the time of his mayoralty, or his ſuffi- " cient deputies, from time to time, for ever, " in, upon, or about the ſame water of Thames; " that is to ſay, from the bridge of Staines to the " bridge of London, and from thence to a cer- " tain place called Yendall, otherwiſe Yenlet, to- " wards the ſea, and towards the eaſt, and in Med- " way, and in the port of the city of London " aforeſaid, and upon whatſoever bank, ſhore, " and wharf of the ſame water of Thames, " within the limits and bounds aforeſaid, in, upon, " and about every one of the ſame, and to receive " and collect, and enjoy all and ſingular wages, " rewards, fees, and profits to the ſame office of " bailiff pertaining, to the proper uſe of the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, by the " mayor of the ſame city for the time being, " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his " ſufficient deputies: and alſo of our more ample " grace, and from our certain knowledge and " meer motion, we have given, and by theſe " preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do " grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors that they may " peaceably and quietly, from time to time, for " ever execute and exerciſe the aforeſaid office " of meaſurer of all and ſingular coals and grain, " of what ſort ſoever, and all kind of apples, " pears, plumbs, and other fruit whatſoever; " and all roots to be eaten of whatſoever ſort; " and alſo of onions, and other merchandizes, " wares, and things meaſureable, and the mea- " ſuring of them, whatſoever in or to the port " of London coming, carried, or brought, in " whatſoever ſhips, boats, barges, or other veſ- " ſels, floating, laden, remaining, or being in " any part of the ſame river of Thames, and " upon any bank, or ſhore, or wharf of the ſame " water of Thames, happening to unlade, ſtay, " remain, be delivered, or laid down, from the " ſaid bridge of the town of Staines, in the coun- " ty of Middleſex, and towards the weſt unto " London-bridge aforeſaid, and from thence to the " ſaid place called Yendall, alias Yenlet, towards " the ſea and eaſt, and in Medway, and in the ſaid " port of the city of London, by the mayor of " the aforeſaid city for the time being, during

" the

" the time of his mayoralty, or by his ſufficient " deputies; and to have, receive, collect, and " enjoy all and ſingular the wages, rewards, fees, " and profits whatſoever, to the ſame office of " meaſuring, belonging or appertaining, to the " uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, to be received " and taken up by the mayor of the aforeſaid " city for the time being, during the time of his " mayoralty, or his ſufficient deputies, without " the hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or " any of our officers, bailiffs, or miniſters, or of " our admiral of England, or of our ſucceſſors, " or any others of our ſubjects, or of our heirs " and ſucceſſors, to be made to the contrary; " to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid office, and " all and ſingular the premiſes, with all and " ſingular wages, rewards, fees, profits, and " appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid offices, " and every or any of them, belonging or ap- " pertaining, to the aforeſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors for " ever, by the mayor of the aforeſaid city for " the time being, during the time of his mayor- " alty, or his ſufficient deputies, to be exerciſed " and executed, without any account, or any " other thing, to be rendered or made thereof to " us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; ſo as no other bai- " liff, or conſervator, of the ſaid water, or mea- " ſurer of coals, grain, ſalt, apples, pears, plumbs, " roots to be eaten, onions, or other merchan- " dizes and commodities, or of any thing or " things above-mentioned, ſhall be, or ſhall in " any wiſe intermeddle in the premiſes, or any of " them. And we, willing to ſhew to our ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, more " ample favour, of our ſpecial grace, from our " certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, and by this " our preſent charter confirm unto the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, hitherto in ſome caſe happening, have " not uſed, or peradventure have abuſed the offi- " ces aforeſaid, or any, or ſome of the offices, " or the meaſuring aforeſaid, or any thing or " things, to any or ſome of them appertaining or " belonging: notwithſtanding they the mayor, " and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſ- " ſors, from henceforth freely and peaceably ſhall " uſe and enjoy the ſaid offices, ſo not without " hindrance uſed or abuſed, and every of them, " without the let or impediment of us, our heirs " or ſucceſſors, or of our juſtices, eſcheators, " ſheriffs, or other bailiffs, officers or miniſters " of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; any ſtatute or or- " dinance made, or judgment rendered, or any " charters of us, our progenitors or predeceſſors, " in times paſt made or granted notwithſtand- " ing: although there be no expreſs mention in " theſe preſents of the true yearly value or cer- " tainty of the premiſes, or of any of them, or " of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of " our progenitors or predeceſſors to the ſaid " mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the " city of London aforeſaid, before theſe times " made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, " proclamation or reſtraint to the contrary thereof " theretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained or " provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter " whatſoever notwithſtanding.

" In witneſs whereof, theſe our letters we " have cauſed to be made patents: witneſs my- " ſelf at Weſtminſter, the twentieth day of Au- " guſt, in the third year of our reign of Eng- " land, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the " thirty-ninth."

In the year 1605, the king borrowed of the city of London ſixty thouſand pounds, and in the month of October he was proclaimed, in Cheapſide, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

On the twelfth of June, 1606, the Lord-mayor entertained his majeſty in a moſt ſplendid manner at Clothworkers-hall; and preſented him with a purſe of gold, which his majeſty accepted with the ſtrongeſt marks of affection for the citizens: and on the fifteenth of July he conferred the ſame honour on the maſter and wardens of the Merchant-taylors, who likewiſe preſented him with the ſame compliment, and another to his ſon prince Henry, who, by command of the king, honoured the company by accepting the freedom thereof. His majeſty this day diſcharged a debt of ſixty thouſand pounds, which he had borrowed of the citizens.

The proclamations hitherto publiſhed to prevent buildings on new foundations having proved ineffectual, another proclamation was made this year to enforce the ſaid acts: but this not being regarded, the matter was taken into conſideration by the ſtar-chamber, and many perſons were cenſured for not regulating their buildings according to the royal edict. To prevent the decay of wood, it was alſo enjoined, " That all perſons " ſhould build the fronts of their houſes either " with ſtone or brick."

In the year 1607, the city being ſtill greatly peſtered with foreign hawkers and pedlars, the common council enacted, " That no foreigner " whatſoever ſhould preſume to vend his, her, " or their goods in the city, by connivance or " otherwiſe, either in houſe, ſhop, ſtall, or ſtreet, " upon the penalty of five pounds for every of- " fence; except ſuch as bring proviſions to the " city."

This year the river Thames was frozen over ſo hard, that it became the place of all public entertainments and diverſions: and on the nineteenth of February following, the tide ran ſo contrary to its natural courſe, that it was high water at London-bridge at the time it ſhould have been low water. This preternatural tide, after it had ebbed about half an hour, returned with ſuch impetuoſity, that it aroſe two feet higher than at firſt, it gradually ebbed and flowed a ſecond and third time, and then returned to its natural courſe.

In the month of May following, the king wanting money, applied to the citizens, who, in conſideration of his former good payment, advanced him the ſum of ſixty-three thouſand pounds.

Soon after this his majeſty, in order to confirm the citizens of London in their love and affection for him, granted them the following advantageous charter:

" James, by the grace of God, of England, " Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender " of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent " letters ſhall come greeting. Whereas very many " of our progenitors, ſometimes kings of Eng- " land, of their ſpecial grace, and for free, laud- " able, multiplied, and continued ſervice, done " and expended in times paſt by the mayor, " commonalty, and citizens of the city of Lon- " don, and their predeceſſors; and alſo, for di- " vers other urgent cauſes and conſiderations them " thereunto eſpecially moving, have given, grant- " ed, and confirmed, to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens, of the city of London, " and their ſucceſſors, divers liberties, privileges, " franchiſes, immunities, authorities, juriſdic- " tions, ordinances, cuſtoms, and quittances, as " by the ſeveral letters patent of our progenitors " and predeceſſors, ſometimes kings of England, " more fully and manifeſtly is and appeareth. " We alſo, for and in conſideration of the high " fidelity, conſtancy, and ready and laudable ſer- " vice, by the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, of our ſaid city of London, to us in the " beginning of our reign, and continually ever " ſince manifeſted, faithfully done and expended; " have ratified and allowed, and by us, our " heirs, and ſucceſſors, as much as in us is, do " accept of and approve, all and ſingular the " letters patent, charters, and confirmations of " our moſt famous progenitors and anceſtors, to " the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " of the ſaid city of London, and their predeceſ- " ſors, by whatſoever name of incorporation be- " fore theſe times made, granted, or confirmed; " and all and ſingular gifts, grants, confirmations, " reſtitutions, cuſtoms, ordinances, explanations, " and all other things whatſoever, in whatſoever " letters patent, or charters, of our predeceſſors, " progenitors, or anceſtors, kings of England; " and alſo all and ſingular things in the ſaid let- " ters patent, charters, grants, confirmations, " or any of them, contained, cited, confirmed, " or explained; and all and ſingular juriſdictions, " authorities, privileges, quittances, and free- " cuſtoms and hereditaments whatſoever, which " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city of London, or their predeceſſors, " by the name of mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the city of London; or by the name " of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Lon- " don; or by the name of the mayor, citizens, " and commonalty of the city of London; or by " the name of the mayor and commonalty of the " city of London; or by the names of the citizens " of the city of London; or by the names of the " barons of London; or by the names of the ba- " rons of the city of London; or by any other " names whatſoever; by reaſon or force of any " letters patent, charters, or confirmations, of " any of our progenitors, kings of England, " which in any time or times they had reaſonably " uſed or exerciſed: and them all and ſingular to " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of " the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, do " ratify and confirm; to have and hold, enjoy " and exerciſe, all and ſingular the premiſes to " the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors " for ever, ſo fully, clearly, and entirely, and in " as ample manner and form, as if they were or " had been ſeverally, particularly, and by name " in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared. And " further, we will, and of our ſpecial grace, for " us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant, that " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors, be reſtored to all and ſin- " gular their authorities, juriſdictions, liberties, " franchiſes, privileges, acquittances, immuni- " ties, and free-cuſtoms; and we do reſtore the " ſame to them, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe " preſents, as fully, freely, and entirely, as they " or their predeceſſors, in any time of our pro- " genitors or predeceſſors, kings of England, uſed " or enjoyed, or ought to have, uſe and enjoy " the ſame. And we will alſo, and by theſe " preſents for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, of " our ſpecial grace, do grant, that although the " ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the city aforeſaid, in ſome caſe happening, have " not hitherto uſed, or peradventure have abuſed " the ſame, or any authorities, juriſdictions, li- " berties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, " quittances and free-cuſtoms, in the letters- " patent and charters aforeſaid, or any of them " contained, and other their cuſtoms: they " notwithſtanding, the mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſ- " ſors, from henceforth, fully may enjoy and " uſe the ſame authorities, liberties, privileges, " franchiſes, immunities, quittances, and free- " cuſtoms whatſoever, totally not uſed or abuſed, " and every of them, without let or hindrance " of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, the juſtices, " ſheriffs, coroners, eſcheators, or any other bai- " liffs, or miniſters of us, our heirs, or ſucceſ- " ſors whatſoever, any cauſe, matter, or thing, " whatſoever in times paſt to the contrary there- " of notwithſtanding; to hold all and ſingular " the premiſes of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " by the ſame and ſuch like ſervices, fee-farm " rents, ſums of money, and demands whatſo- " ever, by which, and as the ſame of us and " our progenitors or predeceſſors before this time " were holden. And whereas within the ſaid " city of London, the liberties and ſuburbs, and " port of the ſame, we are informed the ſearch " and ſurveying of oil, hops, ſoap, ſalt, butter, " cheeſe, and ſuch other like things coming or " brought to the port of the ſaid city, to the in- " tent to be ſold or expoſed to ſale by way of " merchandize; and alſo the meaſuring of all " corn whatſoever of any kind, onions, ſalt, " ſea-coals, and fruits of all kinds, fiſh called " ſhell fiſh, meaſurable and uſed to be meaſured, " which are coming or brought to the ſaid city of " London, to the intent to be ſold by way of mer- " chandize, hitherto have pertained to the mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of " London, and their predeceſſors, to be exerciſed " and exceuted by the mayor of the ſame city for " the time being, according to the laws, ordi- " nances, and ſtatutes made concerning the ſame, " and the cuſtom of the ſaid city: we, of our " certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, " and our ſucceſſors, do ratify the ſame ſearch,

" ſurveying,

" ſurveying, and meaſuring aforeſaid, in and by " all things, as the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city, or their ſucceſſors, " lawfully had and enjoyed before this time; and " to the ſaid now mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the ſaid city of London, and their " ſucceſſors, confirm by theſe preſents. And " further we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, " our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do ordain, and grant " to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens of the ſaid city of London, and their ſuc- " ceſſors, that the ſaid city of London, and the cir- " cuit, bounds, limits, franchiſes, and juriſdiction " of the ſame, do extend and ſtretch forth, and " may and can extend and ſtretch forth, as well in " and through all and ſingular the ſeveral circuits, " bounds, limits, franchiſes, and juriſdictions of " the late diſſolved priory of the church of Tri- " nity, near Aldgate, London, commonly called " Creed-church-ſtreet, or the Duke's-place; and " the late diſſolved priory of St. Bartholomew, " London, near Smithfield; and the late diſſolved " hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, " without Newgate, London, commonly called " Great St. Bartholomew's and Little St. Bartho- " lomew's; and alſo the late diſſolved houſe or " priory of Preaching Friars, within Ludgate, " London, commonly called Black-Friars, and " alſo the late diſſolved houſe or priory of Friars " of the order of the Virgin Mary of Mount " Carmel, called White-Friars; and alſo the inn " or liberty of Cold Herbage, otherwiſe Cold " Harburgh, and Cooled Harborough-lane, with- " in the liberty of London aforeſaid; ſo as from " henceforth for ever, all and ſingular the cir- " cuits and franchiſes aforeſaid of the late diſ- " ſolved priory church of St. Trinity, and the " ſaid diſſolved priory or houſe of St. Bartholo- " mew, and the ſaid late diſſolved hoſpital of St. " Bartholomew, and alſo the late diſſolved houſe " or monaſtery of Preaching Friars, and alſo the " late diſſolved houſe or priory of Friars of the " bleſſed Virgin Mary, and alſo the ſaid inn and " liberty of Cold Harbour, be, and every of " them is, and for all times to come ſhall be and " remain within the circuits, precincts, liberties, " franchiſes, and juriſdictions of the ſame our " city of London. And that all and ſingular " the inhabitants and dwellers within the ſame, " or any of them, ſhall be, and every of them " is, and for all time to come ſhall be and remain " under the rule, government, juriſdiction, " overſight, ſearch, correction, puniſhments, pre- " cepts, and arreſts of the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of our city of London " aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and the ſheriffs " of our city of London for the time being, " and their officers and miniſters for ever, any " liberties, franchiſes, privileges, exemptions, or " authority whatſoever, to the contrary notwith- " ſtanding. Provided nevertheleſs, and we will " and ordain, that all perſons now inhabitants, " or who ſhall inhabit in time to come, within the " liberties and franchiſes aforeſaid, of the ſaid late " diſſolved priory called the Black-Friars, and the " late diſſolved priory called the White-Friars, " and the whole precinct, circuit and compaſs of " them, and all buildings therein built, and " to be built from henceforth for ever, ſhall be " quit and exonerated of and from all taxes, " fifteenths, and other burdens of ſcot, and of " watch or ward, through or within the city of " London, to be paid, made, ſuſtained, or con- " tributed, except the charges and expences due " and reaſonable for ſetting out ſoldiers, and for " the defence of our realm, and ſuch like ſpecial " ſervices, concerning us, our heirs, and ſucceſ- " ſors; and except the charges for pavements " and cleanſing the lanes, ditches, ways, water- " courſes, and ſewers, within the circuits, pre- " cincts, liberties, and juriſdictions of the ſame " late houſes or priories called Black-Friars and " White-Friars aforeſaid, reſpectively to be paid; " and that the inhabitants ſhall be quit and ex- " onerated of and from the office of conſtable " and ſcavenger, and ſuch offices of charge with- " in the city aforeſaid, without the circuits and " limits of the ſaid late houſe or priory called the " Black-Friars, and the White-Friars reſpective- " ly, to be executed and exerciſed. Nevertheleſs, " we will that all freemen of the city aforeſaid, " for the time being, inhabiting, or who ſhall " inhabit, within the ſaid liberties and franchiſes " of the ſaid late houſe or priory of Black-Friars " and White-Friars, ſhall be charged eligible un- " to all offices and charges, as well mayor or " ſheriffs and aldermen of the ſaid city, as of the " company within the ſaid city of London, of " which they are or ſhall be free, as other free- " men of the ſaid city are. And furthermore, " for the better and common profit of our city " of London, and for the accommodation and " ſupportation of the charges and expences of " the ſaid city, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " we will and grant to the ſame mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and to " their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth all and " ſingular perſons, though they be not free of " the ſame city, who now are or hereafter ſhall " be dwelling within the ſaid city, the liberties " or precincts of the ſame, (except the inhabi- " tants within the liberties and franchiſes of the " aforeſaid ſeveral late houſes or priories of the " late friars, called the Black-Friars and the " White-Friars) in whatſoever aids, tallages, " grants, and other contributions whatſoever, to " the uſe and ſervice of us, our heirs, and ſuc- " ceſſors, or to the uſe of the ſaid city, for main- " taining the ſtate, good, or benefit of the ſaid " city, howſoever to be aſſeſſed, ſhall reaſonably " be taxed and ſhall contribute. And the ſame " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " city aforeſaid, may and can levy the ſame aids, " tallages, grants, and other contributions, (ex- " cept before excepted) by their officers and mi- " niſters, by diſtreſs of the goods and chattels of " ſuch perſons, who from time to time ſhall be " charged with the payments of ſuch aids, tal- " lages, grants, and other contributions, of any " of them, and ſo levied, they can and may have, " hold, and enjoy, to the uſe and behoof afore- " ſaid: provided nevertheleſs always, that ſuch " reſidents and dwellers in any houſes within the " aforeſaid city, who are not or will not be free- " men of the aforeſaid city, ſhall be taxed ſuch " aids, tallages, grants, and other contributions,

" from

" from time to time, only for the houſes in which " they ſhall inhabit or reſide, or are dwelling " within the ſame city of London, liberties or " precincts of the ſame, according to the cuſtom " of the ſaid city ſhall be aſſeſſed and taxed, and " no otherwiſe: provided alſo, that if any one, " or any of the ſaid inhabitants, reſidents, or " dwellers, who are not, or ſhall not be a free- " man, or freemen of the ſaid city, ſhall think " himſelf, by reaſon of the ſaid aids, tallages, " grants or contributions, unjuſtly grieved; that " then, and in ſuch caſes, the chancellor of Eng- " land of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the " time being, upon the complaint of any perſon " or perſons grieved, ſhall moderate and qualify " ſuch aids, tallages, grants and contributions, " as to him in that behalf ſhall be thought fit, " which moderation ſhall ſtand and be of force. " And furthermore we will, and by theſe pre- " ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant " to the aforeſaid mayor and commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor " and recorder of the ſaid city which now are, " and every mayor and recorder of the ſame city, " who hereafter for the time being ſhall be, as well " thoſe aldermen of the ſaid city, as thoſe alder- " men who ſhall for the time to come bear the " charge of mayoralty of the ſame city, after " that they have ceaſed, or removed from the " office of mayoralty of the ſame city, and ſo " long as they ſhall continue aldermen of our " city of London aforeſaid, for ever be, and ſhall " be our juſtices, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, " and every one of them be, and ſhall be ju- " ſtices and keepers of us, our heirs and ſucceſ- " ſors, in and through all and ſingular circuits, " precincts, liberties, franchiſes, and places afore- " ſaid, commonly called Black-friars, the White- " friars, Duke's-place, otherwiſe Creed-church- " ſtreet, Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bar- " tholomew's, and Cold Harburgh aforeſaid, and " every of them, and to keep, or cauſe to be " kept and executed, all ordinances and ſtatutes " of this realm, made for the good of our peace, " and for the quiet rule and government of our " people, in all their articles, according to the " force, form and effect of the ſame; and to " chaſtiſe and puniſh thoſe, who, contrary to the " form and effect of thoſe ordinances and ſtatutes, " or any of them, within the limits, franchiſes, " and places aforeſaid, are found to offend, as " ought to be done, according to the form of the " ſaid ordinances and ſtatutes, and to make to " come before them, all thoſe who threaten any " of the people of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, " concerning their bodies, or burning their houſes, " to find ſufficient ſecurity of the peace or good " behaviour towards us, our heirs or ſucceſſors; " and if they refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, them " to cauſe to be ſafely kept in priſon, until they " ſhall find ſuch ſecurity. And further we will " and grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that " the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, " and the recorder of the ſame now being, and " who for the time to come ſhall be, and every " alderman as aforeſaid, who has been, or here- " after ſhall be, mayor of the ſaid city, after " they ſhall ceaſe to be amoved from the office of " mayoralty of the ſaid city, and ſo long as the " aldermen of the ſaid city ſhall continue, or any " four or more of the ſame, mayor, recorder, and " aldermen, (whereof the mayor and recorder of " the ſame city for the time being we will to be " two) from henceforth for ever, may be juſtices " of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to enquire of " all and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, in- " chantments, ſorceries, magic art, treſpaſſes, " foreſtallers, regrators, ingroſſers, and extor- " tions whatſoever, and of all and ſingular other " miſdeeds, and offences, of which our juſtices " of the peace may and ought lawfully to en- " quire, howſoever, or whereſoever done or com- " mitted, or which hereafter ſhall be done or " attempted, in the liberties, franchiſes, and " places aforeſaid; and alſo of all other who " within the ſaid franchiſes, liberties and places, " go or ride in aſſemblies, or armed force, againſt " our peace, and to the diſturbance of our peo- " ple; and alſo of thoſe who lie in wait to kill " our people, or hereafter ſhall preſume to lie in " wait: and alſo of hoſtlers, and all and ſingu- " lar other perſons who have offended or at- " tempted, or hereafter ſhall preſume to offend " or attempt, in abuſe of weights and meaſures, " and in ſelling victuals, againſt the form of the " ordinances and ſtatutes, or any of them, made " for the common profit of our kingdom and " people; and alſo to hear and determine all and " ſingular the ſame felonies and miſdeeds, ac- " cording to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm " of England; and alſo to hear and determine, " do, execute, all and ſingular other thing or " things which pertain, have pertained, or in " time to come may pertain, to juſtices of the " peace within the ſaid city of London: ſo al- " ways, that the ſaid mayor, commonalty, and " citizens, and their ſucceſſors, may have and " hold all and ſingular their ancient privileges " free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other " keepers of the peace, or juſtices, or other offi- " cers or miniſters, of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors " whatſoever, ſhall intermeddle in the ſame, or " any of them. We will alſo, and by theſe pre- " ſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, charge " and command our ſheriffs of the ſaid city of " London for the time being, that from time to " time they be aſſiſting, aiding, attending and " deviſing, as it behoveth to the ſaid mayor, re- " corder, and aldermen, and every or any of " them, in execution of the premiſes, and ac- " cording to our true meaning herein expreſſed. " And further, we do hereby give and grant, " for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of our " ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, that " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors for the time being, may " have and enjoy to their own proper uſe, with- " out any account thereof to be rendered to us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, all treaſure found or " to be found in the ſaid franchiſes and places, " called Black-friars, White-friars, Duke's-place, " Great St. Bartholomew's, Little St. Bartholo- " mew's, and Cold Harbour aboveſaid, and " waved goods and chattels, and eſtrays, goods " and chattels of felons, and fugitives, for what- " ſoever

" ſoever felony done, or to be done by them, " within any the franchiſes or places, adjudged, " or to be adjudged, before us, our heirs and " ſucceſſors, or any the juſtices aforeſaid: and it " ſhall be lawful for the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and their ſucceſſors, by their deputy or " miniſter, deputies or miniſters, of the ſaid city, " liberties, or ſuburbs of the ſame, to put them- " ſelves in ſeiſin and poſſeſſion of and in all man- " ner of treaſure found, goods and chattels waifed " and eſtrayed, goods and chattels of felons and " fugitives, from time to time, when they ſhall " happen, by virtue of theſe our letters patents, " without any further warrant whatſoever. We " will alſo and by theſe preſents grant, to the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city of London, that they ſhall have " theſe our ſaid letters-patent under the great " ſeal of England, in due manner and ſealed, " without fine or fee, great or ſmall, to be ren- " dered, paid, or made to us in our hamper, or " otherwiſe to us in any wiſe for the ſame, for " that expreſs mention is made of the time, year- " ly value, or certainty of the premiſes, or any " of them, or of any other gifts or grants made " by us, or by our progenitors or predeceſſors, " to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of London, before their time, or any ſtatute, " ordinance, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtric- " tion, to the contrary thereof heretofore made " or ordained, ſet forth or provided, or any other " thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever; whereof " theſe our letters we have cauſed to be made " patent. Witneſs ourſelf at our honour of " Hampton-Court, the 20th day of September, " in the year of our reign of England, France, " and Ireland, the ſixth; and of Scotland the " two and fortieth."

By this valuable charter, not only the ancient rights, liberties, and immunities of the citizens are in the moſt ample manner confirmed, but likewiſe the precincts of Duke's-place, St. Bartholomew's the Great and Leſs, Black and White-friars, and Cold Harbour, are added to the bounds of the city and juriſdictions thereof.

In the year 1609 his majeſty was pleaſed to offer the citizens of London, the whole province of Ulſter, in the kingdom of Ireland, on the condition that they would engage to ſettle an Engliſh colony therein; which offer being accepted of, the common-council paſſed an act to raiſe twenty thouſand pounds for carrying the deſign into execution; and a committee was appointed of ſix aldermen and eighteen commoners to be annually choſen for the government thereof.

The late proclamation againſt the increaſe of new buildings in and about London not having its intended effect, and his majeſty being apprehenſive that it might in time bring the plague to Whitehall, he, by the advice of his council again ſtrictly prohibited the erecting buildings on new foundations within two miles of the city, on the penalty of having them demoliſhed.

This year Aldgate, which had been taken down in 1606, owing to its ruinous condition, was completely finiſhed. In a large ſquare on the eaſt front was placed the ſtatue of king James I. In gilt armour, with a golden lion and chained unicorn couchant at his feet. On the top was a vane ſupported by a gilt ſphere; on each ſide of which ſtood a ſoldier, holding a bullet in his hand, on the top of the upper battlements. The figure of Fortune was placed on the weſt ſide ſtanding on a globe, with a proſperous ſail ſpreading over her head; under which was carved the king's arms. On the ſouth-ſide, ſomewhat lower, ſtood Peace, with a dove perched on one hand, and a gilded wreath in the other: and on the north ſide was the emblem of Charity. Over the arch were genteel apartments allotted for one of the Lord-mayor's carvers, to which they aſcended by a pair of ſtairs from the poſtern on the ſouth ſide of the gate. In the poſtern, on the north-ſide, was the watch-houſe for Aldgate ward. This beautiful building was taken down and totally demoliſhed by virtue of a late act of parliament.

In the year 1610 the proprietors of the fields for two miles without the city walls, having reſtrained the exerciſe of archery by encloſing their grounds and deſtroying the old marks, eſpecially about Mile-end, his majeſty empowered commiſſioners to go upon thoſe places, and view and ſurvey ſuch grounds, next adjoining to the city and ſuburbs, within the compaſs of two miles, and the ſame to reduce into ſuch order and ſtate for the archers as they were in the reign of Henry VIII. and to cauſe the hedges, banks, ditches and quickſets to be made plain and re-formed.

This year the Lord-mayor and citizens, ſuſpecting that the great increaſe of inhabitants might produce a famine, prepared for its dreadful conſequences by erecting twelve new public graneries at Bridewell, large enough to contain ſix thouſand quarters of corn, which, in caſe of a ſcarcity, or any combination by the dealers in that commodity, was to be ſold to the poor at prime coſt.

Mr. Thomas Sutton, a rich batchelor, purchaſed this year of the earl of Suffolk, the religious houſe of the Carthuſian-monks, called the Charter-houſe, for thirteen thouſand pounds, and in the year following obtained a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which, in 1628, was confirmed by parliament. He endowed his hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of four thouſand four hundred and ninety pounds per annum and upwards, which now goes at ſix thouſand pounds a year, for the maintenance of eighty penſioners, who are to be provided with handſome apartments, and all neceſſaries of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each is allowed a gown and ſeven pounds per annum. Theſe muſt be decayed gentlemen, merchants or ſoldiers. Forty four-boys lodged and boarded, and inſtructed in claſſical learning: twenty nine ſtudents at the univerſities, who have each an allowance, for eight years, of twenty pounds per annum. The governors have the patronage of nine eccleſiaſtical beneſices, and they are obliged to give the preference to ſuch as are educated in the Charter-houſe. There is a maſter and uſher, a preacher, and ſome perſon of great reputation for his learning to be maſter of the houſe, all of whom are choſen by the governors, who likewiſe admit the penſioners and boys:

the latter of which, on being put out to trades, have forty pounds given with each of them.

In the year 1611, Sir Baptiſt Hicks, one of the juſtices of peace in Middleſex, built a ſeſſions-houſe in St. John's-ſtreet for the better accommodation of the juſtices, who, before this time, uſed to tranſact their buſineſs in the Caſtle-Inn. The juſtices gave it the name of Hicks's-hall, which it has retained from that day to this.

In the following year Frederick the Elector Palatine arrived in London, and was eſpouſed to princeſs Elizabeth, only daughter to king James I. from whom is deſcended the houſe of Hanover. On the wedding day the city preſented the electoral bride with a necklace of oriental pearl of above two thouſand pounds value. Soon after the prince palatine honoured the Lord-mayor with his company to dinner at Guildhall; and received from his lordſhip, in the name of the citizens, a very large baſon and ewer, and two large pots or flagons of ſilver richly gilt.

The citizens having been dilatory in ſettling the province of Ulſter in Ireland, lately conferred on them by royal favour, were ſeverely reprimanded by his majeſty. In conſequence of which the common-council came to a reſolution to ſend a deputation from their body to ſuperintend the work of plantation, and to compleat the eſtabliſhment of that colony. Accordingly they deputed an alderman and a commoner, and the governor and committee of direction added to them three gentlemen of great abilities and experience, as their aſſiſtants; and by their united endeavours it was ſoon ſettled on the beſt foundation; not only to the ſatisfaction of his majeſty, but to the honour and intereſt of this great city.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

New River cut by Sir Hugh Middleton. Smithfield paved. Muſter of the city militia. King James I's third charter granting the meaſuring of coals. Rebuilding of Alderſgate. Book of ſports rejected. The king's carriages ſtopped by the Lord-mayor on a Sunday. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded at Weſtminſter. Foundation of Dulwich college. The king goes to St. Paul's Cathedral. The citizens aſſault the Spaniſh ambaſſador, for which they are ſeverely reprimanded by the king. Fatal veſpers. Acceſſion of Charles I. Great plague. King demands one hundred thouſand pounds of the citizens, but is refuſed. Reſentment of the court on this occaſion. Murder of Dr. Lamb. Privy-council commands enquiry to be made, and the offenders to be puniſhed. City fined ſix thouſand pounds. Riot in Fleet-ſtreet. One of the rioters executed. Act of common-council againſt ſelling proviſions in the ſtreets. A grand maſque. King's writ for ſhip money. The clergy's petition for increaſe of tythes.

IN the year 1613 Sir Hugh Middleton finiſhed that moſt uſeful and expenſive ſcheme of ſupplying this city with ſweet and wholeſome water.

By virtue of an act of parliament paſſed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and another in that of king James I. granting powers to cut and convey a river from any part of Middleſex or Hertfordſhire, to ſupply the city of London with water, Sir Hugh undertook, after it had been attempted by ſeveral others without ſucceſs, to bring ſuch a river from Chadwell and Amwell, near Ware, in Hertfordſhire, to a baſon or reſervoir near Iſlington. He began this great undertaking on the 20th of February 1608, and with great difficulty, art, induſtry, and expence (which is ſaid to have been not leſs than five hundred thouſand pounds, with the aſſiſtance of king James and the mayor and commonalty of London) cut a trench in ſome places full thirty feet deep, through ouzy, muddy, ſtiff, craggy, and ſtony ground, and with ſo many windings to find out a proper current, that, from the fountain to the reſervoir, it meaſured thirty-eight miles, three quarters, and ſix poles. * So far

* This river, in its preſent ſituation, has forty-three ſluices and two hundred and fifteen bridges in and over it, and is carried over two vales in wooden frames or troughs lined with lead; one at Buſhill, ſix hundred and ſixty feet in length, and thirty feet high, under which is an arch to receive the land-waters, and large enough for the paſſage of any cart or waggon laden with hay or ſtraw; the other is a little to the northward of Highbury, and is in length four hundred and ſixty-two feet, and ſeventeen feet high: and over and under the ſame river a great number of brooks, rills, and water-courſes, have their paſſage; beſides many conſiderable currents of land-waters. This river is conducted, in other places, through ſubterraneous paſſages; and its head or reſervoir at Iſlington fills fifty eight main pipes of ſeven inch bore, (beſides thoſe added to ſerve the liberties of Weſtminſter) by which the water is conveyed into the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. of London and its ſuburbs, and to the nothern liberties of Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, to the great convenience and uſe of the inhabitants.

After Sir Hugh had ſpent his whole fortune in the execution of this noble work, he was not only obliged to part with a moiety of the profits for a ſum of money advanced by the king, and to ſell many other ſhares, but in the end was entirely ruined by a project which had turned out of ſuch ineſtimable value to the city of London. At that time ſo little did the people underſtand the advantages that might be made of this river, that for upwards of thirty years the proprietors did not divide above five pounds to each of the ſeventy-two ſhares into which the property was divided; ſo great a difference is there between that time and this, that the

far did Sir Hugh accompliſh this great work as the bringing it to the intended reſervoir; but the water was not admitted into it till Michaelmas-day in the above year: on which occaſion Sir Thomas Middleton, his brother and Lord-mayor elect, accompanied by Sir John Swinnerton the mayor, many aldermen, and other gentlemen repaired, in ſolemn cavalcade, to the place called New-River-head. On their arrival there, ſixty labourers, handſomely dreſſed with green caps, marched with pickaxes, ſhovels and ſpades three times round the baſon, preceded by drums and trumpets, who ſtopped before the Lord-mayor, &c. ſeated on an eminence, one of whom addreſſed them in a long copy of verſes adapted to the occaſion. This being ended, the ſluices were opened, and the ſtream ran plentifully into the reſervoir, under the ſound of drums and trumpets, the diſcharge of cannon, and loud acclamations of the beholders.

In the year 1614 Smithfield, the public market-place for cattle, having become ſo ruinous that it was almoſt impaſſable, his majeſty, to prevent the dangerous conſequences attending the ſame, enjoined the citizens to pave it at their own expence: to which they readily complying, it was ſet about and finiſhed within ſix months, at the expence of ſixteen hundred pounds.

This year his majeſty having appointed a general muſter of the militia throughout the kingdom, the city of London muſtered ſix thouſand citizens completely armed, who performed their evolutions with ſuch dexterity as gained them univerſal applauſe. The martial ſpirit of the citizens was ſo great, that the children endeavoured to imitate their parents: they choſe themſelves officers, formed themſelves into companies, often marched into the fields with colours flying and drums beating, where, by frequent practice, they became very expert in military exerciſes.

About this time, the citizens being greatly diſtreſſed by monopolizers, regrators, and foreſtallers in coals, his majeſty, to redreſs their grievances, granted them the following charter:

" James, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
" land, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of
" the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent let-
" ters ſhall come, greeting. So great is the force
" of our love towards our city of London, our
" royal chamber, as whatſoever is in us, that we
" ſhall ſee neceſſary and profitable to the mayor,
" commonalty, and citizens of our city of Lon-
" don, that we have been ready freely to give
" from our ſoul to the ſaid mayor, commonalty,
" and citizens of our ſaid city: and it pleaſes us
" well, that all grants made by our predeceſſors
" in times paſt to our city of London be not
" only confirmed but alſo enlarged: therefore,
" whereas amongſt other things it appears, that,
" amongſt other things, the ſaid mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens of London, from all
" time whereof the memory of man is not to
" the contrary, have had and lawfully exerciſed
" the office of meaſuring all coals, of what kind
" or ſort ſoever, in any port of the ſame city,
" coming, brought, or carried upon the water
" of Thames, in any ſhip, boat, barge, or other
" veſſel whatſoever, floating or being upon what
" part ſoever of the ſaid water of Thames, or
" on what bank, ſhore, or wharf ſoever, of the
" ſame water of Thames, from the bridge in the
" town of Staines in the county of Middleſex,
" and to the bridge of London, and from thence
" to a certain place called Yendall, or Yenland,
" or Yenleet, towards the ſea, and eaſt, and alſo
" in Medway, in the port of the city of Lon-
" don: Nevertheleſs a queſtion is riſen, whether
" the weighing of coals, brought within the li-
" mits aforeſaid, together with the meaſuring of
" coals, doth belong to the mayor, common-
" alty, and citizens of the ſaid city. We there-
" fore, to take away all controverſies in this part,
" as well for the preſent as for the time to come,
" and to remove all doubt, and to the intent the
" ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the
" ſaid city may uſe, have and enjoy, as well the
" weighing as meaſuring, as each and the wages,
" rewards, fees, and profits uſed for the ſame,
" of our eſpecial grace, have given, granted, and
" confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, and
" our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, and
" confirm, to our beloved the mayor and com-
" monalty, and citizens of our ſaid city of Lon-
" don, and to their ſucceſſors, the weighing of
" all coals, called ſtone-coals, pit-coals, earth-
" coals, and all other coals weighable, of what
" kind or ſort ſoever, in or at the ſaid port of
" London, coming or brought up the ſaid wa-
" ter of Thames, in any ſhip, boat, barge,
" or other veſſel whatſoever, floating or being in
" any part of the ſame water of Thames: and
" upon whatſoever bank, ſhore, or wharf of the
" ſaid water of Thames, from the ſaid bridge of
" Staines to the ſaid river of London, and from
" thence to the ſaid place called Yendall, towards
" the ſea; and alſo in Medway, and in the port
" of London, to be ſold or put to ſale; and al-
" ſo all fees, wages, rewards, profits, and ad-
" vantages uſed, or to that belonging or any wiſe
" appertaining: to be exerciſed by the mayor of
" the ſaid city for the time being, and by the
" deputies, officers, and the miniſters of the ſaid
" mayor. And further, we do hereby, for us,
" our heirs, and ſucceſſors, give, grant, and con-
" firm to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors,
" that they for ever have and enjoy the office of
" weighing all coals, called ſtone-coals, pit-
" coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weigh-
" able, of what kind or ſort ſoever, at the port
" of the ſaid city of London, coming or brought
" upon the ſaid water of Thames in any ſhip,
" boat, barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, float-
" ing or being in any part of the ſaid water of
" Thames, or upon any bank, ſhore, or wharf

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the preſent value of each ſhare is eſtimated at eight thouſand pounds. The direction is incorporated in a governor, deputy governor, treaſurer, and twenty ſix directors, who are always choſen out of the proprietors of the firſt thirty-ſix ſhares; for although the moiety of the crown is in private hands, they have no ſhare in conducting it.

of

" of the ſame, from the ſaid bridge of Staines " to the ſaid bridge of London, from thence to " the ſaid place called Yendall, towards the ſea; " and alſo in Medway, and in the port of Lon- " don aforeſaid, to be ſold or ſet to ſale; and " alſo all fees, wages, profits, rewards, and ad- " vantages whatſoever uſed, or to the ſame office " belonging, or in any way appertaining, to be " exerciſed by the mayor of the ſame city for the " time being, and by the deputies, officers, and " miniſters of the ſaid mayor.

" And we have alſo conſtituted, and by theſe " preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do " conſtitute and ordain, create and make, the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city of London, and their ſucceſſors, by the " mayor of the ſame city for the time being, " during the time of his mayoralty, or by his " deputies, officers, or miniſters, to be weigher " of all and ſingular coals, called ſtone-coals, " pit-coals, earth-coals, and all other coals weigh- " able of what kind ſoever, in or at the port " of the ſaid city of London, coming, carried, or " brought upon the ſame river of Thames, in any " ſhip, boat, or barge, or other veſſel whatſoever, " floating or being in any port of the ſaid water " of Thames; and upon any bank, ſhore or wharf " of the ſame water of Thames, which ſhall hap- " pen to ſtay, be delivered, or laid down from the " ſaid bridge of Staines, to the aforeſaid place, " called Yendall, towards the ſea; and alſo in " Medway, and in the port of London aforeſaid, " to be ſold or put to ſale. And whereas there " is a queſtion riſen of the quantity of the fee " demanded and received by the mayor of the " ſaid city for the time being, and by their de- " puties, miniſters, and officers, for the weighing " of every tun weight of coals, containing five " ſcore and twelve pounds weight to every tun " weight of coals, brought within the limits afore- " ſaid: we wholly to take away every the ſaid " queſtion, and the like queſtion, do declare, e- " ſtabliſh, and for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " do grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, " that it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, common- " alty, and citizens of the ſaid city for the time " being, by the mayor of the ſame city, and by " the deputy, miniſter, and officers of ſuch mayor " for the time being, to aſk and demand, take " and receive, a fee of 8d. of lawful money of " England, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their " ſucceſſors, for the weighing of every ſuch like " tun of coals aforeſaid, and all other coals weigh- " able of what kind ſoever; and according to " the ſame rate for a ſmaller quantity, if the per- " ſon bringing ſuch like coals for and in reſpect " of the charge and coſts of them, the ſaid mayor, " commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city of " London, and their ſucceſſors, in the beam and " weights, and for and in reſpect of their attend- " ance, labour, and neceſſary coſts and expences, " to be had in and about the premiſes; which fee " of 8d. aforeſaid the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and citizens of the ſaid city, had and re- " ceived formerly. And alſo we command, and " by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſuc- " ceſſors, firmly enjoin and charge all merchants, " and other perſons, whatſoever, who ſhall bring " coals called ſea-coal, pit-coals, of what kind or " ſort ſoever, the ſame ſhall be within the limits " aforeſaid, upon the water of Thames aforeſaid, " in any ſhip, boat, or veſſel whatſoever; that " none of them ſhall henceforth unlade, deliver, " or lay down, nor cauſe or permit ſuch like coals " to be unladen, delivered, or laid down out of " ſuch ſhips, boats or other veſſels, being within " the limits and bounds aforeſaid, upon any wharf, " bank or ſhore, upon either part of the ſaid " water of Thames, or to be diſcharged or laid " down before the mayor of our ſaid city for the " time being, ſhall take certain notice of the quan- " tity of ſuch coals, and ſhall give direction for " the unlading of the ſame, and for the meaſuring " or weighing of ſuch coals, to the intent that " the ſame mayor of the ſaid city, for the time " being, may be able to render a better and more " ready reaſon and account to us, our heirs, and " ſucceſſors, what quantity of coals, of what ſort " ſoever, from time to time, have been brought " within the port of our ſaid city and limits afore- " ſaid, and how the ſaid city, and the ports and " places next adjoining, are from time to time " provided, when we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " ſhall require the ſame from the mayor of our " ſaid city for the time being: and alſo to the " intent that the ſums and other profits due to us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, for ſuch coals, ſo to " be brought within the limits aforeſaid (if there " ſhall be any due) may be better anſwered and " paid into the offices and miniſters of us, our " heirs, and ſucceſſors, under pain of contempt " of our royal mandate, and incuring all ſuch " pains and puniſhments which by the laws and " ſtatutes of this realm of England may be inflicted " upon ſuch neglecters and contemners. And " whereas it is notoriouſly known, that the river " of Thames is ſo neceſſary, commodious, and " practicable to the ſaid city of London, and with- " out the ſaid river our ſaid city would not long " ſubſiſt, flouriſh, and continue: and for that, " by foreſtalling, ingroſſing and regrating of " coals, in and at the port of the ſaid city, brought " from the water of Thames aforeſaid, ſuch coals " are made more dear, to the great loſs and pre- " judice as well of us as of our ſubjects. And " whereas divers ill-diſpoſed perſons, more affect- " ing their own private gains and profits than the " general and public good and benefit of our ſaid " city, little weighing the conſervation of the ſaid " river of late, and at preſent do daily and uſually " ſell coals, and other things by retail, in leſs " quantities in boats, commonly called lighters, " and other veſſels floating and being on the water " of Thames aforeſaid, after ſuch coals have been " unladen from the ſhips and other veſſels which " firſt brought them within the limits aforeſaid, " which perſons make the ſame boats or lighters " as their common ſhops and warehouſes, and in " them do daily hold, upon the ſaid water of " Thames, a common market for ſelling of ſuch " coals, and other things, having one, two, three, " and ſometimes more boats and lighters lying " together, and faſtened one to another, in the " river of Thames aforeſaid, by which foreſtalling,

" ingroſſing

" ingroſſing, and regrating aforeſaid, to the great " couſenage, damage, and oppreſſion, as well of " the poor as of the rich, daily increaſes and aug- " ments, and the price of coals and other things " is made dearer. And for that, by the frequent " importation, unlading, and meaſuring of ſuch " coals, and ſuch like things, in and from the ſaid " boats and lighters, many of the ſame coals and " other dirt often fall, and are caſt into the river " of Thames, to the great harm and choaking up " the ſtream of the ſame river, and the paſſage " of the paſſengers upon the water of the ſame " river: we therefore thinking it fit that ſuch an " evil ought not to be permitted to continue, we " command, and for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, " prohibit all perſons whatſoever, that they, nor " any of them, from henceforth ſell, or preſume " to ſell, any coals, of what kind ſoever, upon " the water of Thames, in any boat, lighter, or " other veſſel whatſoever, except only in ſuch ſhips " or other veſſels which at firſt brought the ſame " coals within the port of the ſaid city, and the " limits aboveſaid, unleſs upon ſome port, key, " or wharf, near the ſaid river, upon pain of con- " tempt of our royal mandate, and incurring ſuch " pains and puniſhments which may be inflicted " by the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom " upon ſuch contemners and neglecters. And " becauſe it is our intent, that the ſame mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, " and their ſucceſſors, ſhall fully enjoy the pre- " miſes; we therefore by theſe preſents declare " and ſignify, for us, our, heirs, and ſucceſſors, " do grant and covenant to and with the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid " city, and their ſucceſſors, that they may ſafely, " freely, and quietly have, uſe, and enjoy all and " ſingular the premiſes for ever, without hindrance " of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors. And if any " doubt, in time to come, ſhall be found in theſe " preſents, or any default, ſcruple, or queſtion " concerning the premiſes ſhall happen to ariſe, " we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, ſhall vouchſafe " to make and grant other letters patents under " the great ſeal of England, our heirs, or ſucceſ- " ſors, to the ſame mayor and commonalty, and " citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, for " the better giving, granting, and confirming, " and for the better enjoining of the premiſes, " when it ſhall be deſired by the ſaid mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid " city, and their ſucceſſors, for that the ex- " preſs mention of the true yearly value, or of " the certainty of the premiſes, or of other gifts " and grants, by us, or by any of our anceſtors, " made in times paſt, to the ſaid mayor and com- " monalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, is not " made, or being in theſe preſents, or any other " ſtatute, act, ordinance, proclamation, or re- " ſtriction, to the contrary heretofore made, or- " dained, or publiſhed, or any other matter or " thing whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding. " In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our let- " ters to be made patents. Witneſs myſelf at " Weſtminſter, the fifteenth day of September, " in the twelfth year of our reign of England, " France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the forty- " eighth."

In the year 1615, the citizens of London began paving the ſides of the principal ſtreets before their doors with free-ſtone for the better accommodation of foot paſſengers.

This year Sir Thomas Overbury was poiſoned in the Tower, for which the earl of Somerſet and his lady were condemned, but afterwards pardoned; and Sir Gervaſe Elwes, then lieutenant of the Tower, and ſome others, who were the meaner inſtruments made uſe of in that murder, were executed.

In the year 1616, the plantation of Ulſter in Ireland, went on with ſuch ſucceſs, that two good towns were colonized by the names of Londonderry and Colerain. His majeſty was pleaſed to diſtinguiſh the firſt by forming it into a city, the latter he made a mayor-town. Soon after, by a ſpecial commiſſion from the king and the city of London, Sir Peter Proby, alderman of London, and governor of the ſaid colony, attended by many capital citizens, went over to Ireland, and preſented each of the above-mentioned towns with a rich ſword of ſtate to be carried before their chief magiſtrates.

This year the citizens of London rebuilt Alderſgate. Over the arch, in a large ſquare, was the figure of king James I. on horſeback, in the ſame attitude as when he made his firſt entry into London. Over his head were quartered the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In a niche, on the eaſt ſide, ſtood the prophet Jeremiah, with the words of the twenty-fifth verſe of the 17th chapter of his book; and on the weſt ſide ſtood the prophet Samuel, with the firſt verſe of the 12th chapter of 1 Sam. In a chair of ſtate, on the ſouth ſide, ſat king James I. in his royal robes, done in relief. Over the gate were apartments appropriated to the uſe of the common crier; the way to which was from the poſtern on the eaſt ſide: and on the weſt ſide was another poſtern for the convenience of foot paſſengers. This gate ſhared the common fate with others, and was entirely taken down.

In the month of September this year, king James returned from Scotland by way of Windſor; and was received at Hyde-Park by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities, who preſented his majeſty with a purſe containing five hundred broad pieces of gold; for which compliment the honour of knighthood was conferred on the recorder of London.

In the year 1617 his majeſty, at the interceſſion of many biſhops, cauſed certain rules to be publiſhed under the title of the Book of Sports, by which the people were tolerated to exerciſe recreations and diverſions on the Sabbath-day. The Lord-mayor and citizens, together with many of the clergy ſo far oppoſed it, that they incurred the reſentment of the high-commiſſion court. Notwithſtanding which the Lord-mayor perſevered ſo ſtrongly in ſhewing his contempt at ſuch an unchriſtian licence, that he even cauſed the king's carriages to be ſtopped as they were driving through the city in the time of divine ſervice. The matter being related to his majeſty with the moſt aggravating circumſtances, he ſwore, in a great rage, " He thought there had been no " more kings in England than himſelf." After

the heat of his paſſion had ſubſided, he ſent a warrant to the mayor, commanding him to let them paſs; which he obeyed, with this declaration: "While it was in my power, I did my "duty; but that being taken away by a higher "power, it is my duty to obey." Which being told the king, he was highly pleaſed at the conduct of the mayor.

The following year Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded on a ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe, in palace-yard, Weſtminſter. In the year 1603 he was arainged and condemned, but kept priſoner in the Tower (where he wrote his hiſtory of the world) till the year 1617, when he was allowed by king James I. at his own requeſt, to fetch gold from a certain mine in Guiana in the Weſt-Indies, wherein he miſcarried. Soon after which king James affirmed the ſentence which had been before paſſed on him, and, after fifteen years reprieve, he was executed to the great unhappineſs of the public in general, who thought it hard that ſuch a puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on a man of his uncommon abilities.

In the year 1619 Mr. William Alleyn, a very principal comedian, retired from the ſtage, and founded a college by the name of God's gift, at Dulwich; which he endowed very plenteouſly for a maſter and warden, who muſt be always of the name of Alleyn; and four fellows, viz. three divines and an organiſt; likewiſe for ſix poor men and women. Alſo twelve poor boys from the age of four or ſix years, are maintained and educated by one of the fellows as ſchoolmaſter, and by another as uſher, till they are fourteen or ſixteen years of age. Mr. Alleyn himſelf became the firſt maſter; and, in his original endowment he excluded all other benefactions to this foundation; and conſtituted the church-wardens of St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, to be perpetual viſitors, who, on occaſion, were to appeal to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, before whom, at their admiſſion, all members were to be ſworn. Though the viſitors are the electors, yet they have no farther power than to nominate two out of the number of candidates who ſhall apply for admiſſion; which two muſt draw lots, and that party is entitled to the election who draws the lot marked God's gift. The maſter and warden muſt remain unmarried or be excluded the college; and on the death of the maſter he is always ſucceeded by the warden. Mr. William Alleyn likewiſe founded and endowed alms-houſes for ten poor men and women, with forty ſhillings a year each, and coats and breeches for the men, and gowns and petticoats for the women, every other year, in Petty-France; which place being afterwards improved by new buildings, the alms-houſes were removed to Lamb's-alley, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. He likewiſe founded ten other houſes for men and women, who receive ſix-pence per week each, and coats and gowns every other year in Peſthouſe-lane, Old-ſtreet: and likewiſe other houſes for ten poor men and women, with ſix-pence per week each, in Soap-yard, Deadman's place, Southwark.

In the year 1620 a determination having been formed of repairing St. Paul's Cathedral, his majeſty, attended by the prince of Wales, and many of the chief nobility, came in great ſtate from Whitehall to the city, on ſunday the 26th of March. At Temple-bar he was received by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, in their formalities, who preſented him with the city ſword, and a purſe of gold; the former of which being returned, it was carried by the mayor on horſeback before his majeſty, to St. Paul's Cathedral; when the king, alighting at the weſt door, repaired to a brazen pillar, and, kneeling down before it, invoked the Almighty to give a bleſſing on his preſent deſign. After which, an anthem being ſung, he repaired to St. Paul's croſs, where he heard a ſermon, and then proceeded to the biſhop of London's palace to concert meaſures for the more effectual execution of this great and good work.

This year his majeſty being in great want of money applied to the citizens for twenty thouſand pounds to be raiſed by way of benevolence; but they would advance no more than half that ſum, which was raiſed by the ſeveral companies.

The following year the Londoners were ſo exaſperated at the influence which Gondomar the Spaniſh ambaſſador had over the king, that they aſſaulted him in the public ſtreets. At which his majeſty was ſo enraged, that he came in perſon to Guildhall, and not only reprimanded the Lord-mayor and the other city magiſtrates for the inſolence of the populace, but threatened to reſtrain them by a military power in caſe of ſuch offence for the future. He likewiſe commanded diligent enquiry to be made after the aggreſſors; and one perſon, though no otherwiſe guilty than reflecting on the ſaid ambaſſador, was, by order of the king, cruelly whipped the next day from Aldgate to Temple-bar.

In the year 1623, on the 24th of October, a very melancholy accident happened in the French ambaſſadors houſe in Black-friars, where one Drury, a jeſuit, preaching in a large upper room three ſtories high, to a congregation of 300 people, and upwards, the floor gave way, and, falling downwards, the preacher and above a hundred of his hearers were killed, and near the ſame number miſerably wounded, maimed or buried in the ruins.

The following year his majeſty iſſued out warrants for the immediate raiſing of ten thouſand men for the elector palatine his ſon-in-law, and for the ſupport of the proteſtant intereſt in Germany. The citizens on this occaſion, to ſhew their great zeal for the intereſt of their prince, readily raiſed two-thouſand men towards that purpoſe.

In the beginning of the year 1625 his majeſty being ſeized with a tertian ague, the violence of the fits was ſo great, that he expired at Theobald's, in Hertfordſhire, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after having ſwayed the ſcepter of England twenty-two years, and that of Scotland even from his infancy.

In the above reign the manufacture of white-brown paper was firſt made in England, particularly in Surry and about Windſor.

On the demiſe of king James, the privy-council, accompanied by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, repaired to Ludgate, whither his majeſty king

king Charles I. arriving on horſeback, he was there proclaimed, as well as at all other places in the city, with the uſual ſolemnities, and the greateſt acclamations of joy from the populace.

The citizens were obliged to lay aſide the intended ſolemn reception of the king's entry into London, by a circumſtance which predicted thoſe miſeries which were afterwards felt both by the king and nation: for at this time the plague raged ſo violently both in the city and ſuburbs, that in one year it carried off thirty-five thouſand four hundred and ſeventy people, beſides upwards of eighteen thouſand, who died of other diſtempers.

On account of this dreadful calamity the coronation was poſtponed to the ſecond day of February; at which the Lord-mayor carried the ſhort ſceptre, and, after diſcharging his office as chief butler, received the uſual fee of a golden cup and ewer.

In the year 1626, in the month of June, there happened ſo violent a ſtorm of hail, rain, and wind, attended by thunder and lightning, that the church-yard walls of St. Andrew's Holbourn, and St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate, were entirely blown down, and many corps who had died of the plague were expoſed to public view.

This is the year from which may be dated the miſfortunes of king Charles I. A war between England and France ſubſiſting at this time, and his majeſty not being able to obtain aſſiſtance from the parliament, applied to the citizens for the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds, but to his great mortification they rejected his demand. This ſo inflamed the king's miniſtry, who looked on the people as ſlaves, and their property at the diſpoſal of their ſovereign, that they prevailed on his majeſty peremptorily to demand the above ſum. The citizens, however, evaded the demand as modeſtly as they could before the privy-council, who, looking on their excuſes as frivolous and inſignificant, a poſitive command was ſent to the mayor and aldermen, either to comply, or riſque the conſequences of an obſtinate refuſal. The citizens were inflexible in their determination, nor would they liſten either to remonſtrances or threats.

Soon after this his majeſty commanded them to fit out immediately twenty of the beſt ſhips in the river, well manned, and ſtored with ammunition and proviſions for three months. On which the lord mayor and aldermen pretending their inability to comply with this requeſt, begged that his majeſty would be pleaſed to accept of half that number. But they were anſwered, "that the "number demanded were neceſſary for the pre"ſervation of the ſtate, and that the charge im"poſed did not exceed the value of ſome (one) "of their eſtates: that all excuſes on that oc"caſion were to be rejected, as tending to the "manifeſt danger of the public: and that as the "ſaid demand was not only directed to the gene"rality of the city, but likewiſe to the ſeveral "members, his majeſty would therefore require "an account of every citizen in particular." In conſequence of this anſwer the citizens were obliged to fit out the twenty ſhips above demanded.

The reſentment of the miniſtry did not reſt here. Determined to raiſe money at all events, they arbitrarily ſeized and impriſoned many perſons of diſtinction who oppoſed the loan; among whom was twenty principal citizens: and the lower claſs of people were forced into the ſervice of his majeſty either by ſea or land.

The citizens were ſo alarmed at theſe arbitrary proceedings, that they grew more reſolute as they found themſelves more oppreſſed; and to ſuch an iſſue was matters brought, that the parties impriſoned on account of the loan, were, by order of council, releaſed; and the Lord-mayor was ordered to proceed moderately in his demands of the citizens within his juriſdiction.

In the year 1628 one Dr. Lamb (who was not only hated by the populace for being a creature of the duke of Buckingham, the king's favourite, but likewiſe a reputed conjuror) being found in the city, was attacked firſt by a few boys, and ſoon after by a great multitude, who purſued him down Wood-ſtreet, crying out "Conjuror, vizard, devil;" and ſeizing him bodily, they dragged him along the ſtreet, kicking and thumping him with their feet and fiſts. His majeſty having been informed of the tumult arrived juſt time enough with his body guard to ſave the doctor's life: he remonſtrated with the citizens on their conduct, mildly exhorted them to keep the public peace, and to deliver up the doctor to be tried by the laws of his country, aſſuring them, that whatever offence the law ſhould find him guilty of he ſhould be ſeverely puniſhed. This was ſo far from having any effect on the enraged populace, that they only anſwered, "they had "judged him already;" and then pulling him inhumanly by his legs and arms, they ſo diſlocated his joints, and otherwiſe beat him, that he inſtantly died.

His majeſty finding himſelf unable to chaſtiſe ſuch inſolence, immediately returned to his palace: ſoon after which the privy-council ſent a letter to the Lord-mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs, commanding them to make ſtrict enquiry for the principal actors and abbettors, and to bring them to puniſhment: but ſo little regard did the Lord-mayor and aldermen pay to this order of council, that they reported they were not able to diſcover any of the ſaid rioters. They were thereupon commanded to attend the privy-council, where they were threatened, that if they did not deliver up the principal actors in the late murder, their charter ſhould be confiſcated. Their reſolution was ſo great to ſcreen the parties ſought after, that they gave no other anſwer, than that they could not be found. At which the king was ſo offended that he amerced the city in a fine of ſix thouſand pounds, but, on the commitment of ſeveral rioters afterwards, this fine was mitigated to fifteen hundred marks.

The following year the miniſtry adopted another expedient to raiſe money without parliamentary authority; which was to impoſe new duties on merchandize by order of privy-council only; and thoſe who had reſolution to oppoſe the ſaid order had their effects arbitrarily ſeized on, and others, by command of the king, were committed to priſon.

About

About this time an order was made by the privy-council to confine the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide from the Old-change to Bucklerſbury, then called Goldſmith's-row, and Lombard-ſtreet, to the trade of goldſmiths only. And about the ſame time the Lord-mayor publiſhed an order for keeping the ſabbath day holy.

In the year 1630 the ſheriff's officers having arreſted a man in Fleet-ſtreet, the populace, in a tumultuous manner, attempted his reſcue; but being ſtrongly oppoſed by the conſtables, a deſperate fray enſued, in which many perſons were killed, and others dangerouſly wounded. In order to ſuppreſs this dangerous commotion, the Lord-mayor iſſued a proclamation for apprehending the ring-leaders, many of whom being taken were tried and convicted of murder; but only one who was the chief of the rioters, was executed.

The following year the ſtreets of London being greatly incumbered with ſtalls and ſtands for the ſale of various goods, in defiance of the laws againſt thoſe nuiſances, the common-council enacted, "that no inhabitant whatever ſhould "preſume to ſell any thing in the ſtreets or lanes "of the city, on pain of forfeiting for the firſt "offence twenty-ſhillings, for the ſecond forty-"ſhillings, for the third four pounds, and for "each offence afterwards the penalty to be "doubled."

In the year 1633 complaint being made of engroſſers, and the bad practice of vintners, bakers, &c. in London, the ſtar-chamber made a decree, "that no perſon whatſoever ſhould preſume to en-"groſs any ſort of proviſion; and particularly, "that no chandler ſhould buy corn, grain, meal, "or flour, to ſell again at market or elſewhere. "that no vintner ſhould ſell any thing but bread "and wine; nor permit any fleſh or other ſorts "of proviſion to be brought into his houſe, to "be there eaten by any of his gueſts. That no "baker ſhould ſell bread at any other rate than "twelve, or at moſt thirteen, loaves to the dozen. "That the keepers of victualling houſes ſhould "take no more of each gueſt for a meal than two "ſhillings including wine and beer; and of a "ſervant eight-pence. That no inholder within "London and Weſtminſter, and ten miles of "the ſame, ſhould take above ſixpence in twenty-"four hours for hay for one horſe, nor more "than ſix-pence for a peck of oats. That to "prevent the many inconveniences that might "ariſe from the increaſe of the number of livery "ſtables in London, Weſtminſter, and South-"wark, it was decreed, that the ſaid ſtable-"keepers, after they had conſumed their ſtocks "of hay and oats, ſhould not lay in any further "proviſion, but lay the buſineſs entirely aſide. "And finally, that neither victuallers nor vint-"ners ſhould ſuffer cards, dice, tables, or other "unlawful games in their houſes, under penalty "of loſing their licence."

This year his majeſty was entertained by the gentlemen of the four inns of court with a maſque, which coſt them upwards of twenty thouſand pounds. The proceſſion began at Ely-houſe in Holbourn, and proceeded under the royal inſpection to Whitehall, where their majeſties viewed them with great pleaſure from a window of the banqueting-houſe. This maſque for curioſity of fancy, excellence in the performance, and dazzling ſplendor, exceeded every thing of the kind ever exhibited in England. Her majeſty was ſo particularly delighted with this pompous pageantry, that ſhe expreſſed a great deſire to have it repeated: which Ralph Freeman, the mayor, receiving intimation of, invited their majeſties to dine at Merchant-taylors-hall; they accepting the offer, his lordſhip entertained them with the greateſt magnificence, and cauſed the abovementioned maſquerade to be performed in all its parts, with the ſame dexterity, ſplendor and applauſe as it had been done at Whitehall.

In the year 1634 his majeſty greatly offended the citizens of London by iſſuing a writ for levying ſhip-money without the aſſent of parliament towards fitting out a formidable fleet. In conſequence of which a common-council was called, who reſolved to addreſs his majeſty for relief againſt that illegal and exorbitant demand, in the following form: "whereas your majeſty, by writ, "bearing teſte the twentieth of October laſt, "commanded your petitioners, at their charge, "to provide ſeven ſhips of war, furniſhed with "men, victual, and all warlike proviſions, to be "at Portſmouth by the firſt of March next, and "to continue from thence by the ſpace of twenty-"ſix weeks in your majeſty's ſervice, upon de-"fence of the ſeas, and other cauſes in the ſaid "writ contained; your petitioners do, in all ſub-"miſſive humbleneſs, and with acknowledgement "of your ſacred majeſty's many favours unto "your ſaid city, inform your majeſty, that they "conceive, that by ancient privileges, grants and "acts of parliament, (which they are ready hum-"bly to ſhew forth) they are exempt and are to "be freed from the charge. And do moſt hum-"bly pray, that your majeſty will be graciouſly "pleaſed, that the petitioners, with your princely "grace and favour, may enjoy the ſaid privile-"ges and exemptions, and be freed from pro-"viding of the ſaid ſhips and proviſions." This had ſo contrary an effect to what the citizens expected, that his majeſty extended the ſhip money over the whole kingdom, which at firſt was impoſed on maritime towns only.

This year the clergy petitioned his majeſty for an increaſe of their tithes; alledging, that by the colluſion between landlord and tenant, the decree for tythes was greatly evaded; and that, in their preſent condition, they were not able to contend with their pariſhioners. His majeſty ſo far condeſcended to give them redreſs, that he appointed a commiſſion to enquire into the alledged grievances: during which time the citizens oppoſed their proceedings ſo warmly by petitions to the king and council, that the deciſion of the point in queſtion was entirely left to his majeſty's determination; who was unwilling to paſs an award in a matter ſo unpopular at a time when the nation was in the greateſt ferment. And they the matter dropped.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Hackney coaches firſt ply in the ſtreets. Return of the plague. Proſecutions for ſhip-money. King Charles's firſt charter to the citizens. Pay dear for it by being condemned to forfeit Ulſter. The citizens raiſe 1200 *men to fight againſt the Scots. Order of privy-council for a double watch, and for aſſembling the train bands. Several aldermen committed to priſon. Proſecution ordered againſt the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs with reſpect to ſhip-money. The king's ſecond charter confirming the rights of package, portage and ſcavage. The Scots take poſſeſſion of the town of Newcaſtle. Their letter to the Lord-mayor. The city petition for aboliſhing epiſcopacy. The king applies to the city for a loan of one hundred thouſand pounds. Petition to parliament againſt the earl of Strafford. The Spaniſh ambaſſador's houſe attacked by the city apprentices. Another petition againſt the earl of Strafford. Diſpute concerning election of ſheriffs. Loan of fifty thouſand pounds to the parliament.*

IN the year 1635 the number of hackney coaches having greatly encreaſed, they plied in the ſtreets in the ſame manner they do at this time. But great inconveniences being found by their obſtructing the common paſſages, and rendering the ſtreets dangerous to his majeſty and the nobility, a proclamation was iſſued, on the nineteenth of January, ſtrictly commanding, "that after the 24th of June next enſuing, no "hackney coach ſhould be uſed in the city of "London, nor ſuburbs thereof, other than by "carrying of people too and from their habita-"tions in the country, and that no perſon ſhould "make uſe of a coach in this city, except ſuch "perſons as were capable of keeping four able "horſes fit for his majeſty's ſervice; which were "to be ready when called for, under a ſevere "penalty."

About this time London was again viſited with the plague, which raged ſo violently, that, within the year it took off ten thouſand four hundred citizens; on which account the fairs of St. Bartholomew and Southwark were ſuppreſſed.

The citizens were afflicted with a ſtill greater plague than this: for the miniſtry were determined, at all events, to ſupport the authority of the king and council, by raiſing money without conſent of parliament; nor indeed did they want men in power to countenance their arbitrary proceedings: for Sir Edward Bromfield, Lord-mayor of London, committed Mr. Richard Chambers, a merchant, to priſon, for peremptorily refuſing to pay ſhip-money. This gentleman brought an action againſt Sir Edward for falſe impriſonment; but Sir Robert Berkley, one of the juſtices of the King's-bench, ſoon quaſhed the cauſe by declaring in court, "that there was a rule of law, and "another of government; and that many things "that could not be done by the rule of law, might "be done by that of government."

This, however, did not deter the citizens from their reſolution not to pay ſhip-money. Another order was ſoon after ſent by the privy-council, requiring their ſubmiſſion to the authority of the king and council; but this they rejected with ſuch reſolution, that it produced the following letter to the Lord-mayor and aldermen: We "have received, by ſome of you the alder-"men, a denial, in the name of the city, to our "late letter for the ſetting forth of ſhipping for "the preſent and neceſſary defence of the king-"dom; and the excuſes that are made on the "like occaſions, we cannot impute truly to any "thing but want of duty. We do therefore, in "his majeſty's name, and by his command-"ment, require you to ſee the directions of our "ſaid letter performed, upon your allegiance, "and as you will anſwer the contrary at your "perils. And ſo, &c."

The citizens then petitioned the council for an abatement of the number of ſhips rated on the city; but this was abſolutely rejected. And in order to perplex the Londoners ſtill more, the privy-council ſent an arbitrary letter, in the king's name, commanding the Lord-mayor and aldermen to ſhut up all ſhops in Goldſmith's-row, Cheapſide and Lombard-ſtreet that were not occupied by goldſmiths; which order was ſoon after enforced by a decree of the court of ſtar-chamber. However, the citizens paid no regard either to this order or a future letter, which was ſent by the privy-council to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, commanding them to inform their deputies of thoſe wards in which Cheapſide and Lombard-ſtreet, are ſituated, that if they did not forthwith put their former directions in that particular in execution, they would then give ſuch further orders, as ſhould teach them to know, that the commands of that board ought not to be ſlighted.

Notwithſtanding this contention between the city and court, yet the former prevailed on his majeſty to grant them a more extenſive charter than they had ever received from any other kings. By which his majeſty confirmed all their former letters patent, the garbling of tobacco only excepted. And after reciting the charter granted by king Henry VI. and making all other charters of the ſaid king void, his majeſty grants as follows:

" That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, " belonging to the city of London, be juſtices of " the peace; with power to commit thoſe to the " priſon of Newgate, &c. who ſhall refuſe to " find ſecurities for the preſervation of the peace; " and to do and to execute all ſuch things, which " juſtices and keepers of the peace in any county " of England do, or are wont to do. That four " of the ſaid juſtices, the mayor or recorder al- " ways to be one, may hold a ſeſſions, to enquire " into weights and meaſures, and ſelling victuals " contrary to the ſtatutes, &c. And to receive " and inſpect into indictments taken before them, " to make and continue proceſs, and puniſh of- " fenders, according to the laws of the kingdom, " and cuſtom of the city: and to execute the " laws as fully and largely, as any other juſtices " of the peace in any other county. And or- " dains, that the ſheriffs, &c. ſhall attend, aid, " and aſſiſt the ſaid juſtices, when deſired. He " alſo grants them the forfeiture of recogni- " zances, particularly thoſe relating to baſtard " children, inmates, and alehouſes: with recog- " nizances for appearances at the ſeſſions of goal " delivery. He likewiſe grants them all fines, " amerciaments, &c. impoſed by the conſervator " of the river Thames, and by the commiſſioners " of ſewers. And he grants Moorfields and " Weſt-ſmithfield, with liberty to hold fairs and " markets in the ſaid fields, with all tolls, profits, " &c. thereunto belonging. To which grant is " added this particular clauſe: We, our heirs or " ſucceſſors, will not erect or cauſe to be erected, " nor will permit or give leave to any perſon or " perſons to erect and build a new one, or any " meſſuages, houſes, ſtructures, edifices in or " upon the ſaid field called Inner Moor, or the " field called Outward Moor, or the ſaid field " called Weſt-ſmithfield; but that the ſaid ſepa- " rate fields and places be reſerved, diſpoſed and " continued to ſuch like common and public uſes, " as the ſame fields heretofore and now are uſed, " diſpoſed or converted to, (ſaving nevertheleſs " and always reſerving to us, our heirs and ſuc- " ceſſors, all ſtreets, lanes and alleys, and now " waſte and void ground and places, as they are " now within the city and liberties of the ſame) " to hold and enjoy the ſaid meſſuages, houſes, " edifices, court-yards and all and ſingular the " premiſes granted or confirmed, or mentioned " to be granted and confirmed, with all their " appurtenances, (except before excepted) to " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever; " to hold in fee and common burgage, and not " in capite, or by knights ſervice. He fur- " ther grants the garbling of all ſpices and mer- " chandize, and other things, which ought to " be garbled; (except only tobacco) with power " to take fees for the ſame: and alſo the office " of gauging wines, oils, and other merchan- " dizes and things gaugable, with all and ſin- " gular fees, profits and emoluments, appertain- " ing to the ſaid office: and to keep the great " balance or weight, within London, and all " weights whatſoever of all ſorts of wares, mer- " chandizes, and things within the ſaid city. And " he conſtituted the Lord-mayor, commonalty, " and citizens of London, and their ſucceſſors, " keepers of the great ſtandard, balance and " weight, and all weights whatſoever; with power " to take fees, &c. appertaining to the ſaid office. " And then he proceeds in theſe words: Alſo we " will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do " erect and create in and through the ſaid city, " and liberties thereof, and in and through our " borough and town of Southwark, in our county " of Surry, a certain office called outroper, or " common cryer, to and for the ſelling of houſ- " hold ſtuff, apparel, leaſes of houſes, jewels, " goods, chattels, and other things, of all per- " ſons who ſhall be willing that the ſaid officers " ſhall make ſale of the ſame things by public " and open claim, commonly called outcry, and " ſale in common and open place or places in the " ſaid city, and the liberties of the ſame, and " for the town and borough of Southwark afore- " ſaid: and the ſame office, for the conſideration " aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, " do give and grant to the ſaid mayor, commo- " nalty, and citizens, of the city of London, " and their ſucceſſors for ever, to have and exer- " ciſe the ſame office, by them or their deputy, " officer or miniſter, officers, deputies, and mi- " niſters, being firſt allowed or admitted thereto " by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of " the ſaid city, for the time being, in common- " cil of the ſaid city aſſembled, or the major part " of them: and that it ſhall and may be lawful " to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors, " and their deputy or deputies, officers or mi- " niſters to demand, take, and keep, for the uſe " of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citi- " zens, aforeſaid, the wares and fees expreſſed in " a certain ſchedule hereunto annexed. And we " will, and, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do " ſtrictly appoint, command, and charge all per- " ſons, that neither they nor any of them pre- " ſume to ſell any goods, chattels, houſhold-ſtuff, " apparel, jewels, and other things in public " claim, called outcry in the city aforeſaid, or the " liberties of the ſame, or in the borough and " town of Southwark, under pain of our royal " diſpleaſure.

" And alſo we, for us, our heirs and ſucceſ- " ſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and citizens of the ſaid city, and their " ſucceſſors, and by theſe preſents do declare, " that the relicts and widows of freemen of the " ſaid city, uſing manual arts and occupations, ſo " long as they ſhall continue widows, and remain " in the ſame city from time to time, and at all " times hereafter, may and be licenſed to uſe and " execute, and exerciſe the ſame arts and manual " occupations in the ſaid city, although they were " not educated by the ſpace of ſeven years as ap- " prentices, notwithſtanding the ſtatute made and " publiſhed in parliament of lady Elizabeth, late " queen of England, in the 5th year of her reign; " or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary " notwithſtanding. And further, that no market " ſhall henceforth be granted, erected, or per- " mitted, by us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, with- " in ſeven miles in compaſs of the ſaid city. " And that whenſoever, and as often as there

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" ſhall happen any iſſues to be taken of or upon " the cuſtom of the ſaid city between any parties " in pleading (although they themſelves be par- " ties) or if any thing ſhall be moved or happen " in pleading, act, or queſtion, touching the " cuſtoms aforeſaid, before us, our heirs or ſuc- " ceſſors or juſtices for holding pleas before us, " our juſtices of the common bench, treaſurer " and barons of the exchequer, or any other ju- " ſtices of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, which " ſhall exact or require inquiſition, ſearch, or " trial, the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city " for the time, may record, teſtify, and declare, " by word of mouth, by the recorder of the ſaid " city for the time being, thoſe cuſtoms; and " that by ſuch record, teſtimony, and declaration, " without taking any jury thereupon, or making " any further proceſs, they may ſpeedily proceed " to the caption or determination of the plea, " deed, or cauſe of buſineſs. We have given " alſo and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to " the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " and their ſucceſſors, treaſures found in the ſame " city, or liberty of the ſame; and alſo waived " or ſtrayed goods and chattels of all felons " and fugitives, for felonies committed by them " in the ſaid city, or the liberties of the ſame, " judged or to be adjudged before us, our heirs " or ſucceſſors, or any of our juſtices. We have " granted alſo, that the mayor of the ſaid city, " and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, may " name to the chancellor of England for the time " being, two of the aldermen of the ſaid city, " of which one, at the nomination of the ſaid " mayor, ſhall be one of the keepers of the peace " in the county of Middleſex, and the other in " the county of Surry, who ſhall be inſerted with " others into all commiſſions henceforth to be made " for the conſervation of the peace, in the coun- " ties aforeſaid; and may henceforth do, con- " cern, and execute thoſe things which are to be " done by the keepers of peace of the counties " aforeſaid, according to the force and effect of " the commiſſions directed or to be directed to " them and others. And we will, appoint, or- " dain, and declare, for us, our heirs and ſuc- " ceſſors, that all they who are, or hereafter ſhall " be ſons of freemen of the city, or who are, or " hereafter ſhall be apprentices or ſervants of " freemen of our ſaid city, and now do, or here- " after ſhall reſide or inhabit in the ſame city, or " the liberties of the ſame, or within ten miles " diſtant from any part of the ſame, and do or " ſhall uſe merchandizes; and who do or ſhall " refuſe or delay to become freemen of the ſaid " city, ſhall not be permitted at any time hence- " forth, by themſelves or by others, directly or " indirectly, to tranſport any goods, wares, or " merchandizes, by way of merchandizing, in " any way, from the port of our ſaid city of " London, to ports foreign or beyond the ſeas; " and we do firmly command the governors, " aſſiſtants, and merchant adventurers of Eng- " land, &c. and other ſocieties of merchants, " trading or merchandizing into foreign parts be- " yond the ſeas; that they, or any of them, ad- " mit, licence or permit any ſuch like perſon or " perſons to merchandize and traffic, or have " commerce as merchants to foreign parts, unleſs " ſuch perſons firſt become freemen of the ſaid " city, and bring a teſtimonial from the cham- " berlain, or under-chamberlain of the ſaid city " for the time being, that they are admitted into " the liberty of the ſaid city.

" And that no merchant, being a freeman of " the ſaid city, ſhall take any apprentice to ſerve " him in ſuch like merchandizes within the city " aforeſaid, liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame, or " within ten miles of the ſame city, for leſs than " ſeven years, to be bound and enrolled according " to the cuſtom of the ſaid city, and not otherwiſe. " And we ordain and conſtitute, that there ſhall " be a certain office of the clerk of the court of " Requeſts, to be named and appointed by the " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city, aſſembled in common-council of the " ſame city, or the greater part of them. And " that there ſhall be a beadle of the court of Re- " queſts, to be named and appointed by the ſaid " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city, aſſembled in common-council, to " ſummon, ſerve, and execute warrants, precepts, " and proceſs of the ſaid court; and to receive " for his labour in the ſaid office the wages and " fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule hereunto " annexed. And whereas divers burglaries, felo- " nies, robberies, clandeſtine ſtealings, and thefts " of goods, jewels, apparel, and houſhold ſtuff, " and other things, are daily committed within " our city of London, and liberties of the ſame, " to the grievous damage of ſome of our ſub- " jects inhabiting there, or in the parts adjoining; " We, for the better diſcovery of ſuch like of- " fenders, and of things ſo loſt, will, and for us, " our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do " ordain, grant, and conſtitute, that from hence- " forth for ever, within the ſaid city of London, " and the liberties of the ſame, there be and " ſhall be a certain office of regiſter of all, and " for ſales and pawns made or to be made to re- " tailing brokers within the ſaid city and liberties " of the ſame; and for any goods, jewels, appa- " rel, houſhold-ſtuff, and other things ſo to be " ſold or pawned by any perſons. And that it " may be lawful for the ſaid mayor, and citizens " of the ſaid city, to demand, take, or have the " wages and fees expreſſed in a certain ſchedule " annexed to theſe preſents. And further, we " do grant, that it may and ſhall be lawful to the " citizens of the ſame city, to expoſe and hang " in and over the ſtreets and ways, and alleys of " the ſaid city, and ſuburbs of the ſame, ſigns " and poſts of ſigns affixed to their houſes and " ſhops, for the better finding out ſuch citizens " dwellings, ſhops, arts, or occupations, with- " out impediment, moleſtation, or interruption " of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors. We do grant " and confirm to the mayor and commonalty, " and citizens of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſ- " ſors, the cuſtody, ordering, and government " of the hoſpital called Bethlehem; and all ma- " nors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, and rever- " ſions whatſoever and whereſoever lying and be- " ing, belonging and appertaining to the ſame " houſe and hoſpital called Bethlehem. And do

" make

" make, ordain, and conſtitute by theſe preſents, " thoſe the mayor and commonalty, and citizens " of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, maſters, " keepers, and governors of the ſaid houſe and " hoſpital called Bethlehem, and of the ſaid ma- " nors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſes " belonging to the ſame houſe and hoſpital called " Bethlehem; to have, hold, and enjoy the ſaid " cuſtody, ordering and goverment of the ſaid " houſe and hoſpital called Bethlehem, and of the " ſaid manors, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, re- " venues, and hereditaments, belonging to the " ſame houſe and hoſpital called Bethlehem, to the " ſaid mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever; to the " ſame uſes, intents and purpoſes, as in the let- " ters patent of lord Henry the VIIIth are or- " dained and appointed: Willing moreover, and " for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do declare " and ordain, that the ſaid houſe or hoſpital of " Bethlehem, or the manors, lands, tenements, " poſſeſſions, revenues, and hereditaments belong- " ing or appertaining to the ſame houſe or any " part thereof, be not delivered, converted, or " diſpoſed to any other uſe than to the charitable " works now uſed and applied in the ſame hoſ- " pital.

" And further we will, and command the ſame " mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the " ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, that they do not " deliver or grant the ſaid manors, lands, tene- " ments, poſſeſſions, and revenues, belonging to " the ſame houſe or hoſpital, or any part of them, " for any term or terms of years, exceeding the " number of 21 years; to commence from the " time of the making of ſuch like grant or leaſe " in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion, reſerving " half of the yearly value at leaſt of ſuch " manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, " ſo leaſed and granted, yearly to be paid during " the ſaid term, to the ſaid mayor and common- " alty, and their ſucceſſors, to the uſes, intents, " and purpoſes above mentioned. And more- " over we grant and give ſpecial licence, that it " ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid mayor and " commonalty, and citizens of London, and their " ſucceſſors, to purchaſe and receive, and hold " to them and their ſucceſſors, of any perſon or " perſons whatſoever, five acres of land, ſituate, " lying, and being in the pariſh of St. Giles's in " the Fields, in the county of Middleſex, now or " late in the tenure or occupation of Margaret " Pennell, or her aſſigns; although the ſame five " acres, or any part of them, be held of us in " capite by knights ſervice; to have to the ſame " mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the " ſame city, and their ſucceſſors for ever. And " we declare it to be our royal pleaſure, by theſe " preſents, that the ſaid mayor and commonalty, " and citizens, or their ſucceſſors, or any other " perſon or perſons by the aſſent and conſent of " the ſame mayor and commonalty, and citizens, " ſhall build and erect, without the royal licence " of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, in that behalf " firſt had and obtained, any houſes, edifices, or " ſtructures upon the premiſes, or any parcel " thereof. In witneſs whereof, we have made " theſe our letters patents; witneſs myſelf at " Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of October, " in the fourteenth year of our reign."

A ſchedule of the fees taken by the common crier.

	s.	d.
For ſelling all goods, in every ſhilling —	0	0¼
For writing and keeping the books, in every pound	0	1
To the cryer for crying the goods — —	1	0

Fees taken by the regiſter for brokers.

For the bond to be entered into by every broker, brogger and huckſter, to the chamber —	0	8
For every bargain, contract, pawn, for or upon which there ſhall be lent or given 1s. or above and under 5s.	0	0¼
For every the like, for which ſhall be lent 5s. or more, and under 20s. — —	0	0½
For every the like, on which ſhall be lent 20s. or more and under 40s. — —	0	1
For every the like, on which ſhall be lent 40s. or more	0	2

Fees taken by the Court of Conſcience.

For every plaint — —	0	2
Fer every appearance — —	0	2
For every order — —	0	4
For every remittance to the common law —	0	4
For every precept or warrant to commit to priſon	0	6
For every ſearch — —	0	2
For every ſatisfaction acknowledged on an order	0	6
For warning every perſon within the liberties —	0	4
For warning every perſon without the liberties —	0	6
For ſerving every precept or warrant —	0	4

The granting of this charter muſt not be looked on as a free gift from the king; for the citizens paid very conſiderable ſums to obtain this confirmation of their ancient rights and privileges; and ſo ſoon after, as

In the year 1639 the miniſtry, in an illegal, arbitrary, and unjuſt manner, commenced a ſuit in the court of ſtar-chamber, againſt the Lord-mayor, and citizens, together with the governor and aſſiſtants of the new plantation in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, in order to deprive them of the improvements they had made, at a very conſiderable expence, in that province; when after a hearing of ſeventeen days, they were, by a decree of that court, condemned to loſe all their lands and poſſeſſions which had been granted to them by king James I. in that kingdom. Not ſatisfied with this, they at the ſame time amerced the citizens in a fine of fifty thouſand pounds; but the parliament thinking it high time to ſtop ſuch arbitrary proceedings, came to ſuch reſolutions as deterred the king from executing the ſaid decree with reſpect to the fine: he moreover declared the decree againſt the Iriſh eſtate unlawful, and confirmed the grant of the province of Ulſter made to them by the late king.

The citizens, knowing this lenity aroſe from the power of parliament and not the inclination of the king, gave him afterwards reaſon to repent of ſuch illegal meaſures, by joining the parliament, whom they looked on as their protectors and guardians.

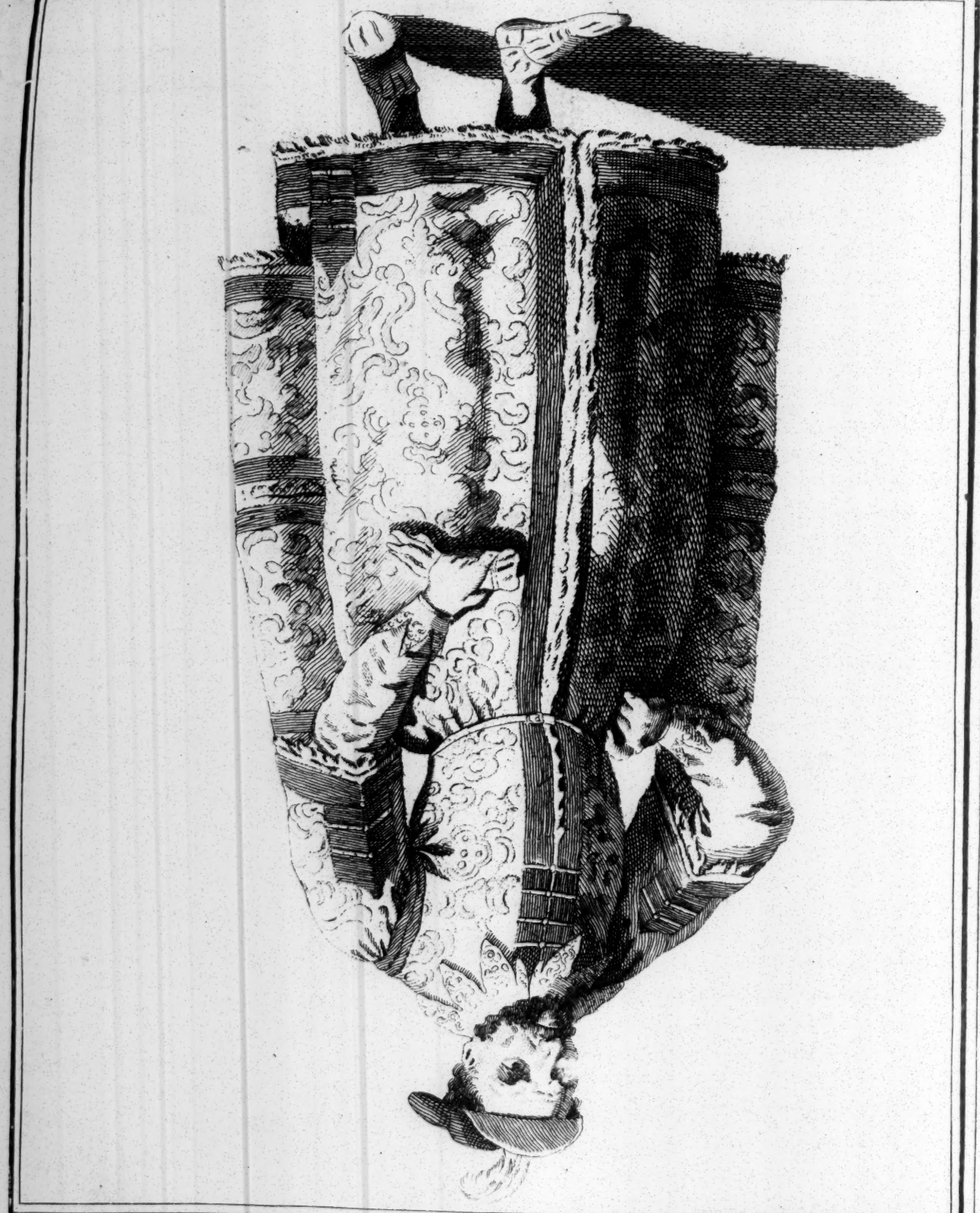
In the year 1640, an army being immediately wanted to march againſt the Scots, the privy-council called on the city to ſend twelve hundred men

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

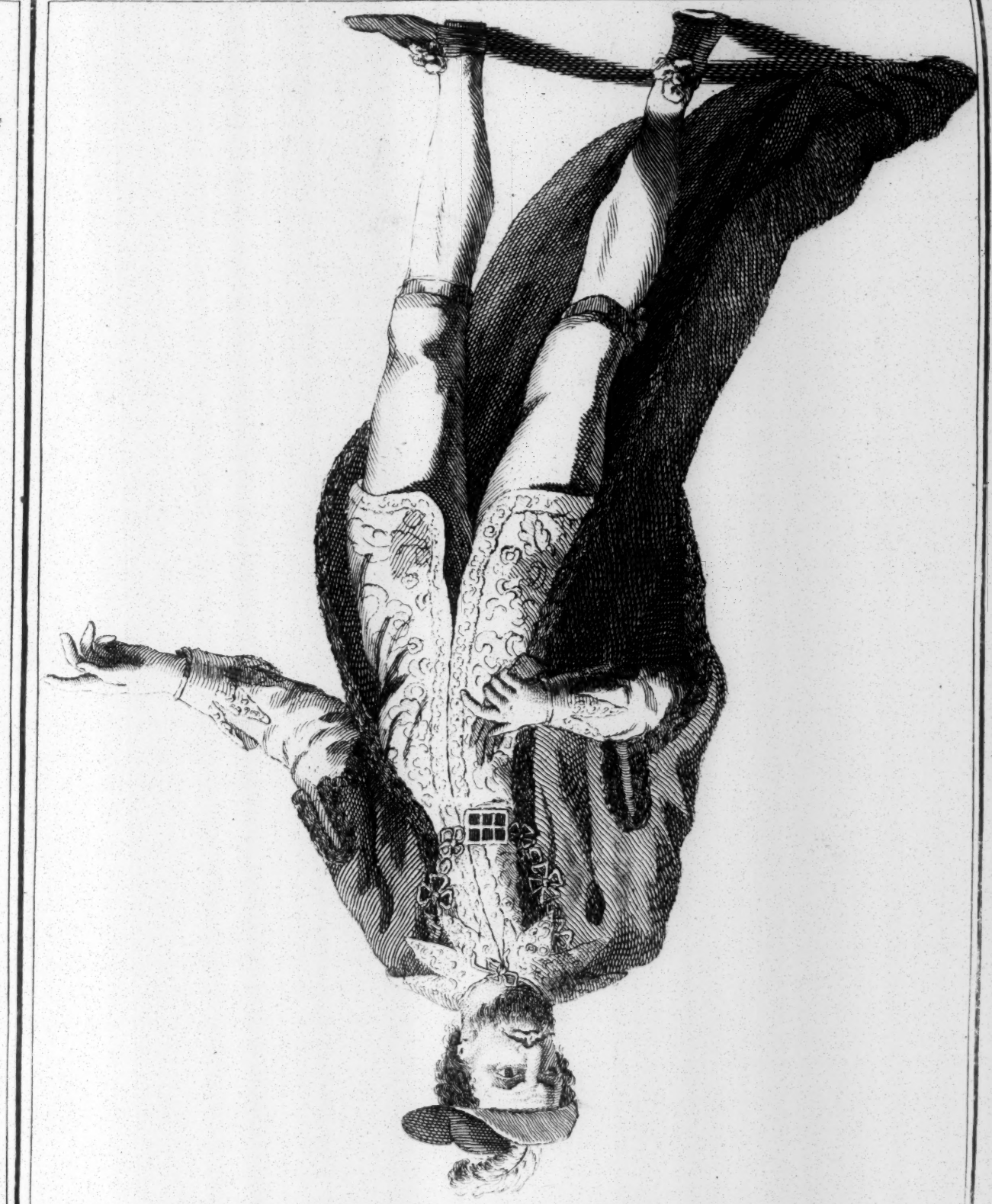
HABIT *of the* LADY MAYORESS *of London in 1640.*

HABIT *of a* MERCHANTS WIFE *of London in 1640.*

HABIT of the LADY MAYORESS of London in 1610.



HABIT of a MERCHANTS WIFE of London in 1610



Engraved for Chamberlains History of London

men to join that expedition, which were accordingly raiſed, and ſhipped at Blackwall, though not without ſome oppoſition from the rabble.

The populace in general were ſo enraged at the archbiſhop of Canterbury, whom they looked on as a principal leader in all miniſterial oppreſſions, that, in conſequence of a paper ſtuck up in the Royal Exchange, they aſſembled to the number of five hundred, and marched in the night to the palace at Lambeth with an intent to deſtroy him and the building: but the biſhop being apprized of their coming, was ſo guarded that he fruſtrated all their attempts, and obliged them to retire without accompliſhing the purpoſes they intended.

The court being greatly alarmed at this, the privy council ſent an order to the Lord-mayor to provide a double watch, and to oblige every houſekeeper to keep his apprentices and ſervants quiet and peaceable.

Notwithſtanding the Lord-mayor ſtrictly obeyed theſe orders, yet ſo turbulent and enraged were the citizens againſt the court and miniſtry for their deſpotic government, that they ſtuck up papers in various parts of the city, exciting the people to a general inſurrection. This occaſioned another order from the privy-council to command the Lord-mayor to draw forth the city trained bands, the more effectually to ſuppreſs all diſorderly and riotous meetings.

The king at this time committed ſeveral aldermen to priſon for refuſing to give in the names of the moſt ſubſtantial houſekeepers within their juriſdiction: this was done the more ſtrongly to enforce them to advance ſuch ſums as he ſhould think proper without power of parliament; and to aſſeſs on them all the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. To effect which the attorney-general was ordered to proceed againſt them in the ſtar-chamber. This flame was ſtill farther increaſed by another order of the privy council, to proſecute the Lord-mayor and the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex for their contempt and default in the proſecution of the writ for ſhip-money.

Notwithſtanding theſe various perſecutions, it did not in the leaſt affect the firmneſs of theſe magiſtrates, who, to ſhew his majeſty that their conduct was not directed in contempt to him, but in oppoſition to his evil counſellors, immediately complied with his majeſty's command in furniſhing him with four hundred able bodied men well accoutred, and conducted to march and join his army againſt the Scots, on a promiſe of being repaid the expence out of his majeſty's exchequer.

The citizens, after this, advanced the king a conſiderable ſum of money in conſideration of his granting them another charter: by which, after firſt reciting their former privileges of package, ſurvey, or ſcavage of all goods, and of baillage, "his majeſty, in conſideration of four thouſand "two hundred pounds, confirms the ſaid offices, "and created, ordained, and conſtituted an of-"fice or officer of package of all ſorts of goods "and merchandize whatſoever, and an office of "carriage and portage of all wools, &c. and mer-"chandize whatſoever: and did ratify and con-"firm the fees ſet down in the tables hereunto "annexed, due to the ſaid office. And his ma-"jeſty did alſo give and grant the ſaid offices of "ſcavage, or ſurveying, baillage, package, car-"riage, and portage, and their lawful fees, to "the Lord-mayor and citizens of London, to be "exerciſed and occupied by ſufficient miniſters or "deputies," with this particular clauſe, "That "no other porter or carrier, or any other perſon "or perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſume to intermit "or intrude him or themſelves to carry or lade "any of the ſaid goods or merchandizes, from "any wharf or ſhore within the limits aforeſaid, "into any ſhip or veſſel; or to unlade any "goods or merchandizes from any veſſel upon "any wharf, ſhore, or lane, within the limits "aforeſaid; without the ſpecial appointment "or licence of the ſaid mayor and commonalty, "and citizens of the city aforeſaid, or of their "officers or deputies for that purpoſe firſt had "and obtained." And concludes with giving power and authority to the ſaid mayor and his proper officers, in the foreſaid employments, "to "give and adminiſter the oath upon the holy "evangeliſts, from time to time, to all ſuch per-"ſons ſuſpected or to be ſuſpected of withdraw-"ings, concealments, colourings, frauds, covins. "And that it ſhall and may be lawful to the ſaid "mayor, his miniſter, and deputy, or officer for "the time being, by all lawful ways and means "to compel all ſuch perſons ſuſpected, or to be "ſuſpected, as ſhall refuſe or deny to take the "ſaid oath, to take the ſame oath." Which charter is dated the fifth day of September, in the ſixteenth year of his reign.

The SCAVAGE *Table of rates inwards.*

		s.	d.
ALLUM, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Amotto, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	4
Apples and pears, the little barrel		0	0¼
Aquavitæ the hogſhead		0	6
Argol, white or red, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1¼
Babies heads, the dozen		0	0½
Bacon, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	4
Bandſtrings, the dozen knots		0	0¼
Balks	Great, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	1	8
	Middle, the C. qt. ditto	0	9
	Small, the C. qt. ditto	0	4
Barlings, the C. qt. ditto		0	4
Barley, the quarter, qt. eight buſhels		0	0¼
Barilla or ſaffora, the barrel, qt. C. weight		0	4
Baſket-rods, the dozen bundles		0	4
Baſt-ropes, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	0½
Battery baſhe ows, or kettles, the C. weight qt. 112lb		0	6
Beef, the barrel		0	1
Bell-metal, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Beans, the quarter		0	0½
Blacking or lamb-black, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	3
Bottles of all ſorts, the dozen		0	0¼
Boards	Barrel boards, the thouſand	0	4
	Clapboards, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
	Pipe-boards, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
Borattos or Bombaſins	Narrow, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	2
	Broad, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards.	0	3
Books unbound the baſket or maund		0	8
Bow ſtaves, the C. qt. ſix ſcore		0	2
Braſs and irons, lavercocks, chaffing diſhes, and all other braſs or latten wrought, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	3
Brimſtone, the C. weight 112lb.		0	0½
Briſtles, the dozen pound		0	0¼

Buckrams	Of Germany, the dozen pieces	0	3
	Of France the dozen pieces	0	2
Buffins, Liles and Moccadoes	Narrow, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	1
	Broad, the ſingle piece not above 15 yards	0	2
Bull-ruſhes, the load		0	1
Burs for mill-ſtones, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	3
Butter, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Cable ropes for cordage, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Cabinets	Great, the piece	0	2
	Small, the piece	0	1
Caddas, or crewel ribbons, the dozen pieces, qt. each piece 36 yards		0	1
Candle-wick, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Candles of tallow, the dozen pound		0	0¼
Capers, the C. pound qt. five ſcore		0	2
Capravans, the C. qt. ſix ſcore		0	3
Cards	Playing cards, the ſmall groſs qt. 12 dozen pair	0	2
	Wool cards, the dozen pair	0	0½
Carpets	Turkey, Perſia, Eaſt India, and Venice, long, the piece	0	6
	Of the ſame, or like ſorts, ſhort, the piece	0	4
	Carpets of all other ſorts, the piece	0	0½
Caſes	For looking glaſſes, gilt, from No. 3. to No. 10. the dozen	0	1½
	For looking glaſſes, ungilt, the dozen	0	0½
Chamlets mohair, and Turkey grograms, each 15 yds.		0	1½
Cheeſe, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Cherries, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Cloth	French woollen, each 20 yards	0	8
	Scarlet, the yard	0	1
Cochineal	Silveſter, or Campecha, the lb.	0	0½
	Of all other ſorts, the lb.	0	1
Combs of box, or light wood, the groſs qt. 12 dozen		0	0¼
Copper bricks or plates, round or ſquare, the C. wt.		0	4
Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Corral, rough or poliſhed, the maſt, qt. 22lb		0	2
Cork, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1
Cork, the dozen pieces, for ſhoemakers		0	0¼
Deal boards of all ſorts, the C. qt ſix ſcore		1	0
Dogs of earth, the ſmall groſs, qt. 12 dozen		0	1½
Durance of	With thread each 15 yards	0	1½
Duretty	With ſilk, each 15 yards	0	2
Drugs	Amber-greaſe, the ounce	0	1½
	Alloficratina, the pound	0	0½
	Barley hulled, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Carway and comin-ſeed, the C weight	0	1½
	China roots, the C. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Civit, the ounce	0	1
	Gum Armoniac, the C.	0	6
	Muſk, the ounce	0	1
	Muſk-cods, the dozen	0	1
	Saunders, white or red, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Treacle, common, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Turpentine, common, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Feathers for beds, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	2
Fiſh	Cod-fiſh, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4
	Cole fiſh, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
	Eels, the barrel	0	1
	Eels quick, the ſhip lading	10	0
	Herrings white or red, the laſt	0	6
	Lings, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6
	Lub-fiſh, the C. qt. ditto	0	2
	Croplings, the C. ditto	0	1
	Titlings, the C. ditto	0	0½
	Sturgeon, the firkin	0	1
	Sturgeon, the keg	0	0½
	Salmon, the barrel	0	1½
Flax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Flax undreſt, the C. weight, qt. 112lb		0	1½
Flax dreſt or wrought, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	4
Frankincenſe, the C. qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Fuſtians	Barmillions, the piece, or two half pieces, qt. 15 yards each half piece	0	2
	Naple fuſtians, tripe, or velvet, the piece, qt. 15 yards.	0	2
Furrs	Bever ſkins, the piece	0	0½
	Bever-bellies, or wombs, the dozen	0	4
	Budge, tawed or untawed, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Fox ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Fonies without tails, the dozen	0	1½
Galley diſhes, each 12 dozen		0	1
Galls, the C. weight, quantity 112lb.		0	2
Glaſs for windows, the cheſt or caſe		0	3
Glaſs, called Venice drinking glaſſes, the dozen		0	0½
Glaſſes, Looking-glaſſes	Half-penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0¼
	Penny ware, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	0½
	Of ſteel, ſmall dozen	0	0½
	Of ſteel, large dozen	0	1
	Of cryſtal, ſmall dozen under No. 6.	0	1
	Of cryſtal, middle, the dozen No. 6.	0	2
	Of cryſtal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, 10	0	4
	Of cryſtal, the dozen, No. 11, 12.	1	6
Glaſs ſtone plates for ſpectacles, rough, the dozen		0	0½
Glaſs-plates or ſights for looking-glaſſes, unſoiled	Of cryſtal ſmall under No. 6. the dozen	0	0½
	Of cryſtal, No. 6. the dozen	0	0½
	Of cryſtal No. 7, 8, 9, 10, the dozen	0	2
	Of cryſtal No. 11, 12, the dozen	1	0
Gloves of Spaniſh leather, the dozen pair		0	0½
Grain for dyers	Of ſcarlet powder, the pound	0	0½
	Of Sevil, in berries and grain, of Portugal or Rotta, the pound	0	0¼
Grocery	Almonds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Anniſeeds, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Cloves, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Currants, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Dates, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Figs, the C. weight, 112lb.	0	1
	Fuſſes of cloves, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	8
	Ginger, the C. qt. five ſcore	1	0
	Liquoriſh, the C. weight, qt. 112lb	0	1½
	Mace, the C. pound qt. five ſcore	2	0
	Nutmegs ditto	1	6
	Pepper, the C. qt. ditto	0	6
	Prunes, the C. weight qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Raiſins of the ſun, the C. wt qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Raiſins great, or malaga, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	1	0
	Cinnamon, the C. weight, qt. five ſcore	1	0
	Sugar: Refined, the C. wt. qt. 112	0	10
	Sugar: Candy, brown or white, the C. weight	0	8
	Sugar: Muſcavadoes and white, the C. weight	0	4
	Sugar: St. Thome and Pennellis, the Ct. weight	0	2
Goats hair the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	6
Gun powder, the barrel, qt. 112lb		0	3
Gum Arabick, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Hawks of all ſorts, the hawk		0	2
Hats	Beaſt or ſtraw hats, the dozen	0	0¼
	Beaſt or ſtraw hats, plain, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	1½
	Wool fells, the dozen	0	1½
	Demi-caſtors, the piece	0	0½
	Bever hats, the piece	0	2
Headlings for pipes, hogſheads, or barrels, the thouſand		0	2
Heath for bruſhes, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Hemp	Undreſt, the ditto	0	1
	Dreſt, ditto	0	2
Hides	Buff hides, the piece	0	0½
	Cow hides or horſe hides the dozen	0	3
Honey, the barrel		0	1½
Horſes and mares, each horſe or mare		0	6
Hops, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Indico the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		2	0
Indico duſt, ditto		0	8
Incle	Wrought, the dozen pound	0	1½
	Roles, the dozen pieces, of 36 yds. each piece	0	1
	Unwrought, the C. lb. quantity five ſcore	0	4
Iron wrought, the C. qt. 112lb.		0	1
Iron unwrought, the ton		0	6
Iron pots, the dozen		0	1½
Lattin, vocat	Shaven Lattin, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	6
	Black Lattin the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3
Lace	Bone-lace of thread the dozen yards	0	0½
	Silk-bone-lace, the pound, qt. 16 ounces	0	2
	Silk lace of all ſorts, the pound, qt. 16 ounces.	0	1
Lemons	The thouſand	0	1
	Juice of Lemons, the pipe	0	6
	Pickled Lemons, the pipe	0	3
Linſeed, the quarter		0	1
Leaves of gold, the C. leaves, qt. five ſcore		0	0¼
Lures for hawks, the dozen		0	0½

Leather

		s.	d.
Leather	Bazel leather, the dozen ſkins	0	0½
	Hangings, gilt, the piece	0	3
	Leather for maſks, the dozen lb.	0	2
Lutes, the dozen		0	4
Luteſtrings	Catling, the great groſs, qt. 12 ſmall groſs of knots	0	0½
	Minikins, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen of knots	0	0¼
Linnens	Britiſh Gloth, the C. ells, qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Brabant, Emden, Flemiſh, Freeze, Gentiſh, Holland, Iſſingham, Overiſily, Rowſe, and Cowfield cloths, or plats, each piece 30 ells	0	2
	Callicoes or dutties the piece	0	0½
	Cambricks the whole piece, qt. 13 ells	0	2
	Damaſk for tabling: Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	4
	Damaſk for tabling: Of Slecia making the dozen yards	0	2
	Damaſk for towelling and napkenning: Of Holland, making the dozen yards	0	1
	Damaſk for towelling and napkenning: Of Sileſia making the dozen yards	0	2
	Diaper for tabling: Of Holland making the dozen yards	0	1
	Diaper for tabling: Of Slecia, making the dozen yards	0	0½
	Diaper for towelling and napkenning: Of Holland, making the dozen yards	0	1
	Diaper for towelling and napkenning: Of Sileſia, making the dozen yards	0	0½
	French canvas and line, ell and half quarter broad, or upwards, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	French or Normandy canvas and line, narrow vandales, or vittry canvas, Dutch barras and Heſſian canvas, the C. ells. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Gutting and ſpruce canvas drillinges pack, duck hinderlands, middle good headlock, Muſcovy linnen, narrow, Hamburgh cloth, narrow, and Iriſh, cloth, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	1	0
	Hamburgh and Sileſia cloth, broad, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	Poldavis, the bolt	0	1
	Lawns, the whole piece, qt. 13 ells.	0	2
	Callicoe lawns, the piece	0	0½
	French lawns, the piece	0	0½
	Lockrams, the piece, of all ſorts, qt. 106 ells	0	1½
	Southwick, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	1½
	Straſbourg linen, each 30 ells	0	1
	Striped or tufted canvas, with thread, the piece, qt 15 yards	0	1
	Striped, tufted, or quilted canvas, with ſilk, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1
Littimus, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Malt, the quarter		0	0½
Magnus, the C. weight, qt. 112lb		0	1
Maſks of velvet or ſatten, the dozen		0	1
Maſts	Great, the maſt	0	2
	Middle, the maſt	0	1
	Small, the maſt	0	0½
Maps printed, the ream		0	1
Madder	Crop madder, and all other bale madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Fat madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Mull madder, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	0½
Meal, the laſt, qt. 12 barrels		0	4
Mocado ends, the dozen pounds		0	1½
Oats, the quarter		0	0½
Oil	Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal and ſallad oil, the ton	2	8
	Rape and linſeed oil, the ton	2	6
	Train-oil of Greenland or Newfoundland, the ton	1	4
Olives, the hogſhead		0	4
Onions	The C. bunches	0	1
	Seed, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	3
Oranges, the 1000		0	1
Orchal, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Packthread, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	1½

		s.	d.
Pans	Dripping or frying pans, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Warming pans, the dozen	0	1½
Paper	Brown, the C. bundles	0	6
	Of all other ſorts, each five ſcore reams	1	8
Peaſe, the quarter		0	0½
Pitch and tar, the laſt		0	3
Plates	Single, white or black, the C. plates	0	1
	Double ditto	0	2
Pomegranates, the thouſand		0	2
Pork, the barrel		0	1½
Pots	Of earth or ſtone, covered, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	1½
	Of earth or ſtone, uncovered, the C. caſt, qt. a gallon to every caſt, if in one plot or more	0	2
Quails, the dozen		0	0¼
Quickſilver, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	10
Quinces, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	0½
Rape-ſeed, the quarter		0	1
Roſin, the ton		0	8
Rice, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Rye, the quarter		0	0½
Rims for ſieves, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen		0	0½
Saffron the lb.		0	0½
Safflore, the C. lb. qt. five ſcorce		0	4
Salt, the C. weight		0	2
Salt-petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Sayes	Double ſayes, or Flanders ſerges, the piece	0	3
	Hounſcot ſayes, and middle ſayes, the piece	0	2
Shumack the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Silk, vocat.	Bridges ſilk, Granadoes, Naples, Organſine, Pole, and Spaniſh Sattin, ſilk, ſlear ſilk, fine and thrown ſilk, the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1
	Raw China ſilk, the lb. 24 ounces	0	1
	Ferret or Floret ſilk, fillozel, ſleave ſilk, coarſe, the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½
	Raw long ſilk, the lb. qt. 14 ounces	0	0½
	Raw ſhort ſilk, and raw Morea ſilk, the lb. qt. 24 ounces	0	0¼
Silk ſtockings, the pair		0	0½
Silk	Boradoes of ſilk, Catalopha, China, damaſk ſilk, chamlet, china, grogram, phillooſellas, narrow, tabbies of ſilk towers, taffaty, the dozen yards	0	2
	Silk grogram narrow, ſilk ſay calunaucoes and phillooſellas, broad, the dozen yards	0	4
	Silk grograms, broad, caff or damaſk, the dozen yards	0	4
Silk wrought	Sattins: Bolonia, Lukes, Jean, and other of like making, the dozen yards	0	6
	Sattins: Bridges ſattin, China and Turkey ſattin, the dozen yards	0	1½
	Sarcenets: Of Bologna or Florence, the dozen ells	0	1½
	Sarcenets: Of China, the dozen ells	0	1
	Cypreſs: Of ſilk, broad, the dozen yards	0	0½
	Cypreſs: Of ſilk, narrow, each 24 yards	0	0½
	Taffaties: Ell broad, each dozen yards	0	2
	Taffaties: China and Levant, each dozen yards	0	0½
	Velvets: China velvet, each dozen yards	0	1
	Velvets: All other velvets or pluſhes, each dozen yards	0	6
Skins	Cordovant ſkins, the dozen	0	2
	Goat ſkins in the hair, the dozen	0	1
	Kid ſkins of all ſorts, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
Smalt, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	4
Spars	Bonniſpars, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Cantſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Small ſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	1
Stones	Dog-ſtones, the laſt	0	6
	Marble-ſtones, the ton	0	8
	Mill-ſtones, the piece	0	6
	Quern-ſtones, the laſt	0	2
Sword-blades, the dozen		0	1
Staves	Pipe or hogſhead ſtaves, the thouſand	0	6
	Barrel ſtaves ditto	0	3
	Firkin ditto	0	1½
Steel	Long ſteel, wiſp ſteel, and ſuch like, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Gad ſteel, the half barrel	0	4

Succads

		s.	d.
Succads, wet or dry, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	10
Syder, the ton		0	4
Tallow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Tapeſtry	With hair, the C. Flemiſh ells, qt five ſcore	0	4
	With wool ditto	0	6
	With caddas ditto	1	0
	With ſilk, the dozen Flemiſh ells	0	2
Tarras, the barrel		0	0¼
Tazells, the thouſand		0	0¼
Tykes of all ſorts, the tyke		0	0½
Thread	Bridges thread, the dozen lb.	0	1
	Outnal thread the dozen lb.	0	1
	Whited brown or piecing thread, the dozen lb.	0	1½
	Siſſers thread, the lb.	0	0½
	Lyons or Paris thread, the bale, qt. C. bolts	0	8
Tobacco	Spaniſh verins, Brazil tobacco, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
	St. Chriſtopher's tobacco, or the like, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
Tow, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	0½
Tiles, vocat. pantiles, or Flanders tiles, the thouſand		0	2
Wax, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	4
Wainſcot, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	6
Whale-fins, the dozen		0	1
Wheat, the quarter eight buſhels		0	1
Woa	Iſland woad, the ton	1	0
	Tholouſe woad, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Wood	Box wood, the thouſand pieces	0	2
	Brazil or Fernando buck-wood, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Brazeletto or Jamaica wood, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Fuſtic, the C. weight, 112lb.	0	0½
	Red or Guinea wood, the C. qt. 112lb	0	2
	Sipeet-wood of Eaſt-India, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Wool	Beaver wool, the lb.	0	1
	Cotton wool, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Iriſh: Combed, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Iriſh: Uncombed, the C. qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Eſtridge wool, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Polonia ditto	0	3
	French ditto	0	2
	Lambs ditto	0	3
	Spaniſh ditto	0	4
	Red ditto, the lb.	0	0¼
Wire, vocat. Littin wire; and all other wire, the C. wt.		0	4
Wine eager, the ton		0	6
Wines	Gaſcoyne and French wines, and all other wines of the growth of the French king's dominion, the ton	0	2
	Rheniſh wine, the awm	0	6
	Muſkadell, and all other wines of the growth of the Levant, the butt	1	0
	Sack, Canary, Malaga, Madera, Romney, baſtard, tent, and Alicant wines, the pipe	1	0
Yarn	Cable yarn the C. weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Camel grogram, or mohair yarn, the C. qt. five ſcore lb.	1	6
	Cotton yarn the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Iriſh yarn, the pack, qt. four C. weight at ſix ſcore lb. to the C.	0	6
	Raw linen yarn, Dutch or French, the C. lb. qt. five ſore	0	4
	Spruce or Muſcovy yarn, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE, ſhall pay, for ſcavage duties inward, after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his majeſty's late book of RATES. And all other, not expreſſed therein, ſhall pay the ſame rates according to the true value.

The BALLIAGE *Duties outwards.*

		s.	d.
BEER, the ton		0	4
Canvas, the C. ells, at ſix ſcore		0	2
Coals, the chaldron		0	1
Drapery	Broad cloth, the piece	0	1½
	Kerſies of all ſorts ditto	0	0½
	Perpetuannoes, ditto	0	0½
	Stuffs, woollen or worſted, the ſingle pce.	0	0½
	Ditto, the double piece	0	1
Dying commodities	Cochineal, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	7
	Indico, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Wood of all ſorts for dyers, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Fuſtians, Engliſh, each 15 yards		0	0½
Grocery	Cloves, mace, nutmegs or cinnamon, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Pepper or ginger, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Raiſins, the piece or frail	0	0½
	Raiſins of the ſun, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Iron	The ton unwrought	0	6
	Wrought the C weight, qt. 112lb.	0	1
Lamprones, the thouſand		0	0½
Lead, the fodder		0	6
Saffron the lb.		0	0½
Salt, the wey		0	2
Salt petre, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Silk, raw or thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces		0	0¼
Skins and Furs	Bever ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Badger ſkins, the C. qt. ditto	0	6
	Coney ſkins, black, ditto	0	2
	Cat ſkins, ditto	0	2
	Calf ſkins, ditto	0	2
	Fox ſkins, ditto	0	6
	Fitches, the timber	0	1
	Morkin, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Otter ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Sheep or lamb, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Squirrel ſkins, the thouſand	0	1
Tin or pewter, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Wax, ditto		0	2
Wool of all ſorts, ditto		0	2

Other merchandize, liquid and dry, that are not particularly rated in the above Table, *ſhall pay* balliage duties *outward by their bulk, as follows:*

	s.	d.
A Great pack, truſs, or fardel, containing between fifteen or twenty cloths, or other goods to that proportion	1	6
An ordinary pack, truſs, or fardel, containing in bigneſs about ten or twelve cloths, or twelve or fourteen baize, or to the like proportion, in friezes, cottons or other goods	1	0
A bale containing three or four cloths, or four or five baize, or the like proportion in other goods	0	6
A great maund or great baſket	0	8
A ſmall maund or baſket, poize three C. weight. or under	0	8
A hamper or coffer, poize two C. wt. or under	0	3
A but or pipe	0	8
A hogſhead or puncheon	0	4
A barrel	0	1
A firkin	0	2
A dry fat	0	8
A drum fat	0	4
A bale	0	6
A great cheſt or great caſe	0	8
A ſmall cheſt or caſe, poize three C. wt. or under	0	4
A ſmall box	0	2
A great trunk	0	6
A ſmall trunk, poize not above two C. wt.	0	3
A bag or ſack	0	4
A ſeron	0	3

The PACKAGE *Table of Rates.*

		s.	d.
ARnetto the C. qt. five ſcore		0	3
Aquavitæ, the hogſhead		0	4
Argol, white or red, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Aſhes	Aſhes, pot-aſhes, the barrel, qt. two C. wt.	0	2
	Soap-aſhes, the laſt	1	0
Awl-blades for ſhoemakers, the thouſand		0	0½
Barilla or Saffora, the barrel, qt. two C. weight		0	4
Beer, the ton		0	6
Birding ſhot-lead, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	2
Books, the maund		0	1
Bottles of glaſs, covered with leather, the dozen		0	1
Brimſtone, the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	1
Bruſhes, the dozen		0	0½
Broken glaſs, the barrel		0	0¼

Buttons,

		s.	d.
Buttons, vocat,	Braſs, ſteel, copper, or lattin buttons, the great groſs, qt. twelve ſmall groſs	0	1
	Hair buttons, the great groſs	0	1
	Silk buttons, ditto	0	½
	Thread buttons, ditto	0	¼
Buckweed, the quarter		0	1
Buckrams of all ſorts, the dozen pieces		0	2
Caps for ſailors, Monmouth and others, the dozen		0	1
Canary ſeed, the buſhel		0	½
Cloaks, old, the piece		0	½
Copperas, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Cochineal	Silveſter or Campecha, the lb.	0	½
	Of all other ſorts the lb.	0	1
Cobweb lawns, each 15 yards		0	½
Drugs, vocat.	Aſſafetida, gum armoniac, gum lack, olibanum, and ſaſſafras wood, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Caſſia Fiſtula, the C. qt. ditto	0	1
	Caſſia Lignea, the C. lb. ditto	0	8
	Cubebs, the C. ditto	0	6
	Rhubarb, the lb.	0	1
	Scamony, ditto	0	1
Elephants teeth, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	4
Fſtridge, alias Oſtrich feathers, the lb. undreſt		0	½
Fileing of iron, called ſwarf, the barrel		0	2
Flaſks of horn, the dozen		0	1
Flax dreſt, the C. weight qt. 112lb.		0	4
Flax undreſt, ditto		0	2
Frankincenſe, ditto		0	1½
Fiſh	Herrings full or ſhotten, the laſt	0	6
	Stock-fiſh of all ſorts, the laſt	0	6
Fuſtians	Engliſh Million, the piece, qt. two half pieces of 15 yards the piece	0	1
	Venetian, Engliſh make, each 15 yards	0	1
Gauls the C. weight, qt. 112lb.		0	2
Glue, ditto		0	1
Glovers clipping, the maund or baſket		0	1½
Grains	Scarlet powder, and of Sevil in berries, and grain of Portugal or Rotta, the C. lb.	2	6
	Grain French or Guiney, the C. lb.	0	4
Garble	Of cloves, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Of almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Of ginger, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	0	1
	Of mace, ditto	0	9
	Of pepper, ditto	0	3
Gloves	Buck leather, the dozen pair	0	1
	Gloves with ſilk fringe and faced with taffaty, the dozen pair	0	1
	Gloves lined with coney or lamb-ſkins, or plain, the dozen pair	0	½
Grocery, vocat	Almonds, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2
	Anniſeeds, ditto	0	2
	Cloves, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	1	0
	Currants, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3
	Dates, ditto	0	4
	Figs, ditto	0	½
	Ginger, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	9
	Liquoriſh, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1½
	Mace, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	1	6
	Nutmegs, ditto	1	1
	Prunes the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	½
	Raiſins, great and Malaga, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
	Raiſins of the ſun, ditto	0	2
	Sugar candy, ditto	0	8
	Sugar of St Thome and Pennellis, ditto	0	3
	Sugar of all ſorts, ditto	0	6
	Cinnamon, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore	1	0
Hemp, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1½
Hats	Bever hats, the piece	0	2
	Demi-caſters, ditto	0	1
	Felt hats plain, the dozen	0	1½
	Ditto lined and faced, the dozen	0	2
Hair	Coney hair, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Hair of goats or kids, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	4
	Ox or cow tail hair, the Ct. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	½
Horns	Ink-horns, the ſmall groſs, qt. 12 dozen	0	½
	Horns of lanthorn, 1000 leaves	0	2
	Tips of horns, the 1000	0	1
Hops, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2
Indico of all ſorts, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		1	0
Indico duſt, ditto		0	6
India hides, the C. ditto		1	6
Iriſh rugs, the piece		0	1

		s.	d.
Iron, the ton, unwrought		0	6
Iron wrought, the C. wt.		0	1
Iron ſpurs, the dozen pair		0	1
Ivory combs, the dozen lb.		0	2
Knives	London knives ordinary, the ſmall groſs	0	3
	Sheffield knives, ditto	0	1½
	Shoemaker's paring knives, ditto	0	½
Lace	Bone-lace of thread, the dozen yards	0	½
	Silk-lace the lb. qt. 16 ounces	0	1½
Lampernes, the thouſand		0	1½
Lead, the fodder		0	8
Lemons pickled, the pipe		0	3
Lemon juice, ditto		0	6
Linſeed, the quarter		0	½
Linnen	Callicoe, the piece	0	½
	Cambricks, two half pieces, 13 ells	0	1½
	Damaſk for tabling of all ſorts, the doz. yds.	0	2
	Damaſk for towelling and napkening of all ſorts the doz. yards	0	½
	Diaper of all ſorts, for tabling, the doz. yards	0	1
	Diaper for towelling and napkening of all ſorts, the dozen yards	0	½
	Lawns, the piece, qt. 13 ells	0	1½
	Linnen cloth, called Brabant, Embden, Flemiſh frieze, Kentiſh holland, Iſingham Overifilis and Rows cloth, each 30 ells	0	2
	French or Normandy canvas, the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	Dutch barras, Heſſians and Vittry canvas the C. ells, qt. ſix ſcore	0	3
	Canvas tufted, ſtriped or quilted with copper, ſilk, or thread, or ſuch like, the piece, qt. 15 yards	0	1
Linnen ſhreads the maund		0	2
Madder, all but mull madder, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2
Melaſſes, the hogſhead		0	4
Muſtard ſeed, the C. wt. qt. 112lb		0	½
Nails	Chair nails, braſs or copper, the thouſand	0	½
	Copper nails, roſe nails, and ſaddle nails, the ſum qt. ten thouſand	0	½
Oaker, red or yellow, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1
Onion-ſeed, ditto		0	4
Orchal, ditto		0	1
Ox-bones, the thouſand		0	1
Ox-guts, the barrel		0	2
Oils	Sevelle, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, Portugal, linſeed, or rape oil, the ton	1	4
	Train or whale oil, ditto	0	8
Oſtrich feathers. See Eſtridge			
Paper, printed or copy paper, the C. reams, qt. five ſcore		1	6
Pewter, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	4
Rape ſeed, the quarter		0	1
Rape cakes, the thouſand		0	½
Red lead, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1
Red earth, ditto		0	½
Rice, ditto		0	6
Roſin the ton			
Saffron, the lb.		0	1
Salt, the weigh		0	2
Salt-petre, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2
Seamorſe teeth, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore		0	10
Sea coals, the chaldron		0	4
Stockings	Childrens ſtockings, the dozen pair	0	½
	Kerſey or leather ſtockings, ditto	0	1
	Silk ſtockings the pair	0	½
	Worſted ſtockings the dozen pair	0	2
	Woollen knit ſtockings, ditto	0	1½
Shumack, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	2
Skins and Furs	Badger ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	6
	Bever ſkins, ditto	2	6
	Cat ſkins, ditto	0	4
	Calf ſkins, ditto	0	8
	Coney ſkins, grey, tawed, ſeaſoned or ſtag, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	2
	Elk ſkins, the piece	0	½
	Fitches, the timber	0	1
	Fox ſkin, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	8
	Jennet ſkins, black, ſeaſoned or raw	0	½
	Kid ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	2
	Lamb ſkins, tawed or in the oil, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6
	Morkins, tawed or raw, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	4

		s.	d.
Skins and Furs	Otter ſkins, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	8
	Rabbit ſkins, ditto	0	1
	Sheep ſkins, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6
	Sheep pelts, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Squirrel ſkins, the thouſand	0	3
Silk of all ſorts, raw, the lb. of 16 ounces		0	1
Silk nubs, or huſks of ſilk, the C. lb. qt. 21 ounces to a pound		0	4
Silk Engliſh thrown, the lb. qt. 16 ounces		0	1
Silver, vocat. Quick-ſilver, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	8
Slip, the barrel		0	1
Stuffs, vocat.	Buffins, the piece broad, qt. 14 yards	0	2
	Ditto, narrow	0	1
	Bridgewaters, the piece	0	2
	Carral, ditto	0	1
	Cametians, the piece, qt. 25 yards	0	2
	Camblets, or grograms, the piece, qt. about 14 or 15 yards	0	2
	Damaſellours, or damaſins, the piece	0	2
	Durance, ditto	0	1
	Dimity, each 30 yards	0	1
	Floramedas, the piece	0	1
	Fugaratoes, ditto	0	2
	Hangings, of Briſtol, or ſtriped ſtuff, the piece	0	4
	Lindſey-woolſey, the piece	0	1½
	Liles, the piece broad or narrow, not above 15 yards	0	2
	Mocadoes, double, the piece, qt. 28 yards	0	2
	Ditto, ſingle or tufted, the piece, qt. 14 yards.	0	1
	Mohair, the piece, qt. about 15 yards	0	1½
	Meſſellawny, the piece, qt. about 30 yards	0	1
	Perpetuanoes, the piece ell broad	0	2½
	Paragon or paropas, the piece	0	2
	Piramides or maramuffe, the piece, narrow	1	0
	Ditto broad	0	2
	Raſhes, of all ſorts, the piece, qt. 24 yards	0	4
	Sayes, hounſcot or mild, the piece	0	3
	Ditto, of all ſorts	0	2½
	Serges, double the piece, yard broad, qt. 24 yards	0	3
Soap	Hard caſtle, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2
	The barrel	0	3
Spectacles, without caſes, the groſs, qt. 12 dozen		0	0½
Succads, wet or dry, the C. lb. qt. five ſcore		0	8
Tallow, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.		0	1
Tapeſtry	With hair, the C. flemiſh ells, qt. five ſcore	0	4
	With wool, ditto	0	6
	With caddas, ditto	1	0
	With ſilk, the dozen flemiſh ells	0	2
Taffaty	Taffaty, ell broad the dozen yards	0	2
	Silk taffaty, broad, ditto	0	4
	Ditto, narrow	0	2
Thread, white, brown, or coloured, ditto		0	1
Thread points, the great groſs		0	0½
Tiffany, each dozen yards		0	1
Tobacco	Spaniſh tobacco, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	0
	Of all other ſorts, ditto	0	6
Tin	Tin, unwrought, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	3½
	Ditto wrought	0	4
Velures	Engliſh the ſingle piece	0	2
	Ditto double	0	2
Vinegar of wine, the ton		0	2½
Wax	Engliſh wax, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	4
	Ditto hard, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore	0	8
Woollen	Baize ſingle, the piece	0	2
	Double, ditto	0	4
	Minikin baize, the piece	0	6
	Broad cloth, the ſhort piece, qt. 24 yards	0	6
	Broad cloth, the long piece, qt. 32 yards	0	8
	Cotton, of all ſorts, the C. goads	0	6
	Devonſhire dozens the piece	0	1
	Fizadoes, the piece	0	3
Drapery vocat.	Kerſies, of all ſorts, the piece	0	2
	Liſts of cloth, the 1000 yards	0	6
	Northern dozens, the ſingle piece	0	3
	Ditto, double piece	0	6
	Penny-ſtones, the piece	0	2
	Spaniſh cloth, Engliſh making, each 20 yards	0	6
Waiſtcoats	Of Kerſey or flannel, the dozen	0	6
	Of woollen knit, ditto	0	2
	Of worſted ditto, the piece	0	0¾
	Wrought with cruel, the piece	0	0¼
	With ſilk	0	1
Wool	Cotton wool, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	3
	Eſtridge wool, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	2
	French, ditto	0	2
	Spaniſh, dito	0	4
Worm ſeed, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	6
Wood	Box wood, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	0½
	Brazil, ditto	0	3
	Ebony, ditto	0	1½
	Fuſtick, ditto	0	0½
	Red, ditto	0	1½
Wines	French wines, of all ſorts, the ton	0	8
	Muſkadels and wines of the Levant the butt	0	6
	Sack, Canary, Madera, Romneys, and Hullock, the butt or pipe	0	6
Cotton yarn, the C. qt. five ſcore		0	4
Grogram, or mohair yarn, ditto		1	6
Raw linnen yarn, of all ſorts, the C. wt. qt. five ſcore		0	4

All other goods, not mentioned in this TABLE ſhall pay for package duties, after the rate of one penny in the pound, according as they are expreſſed or valued in his majeſty's late book of RATES: and all other not expreſſed therein ſhall pay the ſame rate, according to their value.

For every entry in the Packer's book, for writing bills to each entry outward, as uſually they have done 1 0

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the labouring porters for making up their goods at their own charge, as always they have done.

The ſtrangers ſhall pay the water-ſide porter, belonging to the package office, ſuch fees and duties, for landing and ſhipping their goods, as they have uſually paid within theſe ten years laſt paſt. [i. e. from and before the 16 Car. I.]

Fees taken by the PACKERS *and water-ſide porters for landing and ſhipping out the goods of ſtrangers.*

	s.	d.
FOR a butt of currants	1	4
A carratel of ditto	0	8
A quarter roll of ditto	0	4
A bag ditto	0	4
Pieces of raiſins, the ton	1	8
A barrel of raiſins	0	4
All ſorts of puncheons	0	6
A barrel of figs	0	2
Tapners and frails of figs, per ton	1	8
Brazil, or other wood for dying, per ton	1	8
Iron, the ton	1	2
Copperas, ditto	1	2
Oil, wine, or vinegar, ditto	1	2
Hemp and flax, the laſt	1	8
Looſe flax and tow, the C. wt.	0	2
A great bag of tow	0	8
A ſmall ditto	0	4
A great bag of hops	0	8
A packet or little bag of hops	0	4
Packs, truſſes, flats, or maunds, per piece	0	8
A great cheſt	0	8
A ſmall ditto	0	4
All caſes, barrels, or bales, per piece	0	4
A bale of madder	0	8
A bale of ginger, ſhumack, qt. 400 wt.	0	8
A faggot of ſteel	0	1
Any ſerrions, the piece	0	4
A fat of pot aſhes	0	8
A laſt of ſoap aſhes	1	0
A laſt of pitch or tar	1	0
A laſt of fiſh	1	0
Wainſcots, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0
Clap boards, ditto	0	6
Deal boards, ditto	1	4
A great maſt	5	0
A middle ditto	2	6
A ſmall ditto	1	3
Great balks, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	5	0
Middle ditto	2	6

Small

	s.	*d.*
Small ditto	1	3
A mill-ſtone	5	0
A dog-ſtone	2	6
A wolf-ſtone	2	0
A yard-ſtone	0	3
A grindle-ſtone	1	0
A ſtep-ſtone or grave-ſtone	0	8
Quern-ſtones, the laſt	1	0
Emery-ſtones, the ton	1	2
Ten C. wt. of Holland cheeſe	1	0
Roſin, the ton	1	2
Woad, ditto	1	2
A cheſt of ſugar	0	6
Half wainſcots, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	2	6
Raw hides, the C. wt. five ſcore	5	0
Bonniſpars, the C. qt. ſix ſcore	0	6
Small ſpars, ditto	0	4
Ends of bonniſpars, ditto	0	9
A horſe, gelding, or mare	2	6
Allom, the ton	1	8
Heath for bruſhes, the C. wt. qt. 112lb.	0	1
Iron pots, the dozen	0	3
Rings of wier looſe, the ring	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Pipes-ſtaves, the thouſand	2	6
Rheniſh wine, the awm	0	6
Bur-ſtones, the C. qt. five ſcore	2	6
Half packs of tazels, the piece	0	4
Wicker bottles, the dozen	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Stone, the C. qt. five ſcore	0	1
Looſe fiſh, the C. landing	0	3
A barrel of ſalmon	0	2
Dittto of ſtub ells	0	2
A bundle of baſket rods	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A ton of cork	1	8
A thouſand ox bones	1	0
Ditto tips of horns	0	6
Ditto of ſhank bones	1	0
Brimſtone, the ton, looſe	1	3
A fodder of lead	1	4
Rims for ſieves, the load	1	0
A load of fans	1	0
A load of bulruſhes	0	8
A C. ream of paper, looſe	1	0
A barrel of tarras	0	2
Ditto of ling	0	2
A keg of ſturgeon	0	2
Iron backs of chimneys, the piece	0	1
A C. wt. of elephants teeth	0	1
Copper and iron plates, per piece	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
A hundred ſmall barrels of blacking	1	0
A dozen of ſcales	0	1
A hundred of oars	2	6
Every twenty ſugar flags	0	4
A barrel of ſhot	0	4
A bundle of canes	0	1
A cage of quails	0	4
Ditto of pheaſants	0	4
A winch of cable yarn	0	4
A firkin of ſhot	0	2

All other goods not mentioned in this TABLE ſhall pay portage duties, as other goods do of like bulk or condition herein expreſſed.

The Scots having defeated the king's army at Newburn, immediately took poſſeſſion of Newcaſtle upon Tyne. This greatly alarmed the citizens, fearing they ſhould be deprived of the uſual and neceſſary ſupply of coals from thence. But theſe apprehenſions were ſoon laid aſide by a letter ſent from the Scotch commanders to the city magiſtrates, in which they promiſed not to ſtop the free traffic of coals in the river Tyne, and declared themſelves friends to the liberties of England.

The Lord-mayor and citizens not finding the miniſtry had any intention of removing their grievances, drew up a petition to his majeſty to call a new parliament, and to redreſs the many impoſitions complained of by the whole nation. The contents of which petition were as follows:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"Being moved with the duty and obedience, "which by the laws your petitioners owe unto "your ſacred majeſty, they humbly preſent unto "your princely and pious wiſdom, the ſeveral "preſſing grievances following, viz.

"1. The preſſing and unuſual impoſitions up- "on merchandize, importing and exporting, and "the urging and levying of ſhip-money, not- "withſtanding both which, merchants ſhips and "goods have been taken and deſtroyed both by "Turkiſh and other pirates.

"2. The multitude of monopolies, patents, "and warrants, whereby trade in the city, and "other parts of the kingdom is much deſtroyed.

"3. The ſundry innovations in matters of re- "ligion.

"4. The oath and canons lately enjoined by "the late convocation, whereby your petition- "ers are in danger to be deprived of their miniſ- "ters.

"5. The great concourſe of papiſts, and their "inhabitations in London, and the ſuburbs, "whereby they have more means and opportu- "nity of plotting and executing their deſigns "againſt the religion eſtabliſhed.

"6. The ſeldom calling, and ſudden diſſolu- "tions of parliaments, without the redreſs of "grievances.

"7. The impriſonment of divers citizens for "non-payment of ſhip-money, and impoſitions; "and the proſecution of many others in the ſtar- "chamber, for not conforming themſelves to "committees in patents of monopolies, whereby "trade is reſtrained.

"8. The great danger your ſacred perſon is "expoſed unto in the preſent war, and the va- "rious fears that ſeized upon your petitioners "and their families by reaſon thereof; which "grievances and fears have occaſioned ſo great "a ſtop and diſtraction in trade, that your peti- "tioners can neither buy, ſell, receive or pay as "formerly, and tends to the utter ruin of the "inhabitants of this city; the decay of naviga- "tion, and clothing, and the manufactures of "this kingdom.

"Your humble petitioners conceiving, that "the ſaid grievances are contrary to the laws of "this kingdom, and finding by experience, that "they are not redreſſed by the ordinary courſe "of juſtice, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech "your moſt ſacred majeſty, to cauſe a parlia- "ment to be ſummoned with all convenient "ſpeed, whereby they may be relieved in the "premiſes.

"And your petitioners and loyal ſubjects "ſhall ever pray, &c.

By this petition the miniſtry foreſaw the fatal conſequences which muſt inevitably ariſe to themſelves ſhould it be carried into execution: they therefore ſent a letter to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, ſignifying that ſuch a petition was very dangerous, and unwarranted by the charters and cuſtoms of the city, and that it was unneceſſary as his majeſty was already taking the ſaid grievances

ances into conſideration. This, however, had no effect on the citizens: they ſent the petition, by a deputation from the court of aldermen and common-council, to his majeſty, who was then with his army at York.

This had ſo good an effect, that his majeſty, in a letter dated the twenty-fifth of September, promiſed them a parliament ſhould be immediately called to redreſs their grievances; requeſting, at the ſame time, a loan of two hundred thouſand pounds to enable him to pay his army. Which ſum the citizens promiſed to advance, on condition the noblemen who were with his majeſty would join in the ſecurity.

The king, to fulfil his engagement with the citizens, ſummoned a parliament to meet on the third of November at Weſtminſter; when Mr. alderman Pennington, in the name of the city, delivered a petition to the houſe of commons, with a ſchedule of twenty-eight articles of grievances annexed. This petition, which was for the aboliſhment of epiſcopacy, with all its dependencies, roots and branches, was ſigned by upwards of fifteen thouſand citizens. And was thought to be ſtrongly abetted by the Scotch commiſſioners, who were now arrived in London, and had opened a kirk at Oxford houſe, near London-ſtone, to which many of the citizens reſorted.

The king at this time wanting money, the parliament applied to the citizens for a loan of one hundred thouſand pounds, on the credit and ſecurity of the ſubſidy bills: but this they abſolutely refuſed, alledging, that the city were a body not conſtituted for any ſuch purpoſe, nor able to make laws for the lending of money; and that they could only perſuade, and not compel. A petition was then preſented to the houſe of lords, ſigned by twenty thouſand citizens, to haſten the puniſhment of the earl of Strafford, "who," they alledged, "had counſelled the plundering "of the city, and putting it to fine and ranſom; "and had ſaid, that it would never be well, till "ſome of the aldermen were hanged up, becauſe "they would not yield to illegal levies of mo-"ney." In this petition they complained that the freedom and fulneſs of trade was ſtill greatly hindered; the affairs of the church remained unſettled; the papiſts tolerated and armed; the Iriſh army not diſbanded, nor the courts of juſtice yet reformed; and humbly prayed that his majeſty would redreſs theſe their grievances.

The citizens not meeting with any redreſs from theſe petitions, the populace were ſo incenſed, that on the twenty-ninth of April 1641, a great number of apprentices and others aſſembled before the houſe of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, threatening to pull it down, and even to kill the ambaſſador himſelf for permitting Engliſh papiſts to frequent his chapel. To appeaſe this commotion, the Lord-mayor immediately repaired to the ambaſſador's, and, with much difficulty, prevailed on the mob to diſperſe. After which his lordſhip entering the houſe was deſired by the miniſter to drop the point of his ſword, ſaying, that he was then in a place where the king of Spain, his maſter, had juriſdiction. To which his lordſhip complying, the ambaſſador told him, that if he would prevent the Engliſh ſubjects coming to maſs in his houſe, he would not ſend for them; but if they came, he could neither in conſcience to his religion, nor his maſter's honour, deny them acceſs to their devotions, or protection to their perſons, while they were with him. His lordſhip apologized for the rudeneſs of the mob, and ordered a ſtrong guard to be placed at the ambaſſador's houſe, which not only protected him from farther inſults, but prevented the popiſh citizens from frequenting maſs.

No ſooner had this ſtorm ſubſided, than another far more impetuous began: for a diſcovery being made of a deſign to bring the army to London to ſurprize the Tower, and favour the eſcape of the earl of Strafford, the citizens were ſo enraged, that the next day ſix thouſand of them, armed with ſwords, ſtaves, and cudgels, repaired to Weſtminſter, where, poſting themſelves in the avenues leading to the houſe of lords, they ſtopped all coaches, crying out for juſtice againſt Strafford; and petitioned the ſaid houſe, "Foraſmuch as your petitioners under-"ſtand, that the Tower of London is preſently "to receive a garriſon of men, not of the ham-"lets, as uſually they were wont to do; but "conſiſting of other perſons, under the com-"mand of a captain, a great confident of the "earl of Strafford, which doth increaſe their "fears of the king and kingdom; and that this "is done to make way for the eſcape of the earl "of Strafford, the grand incendiary: they there-"fore humbly pray, that inſtant courſe may be "taken for the diſcovery thereof; and that "ſpeedy execution of juſtice be done on the ſaid "earl." Theſe riotous proceedings were complained of by the lords to the commons; but the citizens would not diſperſe till they ſaw the proteſtation of both houſes of parliament for the defence of the king and kingdom.

The next day an order was ſent from the houſe of commons to the Lord-mayor, ſtrictly enjoining him to diſarm all papiſts under his juriſdiction within the ſpace of three days. And ſoon after another order was ſent from the ſame houſe, commanding the Lord-mayor and the reſpective magiſtrates within the bills of mortality, to uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent his majeſty's ſubjects from frequenting the chapels of popiſh ambaſſadors.

A conteſt aroſe about this time between the Lord-mayor and the commonalty, reſpecting the right of a choice in one of their ſheriffs, which the former claimed by a preſcription of three hundred years. The commonalty admitted of the mayor's nominating a perſon proper for that office, but inſiſted that he ſhould not ſerve, unleſs by their approbation. The king was applied to by the mayor and aldermen to determine this controverſy, but his majeſty referred it to the houſe of lords, who firſt recommended a reconciliation and ſettlement; but finding that ineffectual, their lordſhips thought proper (with a ſalvo on each ſide) to order them to proceed in the following manner: "That from this time the commonalty "ſhall forthwith proceed to the nomination and "election of both their ſheriffs for the year fol-"lowing, hoping that for the firſt of the two

"ſheriffs

" ſheriffs they will make choice of that party that " was nominated by the Lord-mayor: and their " lordſhips do further declare, that this order " ſhall be no way prejudicial to any right or pre- " rogative claimed by the lords, the mayors of " the city of London, for the time being; nor " yet to any right or claim made by the com- " mons or citizens in this matter, now in queſtion " amongſt them."

Advice being received from Scotland of an intended conſpiracy by the papiſts againſt the lives of many Scotch nobility, the parliament, were ſo alarmed, that they ſent orders to the Lord-mayor to place guards in various parts of the city to prevent any bad effects from the ſame, and that they ſhould continue till his lordſhip received farther directions.

About the ſame time the parliament were informed of a moſt dreadful conſpiracy by the papiſts in Ireland againſt all proteſtants; and ſo little ſenſe had they of pity or remorſe, that they committed the moſt horrid tortures on thoſe who fell in their way, without diſtinction of age or ſex.

On this melancholy occaſion the parliament applied to the city for a loan of fifty thouſand pounds towards the relief of thoſe who had eſcaped their inſatiable fury; which the citizens readily aſſenting to, the parliament paſſed an order not only for ſecuring the money now advanced, but likewiſe the fifty thouſand pounds they had lent his majeſty for the ſupport of his army in Yorkſhire.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The king's return from Scotland. His reception by the citizens. The city's petition to parliament for reformation, and againſt the removal of Sir William Belfour from the lieutenancy of the Tower. Petition of the apprentices againſt the new lieutenant and the biſhops. Five members impeached of high-treaſon, but protected by the citizens. A committee appointed by parliament to ſit at Guildhall. The parliament-houſe protected by the city train-bands. The Lord-mayor committed to the Tower. The battle of Edge-hill. The city fortified. Cheapſide croſs pulled down. The women petition to parliament. Conſequences thereon. Battle of Newbury. City clergy petition for redreſs of grievances. The king retires to the Scotch army. The city lends the parliament two hundred thouſand pounds, &c. &c.

NEver perhaps was a prince received with greater magnificence or more ſincere rejoicings from his ſubjects than king Charles I. at his return through the city of London from Scotland; as a teſtimony of which the following is part of the recorder's ſpeech to his majeſty on the occaſion: " I can truly ſay this from a re " preſentative body of your city, from whence I " have my warrant; they meet you with as much " love and affection as ever citizens of London " met with any of your royal progenitors, king or " queen of this kingdom; and with as hearty " a deſire to ſhew it fully, &c." To which his majeſty anſwered, " I thank my citizens of Lon- " don for their love; and now I ſee that all theſe " tumults and diſorders have only riſen from the " meaner ſort of people; and that the affections " of the better and main part of the city have " ever been loyal and affectionate to my perſon " and government. And it comforts me to ſee " that all thoſe miſreports that have been made " of me in my abſence, have not the leaſt power " to do me prejudice in your opinion, as may be " eaſily ſeen in this day's expreſſions of joy." His majeſty then continued with a promiſe to reſtore the citizens to their property in the Iriſh eſtate of Londonderry, and to govern them according to the laws of this kingdom, by maintaining and protecting the true proteſtant religion, as by law eſtabliſhed.

As ſoon as this ſpeech was ended, the proceſſion began. His majeſty and the prince of Wales rode on horſeback; the queen, duke of York, princeſs Mary, the prince elector and the dutcheſs of Richmond remained in the coach. They entered the city at Moorgate, and proceeded along London-wall, through Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Cornhill, and ſo to Guildhall, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained by the Lord-mayor and aldermen. After this refreſhment the proceſſion was reſumed, and the Lord-mayor conducted his majeſty in the moſt pompous manner to Whitehall; for which, at parting, the king embraced the mayor, thanked him, and charged him, that in his name the whole city might be thanked. His lordſhip gave information of this meſſage from his majeſty to a court of common-council for that purpoſe: at which the recorder having alſo informed them of his ſpeech, in the name of the citizens made to his majeſty, and the king's anſwer thereto, they were ſo pleaſed, that they made an order for the recorder, and a committee of aldermen and commoners to attend his majeſty with their moſt humble thanks for his great and friendly favours to the city. His majeſty received this addreſs with great pleaſure and fair promiſes in favour of the city; created the Lord-mayor a baronet, dubbed all the aldermen attending with the order of knighthood, and cauſed the whole committee, in his name, to be elegantly entertained by the earl of

Dorſet, who honoured them with his preſence at dinner.

Notwithſtanding theſe reciprocal profeſſions of love between prince and ſubject, yet ſo unſearchable are the ſecrets of the human heart, that on the eleventh of December, Mr. Fookes, attended by two hundred merchants and others, preſented to the houſe of commons a petition ſigned by twenty thouſand citizens, complaining of the growth of popery, and praying the ſaid houſe, that they would take ſpeedy and effectual means to deliver the city and nation from the danger of being ſurprized by their bloody hands, from the obſtructions they cauſed in the trade of this city and kingdom, and for immediate reformation in religion. This petition was inſcribed, "The "humble petition of the aldermen, common-"council-men, ſubſidy-men, and other inhabi-"tants of the city of London and ſuburbs there-"of." Another petition of the like nature was preſented the ſame day by the city apprentices.

On the twenty-third of the ſame month his majeſty having diſcharged Sir William Belfour, a Scotchman, from the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, appointed colonel Lunsford, a perſon obnoxious to the houſe of commons, to ſucceed him. This ſo offended the Londoners, who looked on him as a very bad man, that they drew up a petition in the name of the common-council-men, and others of the city of London to the following effect; "Whereas the petitioners are in-"formed that Sir William Belfour, a perſon of "honour and truſt, is diſplaced from the office "of lieutenant of the Tower of London, and "the ſame place is beſtowed upon colonel Lunſ-"ford, a man outlawed, and moſt notorious for "outrages, and therefore fit for any dangerous "attempt; the petitioners are therefore ſo alarm-"ed at this proceeding, that they cannot reſt till "they have diſcharged their duty in repreſenting "the ſame to this honourable houſe. May it "therefore pleaſe this honourable aſſembly to "take the premiſes into ſuch conſideration as "may ſecure both the city and kingdom againſt "the miſchiefs which may happen, as to your "great wiſdom ſhall be found moſt fitting, &c."

This petition occaſioned the commons to requeſt a conference with the lords; but the latter refuſed joining with them to addreſs his majeſty for the removal of Lunsford; alledging, that they conceived it would be an infringement on his majeſty's prerogative. The Lord-mayor, however, on the Sunday following waited on the king at Whitehall, where he repreſented the diſſatisfaction of the people at the promotion of the ſaid Lunsford, and informed him of a general inſurrection being intended by the citizens in general, ſhould Lunsford be continued in the lieutenancy of the Tower. On which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to remove him from the ſaid office.

Before this was publickly known, the citizens and apprentices who had petitioned againſt Lunsford and the biſhops, aſſembled in a large body, and proceeded to Weſtminſter, crying out, No biſhops, no biſhops, no popiſh lords. This ſo irritated the biſhop of Lincoln, who was then paſſing to Weſtminſter, that he imprudently ſeized one of the moſt active in the mob: but the populace ſo far payed that regard to his cloth and dignity, that after reſcuing their comrade, and dinning his ears with No biſhop, no biſhop, they permitted him to depart. One captain Hyde, with ſome of his friends, being fired with indignation at ſuch treatment of a biſhop, was ſtill more imprudent; for he drew his ſword, and threatened to cut the throats of thoſe round-headed dogs who bawled againſt the biſhops. For which he was ſeized by the apprentices and carried before the houſe of commons, who not only immediately committed him to priſon, but rendered him incapable of ever ſerving his majeſty after.

Colonel Lunsford going to Weſtminſter the ſame day, as imprudently drew his ſword, on which a ſcuffle enſued, and many perſons were wounded. This commotion ſoon reaching the city, the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs took ſuch precautions as prevented any conſiderable number getting out of the city gates. After which his lordſhip patroled the ſtreets all night with a ſufficient guard, and in the morning raiſed the trained bands to keep the city peaceable and quiet. This occaſioned his majeſty to ſend a meſſage to be read in the common-council of the city of London, commanding them to preſerve the peace of the city, and concluding in theſe words: "We do deſire them (the Londoners) not to be "diſturbed by any jealouſies that ill-affected "people may endeavour to ſow, but to reſt moſt "confident and aſſured, that the ſafety, protec-"tion, and proſperity of the city ſhall ever be "with us a principal care."

The connection between the Londoners and parliament was ſo ſtrong, that they reſented every affront or oppoſition made by the court to the houſe of commons. Nor had they yet thrown off their affection for the king, till his majeſty being moſt imprudently and wickedly adviſed to go with an armed force and take five members out of the houſe of commons, whom, with lord Kimbolton, the attorney-general, by his majeſty's command, had impeached in the houſe of lords of high treaſon, the citizens not only gave thoſe members refuge in the city, but armed themſelves for their protection. By this proceeding, the houſe of commons, not thinking themſelves ſafe at Weſtminſter, appointed a committee to ſit in the Guildhall of London, to deliberate on ſuch things as might be moſt beneficial to the ſafety of the city and kingdom.

His majeſty having miſcarried in his deſign of ſecuring the five members impeached, came into the city on the fifth of January to demand the aſſiſtance of the citizens to find them out. On his way thither, the people cried out, in a tumultuous manner, "Privileges of parliament!" And one of them threw into his majeſty's coach a paper, on which was written, "To your tents, "O Iſrael!" for which he was immediately apprehended and committed to priſon. His majeſty being arrived at Guildhall, where the court of common-council, by his order, was aſſembled, he ſpoke to them as follows:

"Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen,

" I come to demand ſuch perſons as I have " already accuſed of high treaſon, and do be- " lieve are ſhrowded in the city. I hope no good " man will keep them from me; their offences " are treaſon and miſdemeanours of an high na- " ture. I deſire your loving aſſiſtance herein, " that they may be brought to a legal trial.

" And whereas there are divers ſuſpicions " raiſed that I am a favourer of the popiſh reli- " gion, I do profeſs, in the name of a king, " that I did and ever will, and that to the utmoſt " of my power, be a proſecutor of all ſuch as " ſhall any ways oppoſe the laws and ſtatutes " of this kingdom, either papiſts or ſeparatiſts; " and not only ſo, but I will maintain and defend " that true proteſtant religion which my father " did profeſs, and I will continue in it during " life."

After this his majeſty dined with one of the ſheriffs, and returned to Whitehall without any farther diſturbance from the populace.

The citizens, however, neither approving of the demand nor declaration, drew up an anſwer by way of remonſtrance from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London. In which, after repreſenting their fears and danger, by reaſon of the prevailing progreſs of the rebels in Ireland, fermented and acted by the papiſts and their adherents; the throwing out people of truſt and honour from the lieutenancy of the Tower, and the preparations there lately made; the fortifying of Whitehall, in an unuſual manner, with men and ammunition; and the drawing ſwords and wounding many cititizens that were unarmed in Weſtminſter-hall, they conclude as follows: " The petitioners therefore " moſt humbly pray your moſt ſacred majeſty, " that, by the advice of your great council in " parliament, the proteſtants in Ireland may be " ſpeedily relieved; the Tower put into the " hands of perſons of truſt; that, by removal " of doubtful and unknown perſons from about " Whitehall and Weſtminſter, a known and ap- " proved guard may be appointed, for the " ſafety of his majeſty and parliament; and that " the lord Mandeville, otherwiſe Kimbolton, " and the five members of the houſe of com- " mons, lately accuſed, may not be reſtrained " of liberty, or proceeded againſt otherwiſe than " according to privileges of parliament."

His majeſty returned an anſwer to this remonſtrance, the purport of which gave little ſatisfacfaction to the citizens.

The grand committee appointed by the houſe of commons to ſit in Guildhall, finding great inconveniences from the city buſineſs, adjourned to Grocer's-hall, where they conſulted meaſures for their ſafe return to Weſtminſter on the Tueſday following. On which day they, with the lord Kimbolton, and the five members of the houſe of commons above mentioned, went by water, well guarded by a thouſand ſailors in boats, and were received at Weſtminſter by the London trained bands. After which the houſe of commons ordered, that, for their ſecurity, two companies of the ſaid trained bands ſhould attend the houſe daily. And for the more effectually ſecuring the ſtores in the Tower of London, the ſheriffs were ordered to place a ſufficient guard round it both by land and water.

The ſervice of the militia was ſo well approved of by the houſe of commons, that they took them out of the power of the Lord-mayor, whom they found to be under influence of the court, and ordained, " that the perſons entruſted with the or- " dering of the militia of London, ſhould have " power to draw the trained-bands of the city into " ſuch uſual and convenient places, within three " miles of the ſaid city, as to them from time to " time ſhould ſeem meet, for the training and " exerciſing of the ſoldiers; and that the ſaid ſol- " diers, upon ſummons, ſhould from time to time " appear, and not depart from their colours with- " out the conſent of their officers, as they would " anſwer their contempt to the parliament."

In the year 1642 his majeſty, being informed that the parliament had applied to the city for large ſupplies of men and money, ſent a letter to the Lord-mayor, commanding him and the citizens of London not to lend or contribute the ſaid ſupplies to the parliament, under the penalty of his diſpleaſure, and the forfeiture of their charters. The parliament, in conſequence of this made a declaration, juſtifying their demands, and promiſing protection and ſecurity to thoſe who ſhould contribute to their aſſiſtance. And, as an example of their power and authority, they committed Sir Richard Gurney, Lord-mayor, to the Tower of London, for cauſing his majeſty's commiſſion of array to be proclaimed in divers parts of the city; and preferred ſeveral articles of impeachment againſt him: for which he was, by the ſentence of the peers, not only diveſted of the office of mayor, but likewiſe rendered for ever incapable of bearing any office or receiving further honour; and alſo to remain a priſoner in the Tower of London during their lordſhip's pleaſure.

The king finding himſelf in a condition to face his enemies, began his march from Northampton to London with fifteen thouſand men. Of which the parliament receiving information, immediately ordered the London trained bands to be in readineſs, and all the paſſages and avenues leading to the city to be fortified with poſts, chains, and courts of guard. The citizens on this occaſion were ſo alarmed, that a great number of all ranks, ages, and ſexes, applied ſo diligently to work in digging and carrying of earth, that their fortifications were ſoon accompliſhed.

The earl of Eſſex, by an expreſs order from the parliament, haſtening his march after the king, both armies met at Edge-hill on the twenty-third of October, and fought a moſt terrible battle in which much blood was ſpilt on both ſides; and each army claimed the honour of victory. His majeſty, however, was ſo far diſabled from proceeding to London, that he was obliged to retreat to Oxford.

The parliament fearing the bad conſequences that might ariſe from any inſinuations of advantage gained over their forces by the royaliſts, deputed lord Wharton, Mr. Strode, the earl of Pembroke, the earl of Holland, and the lord Say to repreſent

repreſent the iſſue of this battle in the moſt favourable circumſtances, and to ſpirit up the citizens to a more vigorous oppoſition to the king's forces. Theſe lords of parliament went to Guildhall on the the 27th of October for this purpoſe; and lord Wharton, who introduced the matter, among other things, ſaid, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. "Gentlemen, I "ſhall tell you the worſt as well as the beſt, that "you may know all, and that, when you have "known the worſt, you may find it in your judg-"ments, to give the moſt praiſe to God for his "mercy, after there was ſo much probability of "having ſuch an ill ſucceſs. After that we had "ſhot two or three pieces of ordnance, they be-"gan for to ſhoot ſome of theirs, and truly not "long after, before there was any near execution, "there were three or four of our regiments fairly "run away, I ſhall name you the particulars, and "afterwards name you thoſe that did the extra-"ordinary ſervice, whereof you will find thoſe "of this city to have been very extraordinary in-"ſtruments. There were, that ran away, Sir "William Fairfax's regiment, Sir Henry Cholm-"leys, and my lord Mandevil's, and, to ſay the "plain truth, my own: theſe ran away. Gen-"tlemen, you ſee by this time I am like to tell "you the truth, I hope, of every thing; but "yet I muſt ſay this, that, tho' they did ſo, "yet I hope there will be very convenient "and very good number of them got together "again, that they may ſhew themſelves in bet-"ter condition and better way of ſervice than "yet they have done. I hope ſo, and by the "bleſſing of God it may be ſo." However, continues that noble lord, "Upon the cloſe of the "day we know it for certain that the beſt regi-"ment of the king's was cut off, and the next "his beſt regiment, which was that under my lord "of Linſey; and there was, as we conceive (this "I tell you upon information, as we conceive, "and are informed by the countrymen that ſaw "them bury the dead next day, and bring them "up into heaps, there was, as is informed and "conceived) about three thouſand of theirs ſlain; "and we cannot believe, nor we cannot have any "information to give us reaſon to believe, that "there were above three hundred of ours ſlain. "And this was to be obſerved of God's provi-"dence in this day's work, that though it began "ſo improbably, yet before the cloſe of the night, "which was two hours, (for they began to fight "indeed but about four o'clock) we had got the "ground that they were upon, we had gotton the "wind, and we do not know, nor by information "conceive, that there were twenty men of ours "killed by all the king's cannon."

Mr. Strode then ſpoke: "As God did this great "work, and we aſcribe to him the honour, ſo "you will look upon the perſons by whom he "did it. You have heard when as it was a thou-"ſand to one but that we had loſt the day by run-"ning away of the troop of horſe and the four "regiments, and then the general did draw up "his own regiment, and then did God begin in "them to ſhew his own work. God hath ſhewed "himſelf with us; be you but courageous, and "we never need doubt it; and ſo we ſay all."

The earl of Pembroke producing an intercepted letter to the earl of Cumberland, general of his majeſty's forces, whereby it appeared, that his majeſty was preparing to march to London, addreſſed the Lord-mayor, &c. Gentlemen, you "have ſhewed yourſelves like brave and noble "citizens; you have done it with that nobleneſs, "with that alacrity, with that love to God, "king, and parliament, that none of your an-"ceſtors before you never ſhewed more love, nor "care, nor zeal, nor performed, that you have "done, better. I have only this to ſay to "you: if the times are ſuch (not that I think "there is any great peril in the king's army "now, for they have told you nothing but truth) "yet, when you have ſeen this letter, you will "find there is very good cauſe for you to crown "this work, which muſt be by following it with "the ſame zeal, love, care, and nobleneſs, and "alacrity, which if you do, you may well "crown yourſelves with the name of a glorious "city; and none more."

The earl of Holland, improving the danger threatened in that letter, adds, "If you will "now conſider how God hath ſhewed you firſt, "that he kept the firſt blow from you, by deliver-"ing of you indeed from ſuch an imminent dan-"ger, as it could not be believed it could have "been recovered, but by himſelf, and by the "power of his hand; this may give you juſt "encouragement to purſue all things that are "for his glory, and for the defence of your re-"ligion and his cauſe. I am confident, as you "will do it with thankfulneſs, and duty, and "ſincerity to him, ſo in wiſdom and reaſon you "will (ſeeing what threatnings there are unto "you) defend yourſelves and families; nature "directs you to it, as well as piety: we only re-"commend this to you, that you may but know "it, and take it into your thoughts, and into "your hearts, and then we are confident your "hearts will be raiſed with ſo much piety, with "ſo much courage, and with ſo much reſolution, "as you will defend yourſelves, and in defend-"ing yourſelves, defend us, the parliament, and "the kingdom. You may do it, you have "power, and we expect it from your affections."

The lord Say and Seal then enforced the premiſes in theſe words: "My lords and gentlemen, "That little that I have to ſay ſhall not be to ſet "forth your approaching danger; but I ſhall "rather apply myſelf to ſtir up your ſpirits, to "encourage you, and to ſettle this opinion in "you, that, if you be not wanting unto your-"ſelves, which cannot be imagined in this cauſe, "you will have no cauſe to fear danger: it can-"not be doubted, by that which you have heard, "but that theſe malignant miſchievous counſel-"lors, and theſe men of deſperate fortunes that "they have gathered to them, and into whoſe "hands they have put our king, that their in-"tentions are, that this rich glorious city ſhould "be delivered up as a prey, as a reward to them "for their treaſon againſt the kingdom and the "parliament, and that your lives ſhould ſatisfy "their malice, your wives, your daughters, their "luſt, and religion itſelf, the deareſt thing of "all others to us, ſhould be made merchandize "of,

" of, to invite papiſts, to invite foreigners. Not-
" withſtanding their intentions, let no man's heart
" be diſcouraged; you have power enough in
" your hands to bring all this wickedneſs upon
" their own heads, through God's bleſſing; if
" you will uſe your hands, if you will hold them
" up to ſerve your God, to defend the true re-
" ligion of Almighty God, to defend your lives,
" to defend this kingdom and the parliament,
" you need not fear any thing that can be done
" by this broken army, nor fear thoſe things that
" are here threatened, nor thoſe things that are
" falſly buzzed abroad by a malignant party in
" your city to amaze you: there is no fear of
" danger but in ſecurity, in ſitting ſtill; and
" therefore if you will be ſtirred up (as I cannot
" doubt, we cannot imagine but you will) to do
" that that every man, both by the law of God
" and by the law of nature, in this caſe will be
" induced to do, through God's bleſſing, you
" ſhall both honour God, maintain the true re-
" ligion, ſave this kingdom, ſave the parliament,
" and crown your good beginnings that God hath
" pleaſed to ſhew himſelf unto us in. This is
" now not a time for men to think with them-
" ſelves that they will be in their ſhops, to get a
" little money; this is a time to do that that you
" do in common dangers; let every man take his
" weapons in his hand, let him offer himſelf
" willingly to ſerve his God and to maintain true
" religion: you may remember what God ſaith
" by the prophet, *My heart is ſet upon thoſe people*
" *that are willing to offer themſelves willingly upon*
" *the high places:* let every man therefore ſhut
" up his ſhop, let him take his muſket, let him
" offer himſelf readily and willingly, let him not
" think with himſelf, who ſhall pay me, but ra-
" ther think this, I will come forth to ſave the
" kingdom, to ſerve my God, to maintain his
" true religion, to ſave the parliament, to ſave
" this noble city: and, when this danger is over-
" come, I will truſt the ſtate, that they will have
" a regard unto whatſoever may be fit, either for
" my reparation in any loſs, or for my reward.
" Do as you do in common dangers: when
" there is a fire, men aſk not who ſhall pay him
" for his day's wages, but every man comes forth
" of his doors, helps to quench the fire, brings
" a bucket if he have one, borrows one of his
" neighbour if he have not; when the fire is
" quenched, then the city will regard to repair
" any man that hath ſuffered all day: that do
" you; every one bring forth his arms, if he
" have it; if he have it not, let him borrow
" arms of his neighbour; or he ſhall be armed
" from the ſtate; let every man arm himſelf,
" and arm his apprentices, and come forth with
" boldneſs, and with courage, and with chear-
" fulneſs; and doubt not but God will aſſiſt you;
" for, though you be concerned in all you have,
" yet this is God's cauſe; that ſhould be your
" encouragement: for they are papiſts, they are
" atheiſts, that come to deſtroy you: they come
" indeed, in the firſt and principal aim they have,
" to deſtroy religion: papiſts are invited, they
" have commiſſions: are theſe men that ſhould
" defend the proteſtant religion, when they are
" papiſts and recuſants? therefore, if that you
" ſhall come forth, God will go forth with you,
" he will fight for you, he will ſave you: but
" how? he will not ſave you without yourſelves.
" You may remember what was ſaid, *Curſe ye*
" Meroſh, *becauſe they came not out to help the*
" *Lord againſt the mighty.* He needs not your
" help; but he will uſe your ſervice, that he may
" bleſs you. And therefore let every man be
" encouraged; let him ſhew his readineſs, let
" him ſhew his forwardneſs. Remember what
" the ſcripture ſaith, *hear, O* Iſrael, *God is with*
" *you, ſo long as you are with him:* the Lord will
" be with you in this cauſe, for it is his cauſe;
" but then you muſt ſhew yourſelves ready to be
" with him."

The parliament now endeavoured, to the utmoſt of their power, not only to recruit, but likewiſe to encreaſe their army; for the better effecting of which they gave great encouragement to the city apprentices, who enliſted by an ordinance of parliament which delivered them from the authority of their maſters, who were commanded to receive them on their return and diſbanding from the military ſervice, with a clauſe to indemnify the ſaid maſters from any damages they might ſuſtain by their apprentices being abſent.

The common-council, on the twenty-third of February, paſſed an act for the better defence of the city, by fortifying the ſame with outworks at certain places. It was likewiſe enacted by the ſaid common-council, that all the paſſages and ways leading to the city ſhould be ſhut up, except thoſe entering at Charing-croſs, St. Giles's in the Fields, St. John's-ſtreet, Shoreditch and Whitechapel, and that the exterior ends of the ſaid ſtreets ſhould be fortified with breaſt works and turnpikes, muſket-proof; that the ſeveral courts of guards, and rails at the extreme parts of the liberty of the city, be fortified with turnpikes, muſket proof; that all the ſheds and buildings contiguous to London-wall-without be taken down; and that the city wall, with its bulwarks, be not only repaired and mounted with artillery, but likewiſe that divers new works be added to the ſame at places moſt expoſed. For defraying the expence of which the common-council impoſed eight fifteenths on the ſeveral wards of the city, which was confirmed, on the ſeventh of March following, by an ordinance of parliament.

In conſequence of this the work was begun with the greateſt alacrity, and proſecuted with ſuch amazing diſpatch, that an earthen rampart or wall, with baſtions, redoubts, &c. was in a ſhort time erected round the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark.

Excluſive of the above expence the parliament paſſed an order for a weekly aſſeſſment throughout the kingdom, and impoſed the weekly ſum of ten thouſand pounds on the city of London and its liberties; notwithſtanding which, ſo great a ſpirit of oppoſition had the citizens to the king, that they did not think themſelves in the leaſt oppreſſed.

In the year 1643, the common-council ordered their repreſentatives to apply to parliament for leave to take down the croſs in Cheapſide, and deſtroy all the ſuperſtitious figures thereon.

His majeſty finding the Londoners were more ſtrongly attached to the parliament, and that his obtaining their friendſhip was impracticable, iſſued a proclamation, forbidding all commerce with London. On which the common-council, the day following the date of the ſaid proclamation, made an act for raiſing the ſum of fifty thouſand pounds by way of loan, on the ſecurity of the city ſeal, to be employed in defence of the city; and at the ſame time paſſed an order to move the parliament for an ordinance, to compel all monied men, within the bills of mortality, to advance money on this occaſion, in proportion to their reſpective abilities.

A rumour prevailing at this time among the citizens, that the parliament were diſpoſed to accommodate matters with the king, the lord-mayor ſummoned a common-council, who preſented a petition to the houſe of commons, in the ſtrongeſt terms, againſt a reconciliation. When his lordſhip preſented the above petition, he was attended by ſuch a prodigious concourſe of citizens, that many of the members withdrew from the houſe through fear; and thoſe who continued and received the petition, requeſted his lordſhip to prevent ſuch riotous proceedings for the future. The petition was approved of, and the propoſitions of peace with the king were rejected.

This was ſoon after followed by another petition, intituled, "The humble petition of many "civilly-diſpoſed women, inhabiting in the cities "of London and Weſtminſter, the ſuburbs, and "parts adjacent." It was carried up on the 9th of Auguſt, by ſome thouſands of the meaner ſort of women, with white ribbons in their hats. The purport of their petition was, "That God's "glory, in the true reformed religion, might be "preſerved, the juſt prerogatives of king and "parliament maintained, the true liberties and "properties of the ſubject, according to the "known laws of the land, reſtored, and all ho-"nourable ways and means for a ſpeedy peace "endeavoured." The commons, after reading their petition, returned them for anſwer, that they were no enemies to peace, and that they hoped, in a ſhort time, to anſwer the ends of their petition. But this not ſatisfying them, they continued about the houſe, and before noon, encreaſed to upwards of five thouſand; among whom were a great number of men dreſſed in their apparel: at their inſtigation they went to the door of the houſe of commons, and loudly exclaimed, "Peace! peace!" After which they cried out, "Give us thoſe traitors that are againſt "peace, that we may tear them to pieces. Give "us that dog Pym." In ſhort, they grew ſo outrageous, that it was found neceſſary to ſend for a party of the trained-bands to repreſs their fury; but they were ſo little intimidated, that they threw brick-batts and ſtones at them, which occaſioned a fire, and many of them being killed and wounded, the reſt ſoon diſperſed.

The common-council enacted, on the 11th of Auguſt, that a further ſum of fifty thouſand pounds be advanced by the city companies; for which, as a ſecurity, they were to have a bond from the Lord-mayor and commonalty.

The city of Glouceſter, being cloſely beſieged by the king, the committee of trained bands ſent ſix regiments, one of horſe, two of trained bands, and three of auxiliaries, to the relief of the ſaid city, which obliged his majeſty to raiſe the ſiege. Theſe forces behaved with ſuch bravery and reſolution at the battle of Newbury, that they preſerved the army of the Earl of Eſſex, and contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the parliament in their future proceedings; for it diſabled the king from any farther attempts to reduce London to his obedience, and ruined his intereſt among thoſe who waited the iſſue of a battle, before they would declare themſelves, being determined to join that ſide which was ſtrongeſt. This was the longeſt and moſt deſperate battle during the courſe of that unnatural war; for it began about ſix o'clock in the morning, and continued till near eleven at night, with the greateſt obſtinacy on both ſides.

About this time a parliamentary ordinance was publiſhed, that none ſhould elect, or be elected common-councilmen of this city, but ſuch as had taken the covenant lately brought from Scotland. And, on the 2d of October, the common-council, for the better ſecurity of the city by night, appointed one thouſand and ninety-ſeven watchmen, to be provided and paid by the ſeveral wards and precincts of the city and liberties.

Although his majeſty had, by his proclamation, iſſued the 17th of October, prohibited all manner of trade and commerce with the city of London; yet, on the 26th of December following, matters had been ſo contrived to bring about a treaty of reconciliation, that the king wrote a letter for that purpoſe, directed to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and all other well-affected ſubjects of the city, with an expectation of having it read and approved of, in a common-hall to be called for that purpoſe, by the contrivance of Sir Baſil Brook, and others. The parliament receiving information of this, Sir Baſil, with two others, were ſecured, and the letter ſeized upon them: after which a committee of eight lords, and ſixteen commoners, was appointed to attend the common-hall, where the earl of Northumberland ſpoke ſo effectually againſt an accommodation, that put an end to all hopes of the city being reconciled to the king.

In the year 1644, the city ſent out two regiments of auxiliaries to join the army under the command of Sir William Waller, who having received conſiderable reinforcements from other parts, marched in queſt of the royaliſts; when both armies meeting on Cheriton-down, a ſharp and bloody battle enſued, in which the latter were defeated. In this action, the city forces behaved with the greateſt honour and intrepidity.

On the ſixteenth of May, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council addreſſed the houſe of commons, thanking them for the great care they had already taken of them and the public ſafety, and praying for a preſervation of the ſaid houſe, for the promoting of the public good. To which the houſe of commons returned a full and ſatisfactory anſwer, concluding with a declaration, that they would, in a moſt peculiar manner, be

mindful

mindful of the merit of the city, which, upon all occaſions, they ſhould acknowledge, and would endeavour to requite.

The trade of this city, weſtward, by water, being greatly obſtructed by the garriſons of Greenland and Baſing-houſes, the city ſent out two brigades of horſe and foot, under the command of colonel Brown, who attacked, and obliged them to retire. And the marquis of Newcaſtle, in poſſeſſion of the coal-trade in the river Tyne, prohibited the exportation of coals to London: on which the parliament iſſued an ordinance for ſupplying the city with turf and peat, with power to the Lord mayor to nominate and appoint perſons to enter into, and dig any quantity of turf and peat, in and upon any grounds, except orchards, gardens, and walks.

The clergy of London being tired of the ſtate of ſpiritual anarchy, under which they had ſo long laboured, petitioned to parliament for redreſs of their religious grievances: in which they ſaid, "The orthodox miniſtry is neglected, the "people ſeduced, congregations torn aſunder, "families diſtracted, rights and duties of rela- "tions, national, civil, and ſpiritual, ſcandalouſly "violated, the power of godlineſs decayed, fear- "ful confuſion introduced, and imminent de- "ſtruction threatened." This produced an ordinance of parliament for the ordination of miniſters, according to a form by them preſcribed, with puniſhment for thoſe who ſhould preſume to preach, or exerciſe the miniſterial function, not being ordained according to that form.

In the year 1646, a rumour being ſpread of the king's intending to come privately to London, the parliament gave orders to ſecure the city againſt all attempts that might be projected by ſuch cavaliers; and the more ſtrongly to intimidate his majeſty from making any farther attempt, they paſſed an order, that all papiſts, officers, and ſuch as had borne arms againſt the parliament, and ſoldiers of fortune, ſhould depart the city of London, Weſtminſter, and lines of communication, before the end of the ſixth day of April, on the penalty of being proceeded againſt as a ſpy.

The Londoners, however, found themſelves miſtaken in their apprehenſions, for his majeſty, inſtead of coming to London, proceeded northward, and threw himſelf into the power of the Scotch army, lying before Newcaſtle, with a reſolution to ſubmit to any conditions that might be propoſed through the mediation of the Scots, and fit for a king of England to ſubmit to. Theſe intentions his majeſty communicated to the city of London by a letter to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, dated the nineteenth of May.

To ſuch a height were the independent faction grown at this time, both in the city and the houſe of commons, that it occaſioned the preſbyterians, who had the greateſt ſway in London, to preſent a remonſtrance to both houſes of parliament, againſt ſeparate congregations and ſectaries, and other grievances: among theſe, mentioned the old complaint againſt protections; for, ſaid they, "It may now become a tenure for life, if this "privilege ſhould be ſo made uſe of by ſuch "members of parliament as owe great ſums of "money, and protect divers under them, as ſer- "vants, attendants, officers; yea, and their ſer- "vants. If all this ſhould be exempted from "courſe of law, how many citizens of London, "and other ſubjects of this kingdom, may be "undone!" The lords returned them thanks for this teſtimony of their duty and affection; but the independent members of the commons ſhewed a deteſtation of this freedom taken by the preſbyterian faction in the city, to preſcribe laws to the parliament. And the only anſwer they received was, that the houſe, at a proper time, would take the ſaid remonſtrance into conſideration. In the mean time deſigns were ſet on foot to raiſe diviſions among the citizens; to which end, the independents were prevailed on to preſent a counter petition, ſigned by many thouſands of citizens, ſetting forth the power of parliaments, and the labours and ſucceſſes of the preſent parliament, and praying them to proceed in managing the affairs of the kingdom, according to their own beſt wiſdoms, and truſt repoſed in them; to puniſh delinquents, and to procure peace; and that they would never, on any pretence whatever, ſuffer the free-born people of England to be enſlaved, or any other to ſhare with the parliament, or to preſcribe to them, in the government or power of this nation; adding, that the petitioners will ſtand by the parliament with their lives and fortunes.

In order to ſatisfy the demands of the Scotch army, the city, ſoon after this, advanced two hundred thouſand pounds to the parliament, at eight per cent. on the ſecurity of the exciſe and biſhops lands. And on the ſixth of April following, they were prevailed on to lend the parliament the ſame ſum for the ſervice of England and Ireland.

All things tending to a rupture between the parliament and the army, the Lord-mayor and common council, on the eighth of June 1647, preſented a petition to the houſe to prevent ſuch a dangerous event. Among other things in this petition, they expreſſed their earneſt deſire, "That "according to their allegiance, the covenant and "agreement of both nations, his majeſty's royal "perſon might be preſerved, and ſo diſpoſed of, "that the parliaments of both kingdoms might "have free acceſs unto him; that thereby a right "underſtanding might be obtained between "them, and this tottering church and kingdom, "after all their fears, ſorrows, and ſufferings, "might be better enabled to ſend ſpeedy relief "and help to miſerable bleeding Ireland." But concluding, "As this city, from the beginning "of theſe troubles, had faithfully adhered to the "parliament, ſo they were reſolved by the bleſſ- "ing of God, never to deſert the ſame; but "with the utmoſt of their lives and eſtates, would "ſtand and fall, live and die with the parliament "of England, according to their covenant." An ordinance was brought in acccording to the prayer of the ſaid petition; and the ſpeaker, by command of the houſe, declared to them the true ſenſe the commons had of their conſtant care and ſincere affection for the parliament, who are well

well assured, that no vicissitude whatever could alienate their duty and love; for which he gave them the hearty thanks of the house.

The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, received a letter from the army, encamped at Royston, in Hertfordshire, dated January tenth, 1647, and signed by Thomas Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, &c. in which, after complaining of false suggestions and misrepresentations, they say, "The thing we insist upon as "Englishmen, is a settlement of the peace of "the kingdom, and of the liberties of the subject, according to the votes and declarations "of parliament."

In consequence of this, both houses immediately dispatched letters to the general, desiring that the army might not advance within twenty-five miles of the city: but the next day intelligence arrived of the army's nearer approach, and that the horse would certainly be at London the day following by noon. On which strong guards were immediately placed round the cities of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and places adjacent.

In the mean time the city, with the approbation of parliament, returned an answer to the above letter, by the hands of four aldermen and eight commoners, who were empowered to treat with the general about a right understanding and fair correspondence between the city and army. In which they requested the army not to come within thirty miles of the metropolis, to prevent the increase of the price of victuals, and discontented people raising tumults. That they detested the very thoughts of engaging the kingdom in a new war; but nevertheless that they had put themselves into a posture of defence against all events; and that they had already recommended their case to the parliament.

The citizens of London now became mediators between the parliament and the army. And the former, which had just before been adored by most men, were now become at one time the dupes of the army, at another those of the city. This is evident from the instability of their proceedings at this juncture; for the army compelled them to reverse the ordinance of the fourth of May, concerning the city militia, and to make a declaration against subscribing an engagement proposed by the citizens for the defence of their religion, property and liberty.

Soon after the young men of London presented a petition to the house of commons against their proceedings on the fourth of May; and keeping open the doors of the house, with their hats on, they cried out, "Vote, vote; agree, "agree; dispatch, we'll wait no longer;" Whilst those without incessantly exclaimed to have such members delivered to them as voted against their interest. In this manner they continued till the house was compelled to repeal both the ordinance and declaration.

General Fairfax, however, pretending to defend the parliament from the insults of those citizens, wrote a letter to the Lord-mayor, dated Bedford, July 29, 1747, in which he says, "It "was a prodigious and horrid force done upon "parliament, and tending to dissolve all government; and demanded the chief actors therein "to be delivered up to justice." These threats were backed with his march towards London. On advice of which the Lord-mayor ordered the city militia to march to the works of fortification; and immediately issued a proclamation, commanding all persons capable of bearing arms to repair to the place of rendezvous early the next morning.

After the departure of those parliament-men, who were intimidated by the young petitioners, the remaining members, who were entirely in the interest of the city, voted

1. That the king should come to London.

2. That the committee of the city militia should have full power to raise such forces as they should deem requisite for the defence of the city; and

3. That they make choice of a commander in chief, to be approved of by parliament; and such commander to present other officers for the approbation of the said committe.

In consequence of these votes the committee chose a general, and ordered that all reformado officers, and others, should appear the next day in St. James's fields, in order for their being taken into the city's service, and the persons already enrolled to be forthwith formed into regiments. They likewise published a declaration by sound of trumpet, that the ordinance which put the land forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, did not give him any power over the trained bands, garrisons, &c. And on the last day of July the parliament dispatched their commands to the general of their army, forbidding their march towards London. And the next day the power of the city militia was enforced by an ordinance passed for that purpose.

Notwithstanding all precautions were taken, and the greatest encouragement given to the citizens, to oppose the army, yet the nearer they approached London, the more inclined were the citizens to receive them. After various debates the aldermen and common-council sent a submissive message to the general, encamped at Colebrook, who treated them with great haughtiness, and insisted that those members who had been driven away by the young men of London should be immediately restored to their seats in parliament.

The city was greatly agitated by this determination of the army; which occasioned the common-council and commission of the city militia to assemble at Guildhall, whither a great number of citizens repaired to wait the result of their deliberations. In the mean time an express arrived of the army's halting; and the citizens, imagining this arose from a dread of their power, cried out, "let us one and all march out and destroy "them; but soon after, another express arriving, with an account of the army's being in full march to the city, their courage failed, and they instantly changed their tone to "treat, treat, treat." And the common-council being informed that the inhabitants of Southwark had invited general Fairfax, and delivered up the Borough to a party sent by him for that purpose, withdrew the militia, and delivered their fortifications to the different parties sent from the army for that purpose. And

so

ſo great was their timidity on this occaſion, that the Lord-mayor and aldermen, in the name of the citizens, met the general next day at Hyde-park, with congratulations on his arrival, and the accommodation between the army and city. He was ſaluted in the ſame manner by the common-council, who waited for him at Charing croſs, and ſoon after the city preſented him with a golden baſon and ewer worth twelve hundred pounds. Notwithſtanding this, he took all meaſures to humble the city of London, and to make the citizens, as well as the parliament, ſubſervient to his dictates.

The parliament at this time wanting money for the ſervice of the army, demanded a loan of fifty thouſand pounds from the city, which being rejected, they, at the deſire of the army, demoliſhed the rampart, baſtions, and other works of fortification, which incircled the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark.

The city of London not complying with the requeſt of the parliament, in advancing the above ſum, a committee was appointed to enquire into the late outrageous attempt made on both houſes of parliament, by the London apprentices; when the Lord-mayor, and four aldermen being impeached of abetting the ſaid tumult, were committed to the Tower.

The firſt petition made by the army, after this revolution, was adjudged by the commons to be deſtructive of the being of parliaments, and fundamental laws of the kingdom: on which many of the petitioners were committed to Newgate, and the Gatehouſe in Weſtminſter. This ſo irritated the Londoners, that the week following they attended the houſe with another petition, in much ſtronger terms, reflecting on the proceedings and partiality of the commons; abruptly demanding the reaſons for the committment of theſe laſt mentioned petitioners; what their freedoms were, and the immediate enlargement of thoſe committed for the laſt week's petition. This was backed by another petition from the common-council, to the ſame purport, and demanding a redreſs of grievances.

Such are the viciſſitudes of fortune, and ſuch was the ſituation of the parliament at this time, that the very people who had before ſupported them, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, now ſcorned, reproached, and deſpiſed them.

The houſe of commons being informed of a conſpiracy in the city for raiſing an army, an ordinance was paſſed by both houſes, for obliging all papiſts, officers, ſoldiers, and others, who had carried arms againſt the parliament, or aſſiſted the enemy in the late war, to depart the city, and all places within twenty miles thereof, in the ſpace of ſix days, on pain of being apprehended, and proceeded againſt as traitors. And the more effectually to prevent the carrying on any ſuch deſign for the future, they paſſed another ordinance for regulating the choice of common-council-men, by which all perſons diſaffected to, or who had appeared in oppoſition to the meaſures and proceedings of parliament, were diſqualified both to be choſen, and to vote, in any city election.

In the year 1647, on Sunday the tenth of April, a great mob aſſembled in Moorfields to divert themſelves at play; but being obſtructed by a party of trained-bands poſted at Finſbury to ſuppreſs the prophanation of the Lord's-day, they fell upon them in the moſt furious manner, ſeized all their colours and drums, and compelled them to diſperſe. After this, the mob encreaſing very faſt, divided themſelves into ſeveral diviſions; one of which went to Whitechapel, and ſeized the colours of a captain's company; another marched to Smithfield; and the greateſt body hurried to Whitehall; after which, being diſperſed by the parliament's troops at the Meuſe, they returned like furies into the city, where, being joined by other parties, they drove all before them: they broke open houſes, priſons, and magazines, carried off arms, plate, money, and other things of value; ſeized the drums belonging to the trained-bands, which they uſed in beating up for others to join them; and after forming themſelves into military order, took poſſeſſion of the gates and chains of the city; attacked the Lord-mayor's houſe, and, with the loſs of one man, forced the guard, and carried off a piece of ordnance, by the uſe of which, they ſoon got poſſeſſion of the magazine of arms lodged in Leadenhall. However, early next morning, they were attacked by two regiments detached by general Fairfax, who received the fire of the cannon, by which many ſoldiers were wounded, and one woman killed. The rioters now finding themſelves not able to make any farther reſiſtance, took to their heels, and diſperſed themſelves into all parts of the city. The ſoldiers purſued them, and after killing ſome, wounding and taking others, the gates were opened, and the whole city became as quiet as before.

The day after this dangerous tumult was ſuppreſſed, the common-council met, and reſolved that the committee of the London militia ſhould attend both houſes of parliament, and, in the name of the city, acquaint them with their utmoſt deteſtation and abhorrence of the late villainous outrage; and humbly to requeſt, that a day of thankſgiving might be appointed for the city's great and wonderful deliverance from ſuch imminent danger; and likewiſe to apply for a ſpecial commiſſion of oyer and terminer, for trying the aggreſſors concerned in the late deteſtable ſedition.

Two days after, the parliament granted their requeſt, and at the ſame time ordered, that the poſts and chains in and about the city ſhould be taken down; and that, for the better ſecurity of the city in future, the garriſon of the Tower ſhould conſiſt of one thouſand foot, and one hundred horſe.

Soon after this the common-council being informed of a dangerous conſpiracy intended by ſome officers of the army againſt the city, they drew up, and preſented a petition to both houſes of parliament, ſetting forth the ſaid information and reports, and expreſſing their uneaſineſs at the late meaſures taken to draw and continue the army ſo near the city, and to increaſe the number of ſoldiers in the Tower; at the removing the poſts and chains, and at the diſuniting of the

command of the forces of the city and the parts within the late lines of communication, and the weekly bills of mortality; and praying for redreſs in the ſaid grievances.

The houſe of commons ſoon after acquainted the Lord-mayor and common-council, that they had received intelligence of a dangerous conſpiracy entered into by the cavaliers, who under an oath of ſecrecy had enliſted many thouſands of horſe and foot with intent to deſtroy the city, parliament, preſbyterians and independants: and ordered, that the committee of the London militia ſhould immediately put the ſeveral regiments of trained bands into a good ſtate of defence; and that the city be required to enter into a ſtricter union with the parliament, for their mutual ſecurity, and more effectually defeating the miſchievous deſigns of their enemies. To which the Lord-mayor and common-council anſwered, "that as theirs, and the intereſt of both houſes, "were inſeparable, they would, according to "their proteſtation, live and die with them."

The parliament were ſo highly pleaſed at the conduct of the citizens, that they granted the diſcharge of Mr. Glyn, the recorder, and ſeven others, from priſon. And a few days after the Lord-mayor and common council receiving a letter from the Kentiſh male-contents, deſiring aſſiſtance and an aſſociation with them, communicated the ſame to parliament, which was ſo well received, that they not only returned them thanks, but immediately ordered the diſcharge of three of their aldermen from their long impriſonment in the Tower.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The citizens petition for a treaty with the king. The army quartered in London and Weſtminſter. They plunder Weavers-hall. The king's trial proclaimed. The common-council petition to try the king. Execution of Charles I. *The Lord mayor committed to the Tower for refuſing to proclaim the aboliſhment of the kingly office. Houſe of Commons entertained by the city. Richmond Park given to the city by the parliament. Sixty houſes blown up by gun-powder. Cromwell's new government, protectorſhip, and reception by the city. Death of Oliver, and proclamation of his ſon Richard. A free parliament demanded by the apprentices. Reſtoration of Charles* II. *His entrance into London; and Coronation. The Iriſh eſtates in the province of Ulſter reſtored. The king grants a charter of confirmation. The citizens advance two hundred thouſand pounds for the Dutch war. Great plague. Fire of London. Deſcription of the monument.*

THE citizens being apprehenſive, at this time of general confuſion, that their trade and conſtitution muſt, ſooner or later, be overthrown and ruined, petitioned the parliament, that a perſonal treaty might be had between the king, and both houſes, in London, or ſome other place, convenient and moſt conſiſtent with his majeſty's honour, and the ſafety of the parliament. And they deſired that their brethren of Scotland might be invited; ſo that, according to their allegiance and the covenant, his majeſty's royal perſon, honour and eſtate, might be preſerved, the power and privilege of parliament maintained, the juſt rights and liberties of the ſubject reſtored, religion and church-government in purity eſtabliſhed, all differences compoſed, a firm and laſting peace concluded, the union of the two kingdoms according to the covenant conſtituted, all armies diſbanded, and the ſoldiers arrears juſtly paid.

This petition was received by the parliament with thanks; but their remiſſneſs to proceed to a treaty of accommodation with his majeſty being daily more and more apparent, the citizens preſented the following petition:

"That the militia of London, and parts ad-
"jacent, might be ſettled in one committee:
"and that if any perſon ſhould be added by
"both houſes to the ſaid committee, from the
"out-ports, ſuch perſon or perſons to enjoy no
"place of profit under the parliament, whereby
"they might be encouraged to continue the war.
"That the king might be brought to London
"with freedom, honour and ſafety, to treat with
"his parliament about a ſafe and laſting peace.
"And that the city, if requiſite, may have power
"to raiſe horſe, for the ſecurity of his majeſty's
"perſon, parliament, and city."

Soon after this, a third petition, to the ſame purport, was preſented to both houſes of parliament, praying that the king's majeſty might be free from reſtraint, and invited to a treaty: that all hoſtilities by ſea and land might, by command of the king and parliament, ceaſe: and in order to defray the expence which might attend the treaty with his majeſty, then under reſtraint at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, the citizens advanced the ſum of ſix thouſand pounds.

All theſe meaſures taken by the citizens to bring about a reconciliation between the parliament and city, and to reinſtate the king, were ſoon fruſtrated: for, on the fourth of December 1648, the army marched to London, and were quartered in Weſtminſter, and the ſuburbs and villages about the metropolis. This was done in order to extort forty thouſand pounds from the city, to diſarm the citizens, and prevent all kind of reſiſtance to their meaſures, and to prepare matters,

matters, not for the ſafety of his majeſty's perſon, and to treat with him about a peace, but to bring him to a ſpeedy and public trial, as had been concerted by the army, in conjunction with many members of the houſe of commons.

The citizens not having anſwered the demand of the army, the general commanded two regiments of foot, and ſeveral troops of horſe, to march into London, and take up their quarters in Black-friars and its neighbourhood; whence, by order, they went and ſecured the treaſuries in Weaver's, Haberdaſher's, and Goldſmith's-hall; from the firſt of which they carried off upwards of twenty thouſand pounds.

The houſe of commons being entirely antimonarchical, reſolved now to puniſh all the citizens that ſubſcribed the petition for a treaty with, and bringing the king to London: for which purpoſe an ordinance was paſſed, that all ſuch citizens ſhould be rendered incapable of being elected mayor, aldermen, or common-councilmen.

On the ninth of January, by order of the houſe of commons, Dendy, ſerjeant at arms, proclaimed the king's trial in Cheapſide, in the city of London, in order to encourage all perſons to bring in their accuſations againſt his majeſty: and general Fairfax iſſued a proclamation, ſtrictly commanding all papiſts, delinquents, and diſaffected perſons, to depart London, and ten miles thereof, in twenty-four hours, and not to return for the ſpace of one month, on pain of being puniſhed as deſerters.

In order to countenance theſe iniquitous proceedings, the common-council moved for a petition to the houſe of commons, to bring the king to juſtice: and though the Lord-mayor and many of the aldermen withdrew before the queſtion was put, yet they carried their point, and the houſe of commons not only received the illegal petition, but ſanctified and confirmed the ſame.

Soon after this every circumſtance of the trial was adjuſted, and the high court of juſtice finally erected. The charge was opened by the ſolicitor-general, who repreſented that Charles Stuart, king of England, was accuſed as a tyrant, traitor, murderer, and a public and implacable enemy to the common-wealth. In anſwer to this his majeſty diſowned the authority of the court, and refuſed to acknowledge their uſurped juriſdiction. The court, however, informed him, that he muſt not deny the authority of his judges: and Charles having, on three ſeveral appearances before the court, refuſed to acknowledge their juriſdiction, on the fourth time ſentence was pronounced againſt him.

On the thirtieth of January, in conſequence of a warrant from the high court of judicature, he was conducted on foot through St. James's Park, to Whitehall, accompanied by doctor Juxon, and guarded by a regiment of foot ſoldiers, commanded by colonel Tomlinſon. When he came on the ſcaffold he directed his diſcourſe to the colonel, doctor Juxon and ſome others about him, declaring himſelf innocent of having commenced the war againſt the parliament, but owned at the ſame time, that his having conſented to the execution of the earl of Strafford had brought the judgment of heaven on himſelf. He died forgiving all his enemies, even the chief inſtruments of his death; but adviſed them, and the whole nation, to reſtore the conſtitution of the kingdom, by paying obedience to their lawful ſovereign, his ſon and ſucceſſor. When he was preparing himſelf for the block, doctor Juxon told him, there was but one ſtage more, which was ſhort, though oubleſome, and would convey him to the regions of ineffable joy. He replied, "I go from a corruptible to "an incorruptible crown, of which I ſhall never "be bereaved." Having thus ſpoke he laid his neck on the block, and at one blow his head was ſevered from his body. After which a man held up the head ſtreaming with blood, and exclaimed, "this is the head of a traitor." Such was the fate of Charles I. king of England.

After the king's execution the houſe of commons paſſed an act for the exheredation of the royal line, the aboliſhment of monarchy, and the erection of a common-wealth: in conſequence of which an order was ſent to the Lord-mayor for proclaiming the ſame perſonally: but his lordſhip refuſing to comply with this command, he was depoſed, impriſoned, and fined. Soon after another was choſen, who, with twelve aldermen, on the thirtieth of May, proclaimed the ordinance for aboliſhing the kingly office in England and Ireland.

The parliament having appointed a day of thankſgiving for ſuppreſſing the levellers, accepted of an invitation from the city to hear the ſermon on that occaſion at Chriſt-church, Newgate ſtreet, and to dine at Grocer's hall, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained by the city: and the ſurplus of the proviſions, together with the ſum of four hundred pounds, were given to the poor. The next day, the commons ſent a committee to return thanks to the Lord-mayor and common-council. And the city, as a proof of their ſincere affection, preſented the general of the army with a large baſon and ewer of maſſy gold; and lieutenant-general Cromwell with plate, to the amount of three hundred pounds, and a purſe containing two hundred pieces of gold.

In conſideration of the many ſervices the parliament received from the city, they made the citizens a preſent of Richmond-park in Surry; beſides which, they alſo gave them many houſes, and a thouſand pounds for the uſe of the poor: the citizens, in return, promiſed to ſtand by them on all emergencies, with their lives and fortunes.

In the year 1649, on the fourth of January, about ſixty houſes were blown up by a blaſt of twenty-ſeven barrels of gun-powder, which accidentally took fire at a ſhip-chandler's, in the neighbourhood of Barking-church, Tower-ſtreet. It unfortunately happened, that a pariſh-feaſt was then held at the Roſe-tavern, next door but one to the church, at which the principal part of the pariſhioners were aſſembled; all of whom periſhed, and were mangled in a moſt dreadful manner, except the miſtreſs of the tavern, who was found ſitting upright in the bar, and a drawer ſtanding without it, with a pot in his hand, both being ſuffocated with ſmoke and duſt, and preſerved in theſe poſtures by the caſual falling of timber,

timber, without the leaſt ſign either of fracture or contuſion. But the moſt remarkable thing was, a cradle with a child in it, blown upon the upper leads of Barking-church, which the next day was taken down, without either of them receiving the leaſt damage.

In the year 1653, Cromwell having the chief command of the army, diveſted the parliament of all power, by turning them out of doors; and though the aldermen and citizens petitioned for their being reinſtated, yet Oliver paid no regard to their intreaties. On the contrary, he conſtituted a certain number of perſons, who were his creatures, to take upon them the government of the kingdom, by the name and ſtile of the Supreme Authority, with power to aſſume the name of Parliament. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, immediately acknowledging this new form of government, and his creatures reſigning their ſham power into his hands, he was, by the officers of the army, choſe "Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" after which he was inſtalled in Weſtminſter-hall. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder attended the inſtallation in their ſcarlet gowns: and the inſtrument of the protector's government, which he ſwore to preſerve inviolable, contained the following heads: 1. To call a parliament every three years. 2. No parliament to be diſſolved before it had ſat five months. 3. Bills offered to and not ſigned by the protector within twenty days, to be laws without him. 4. The protector's council not to exceed twenty one, nor be leſs than thirteen. 5. Future protectors eligible by the council immediately upon the demiſe of any one. 6. No protector, except the preſent, to be general of the army. 7. The power of war and peace in the protector. 8. A power for the protector and his council to make ſome laws during the intervals of parliament. Soon after this, he was entertained at Guildhall, with all thoſe formalities which are uſual at the reception and entertainment of a crowned head. And ſo great was his vanity, that, at his departure, he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord-mayor. On the ſixteenth of May following, he returned the favour of the entertainment, by a ſplendid dinner which he gave the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

In the year 1654, Cromwell, in order to render himſelf and his government popular, pretending to diſcover a conſpiracy againſt his life, ſeemed to place great confidence in the citizens, whom he granted the power of the militia, and to raiſe forces under the command of their favourite leader, major general Skipton; remitted them ſome impoſitions and taxes, and permitted the citizens to revive the artillery company, on promiſe, that only thoſe who were well affected to his highneſs ſhould be admitted into that company.

The following year an ordinance was paſſed by the protector, to limit the number of hackney-coaches to two hundred, and to place them under the care and government of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen.

In the year 1656, the protector revived the ſeveral proclamations and orders prohibiting the increaſe of new buildings. To effect which, he paſſed an ordinance, that all perſons who had erected houſes in contempt of former prohibitions, ſince the twenty-fifth of March 1620, ſhould, for every ſuch houſe, not having four acres of land thereunto belonging, pay to the protector one year's rent; and for every houſe, erected after the twenty-ninth of September 1656, without land, as aforeſaid, to forfeit one hundred pounds for his uſe.

In the year 1658, Cromwell was removed from his uſurped dominion by the interpoſition of death. In conſequence of which, the privy-council, attended by the Lord-mayor, proclaimed his ſon Richard protector, to ſucceed him in the government of theſe kingdoms. And the Lord-mayor and aldermen, attended by a great number of the principal citizens, aſſiſted at the celebration of the funeral obſequies of Cromwell.

The citizens continued to join with the ſame zeal in the meaſures taken under Richard's protectorſhip for the continuance of the uſurpation; till, worn out by the continual changes and apprehenſions under the new adminiſtration, and diſpirited by the puſillanimity of their councils, which began to render England deſpicable abroad, and jealous that the time of the royal family's reſtoration was not very diſtant, (it being ſuſpected by the very houſes in being that general Monk, who was now at the head of the common-wealth's army, was concerting a plan to bring in king Charles II.) the citizens very wiſely declined all invitations to join either the parliament or the army, when it appeared that a rupture between them was unavoidable. Although the magiſtrates acted with ſo much caution to keep as clear as poſſible of the fatal conſequences of a new war, yet the apprentices, who were ſpirited up to ſhew a diſlike to the preſent government, aſſembled in great numbers, and demanded a free parliament. This commotion was ſoon ſuppreſſed by colonel Hewſon, who marched into the city, and killed many of the apprentices; the loſs of whom ſo inflamed the citizens againſt the army, that the common council from that time, fell off from their attachment to a government which placed all their hopes in the power and ſpirit of an army; and reſolved, "that they conceived the "city of London to be in imminent and extra-"ordinary danger; that they judged it abſolutely "neceſſary to put the city forthwith into a poſ-"ture of defence; that the mayor, aldermen, "and common-council ſhould forthwith ſettle ſix "regiments of trained bands, with officers and "commanders of their own appointment, and "their commiſſions ſealed in open court with "the common ſeal of the city; and that com-"miſſioners ſhould be appointed to confer with "the officers of the fleet, in order to the ſafety "of the city, and the peace and ſettlement of "the nation; to give an anſwer to general Monk; "and to propound the convention of a free "parliament."

This conduct of the citizens was ſupported by a revolt of part of the army and fleet, who declared

clared for a free parliament, in oppoſition to the government by a committee of ſafety. And the citizens, on the eighth of January, preſented a remonſtrance to the common council, touching freedom and liberty, in which they thankfully acknowledged the above reſolutions to be juſt and prudent; and humbly remonſtrated, that no power or perſons whatever might impoſe any law or tax upon any of thoſe citizens, with whoſe general concernment that court was entruſted, till the authority thereof be derived from their repreſentatives in parliament.

This remonſtrance produced great debates; and it was put to the vote, whether they ſhould proſecute thoſe lawful means that might lead to the attainment of a free parliament: but the Lord-mayor diſſenting, the ſenſe of the court was tranſmitted to the council of ſtate. The powers in being immediately ordered general Monk to march with his army into the city, and to reduce it to the obedience of the parliament. Accordingly ſeveral regiments, both of horſe and foot, were poſted round the metropolis, at the city gates, and in the ſtreets; and two aldermen and eight common-council-men were ſeized and committed to cuſtody, for exerting themſelves in the cauſe of liberty.

Soon after this, by an ordinance of parliament, general Monk pulled down the poſts and chains, broke and cut to pieces the city gates, and took took down and deſtroyed the portculliſſes at Cripplegate, Biſhopſgate, and Aldgate; but ſuch was the extraordinary ſtrength of the works at Alderſgate and Newgate, that they could only diſmount the gates from their hinges, and rent part of the portculliſſes.

In the year 1659, general Monk finding the parliament had come to reſolutions, which, by joining others with him in the command of the army, threatened his deſtruction, conſulted with his officers; and being aſſured of their friendſhip and aſſiſtance, reſolved, if poſſible, to counteract their reſolutions, to maintain his ſupreme command, and to recover his loſt favour with the citizens. For theſe purpoſes he next morning drew up his army in Finſbury fields, from whence he diſpatched a meſſenger to the Lord-mayor, with the declaration of his ſorrow for what he had done to the prejudice of the city, and earneſtly deſired a conference with his lordſhip and the common-council, hoping therein to make reparation for his paſt miſconduct.

In compliance with this requeſt, a common-council was immediately ſummoned to receive his propoſals: at which the general teſtified his great concern for having accepted a command, which in the execution had given ſo much uneaſineſs to the citizens; urging, that he was under a neceſſity of accepting thereof, or throwing up his commiſſion, which he judged neceſſary to keep for the good of the city and kingdom, whoſe happineſs and proſperity no man had more at heart than himſelf. After this he produced a coppy of a letter ſent by him to the parliament at his leaving Whitehall, in which he upbraided them with their unjuſt and unreaſonable proceedings, adviſing them (by way of command) within a certain time, to iſſue out writs for a new parliament, as the only expedient to reſtore peace and happineſs to the kingdom, which both the army and nation expected from them.

There appeared ſo great ſincerity in this open manifeſtation of the general's ſentiments, that the citizens reſolved to join him, and they mutually agreed, at all events, to ſtand by each other. This happy coalition was no ſooner publiſhed than a univerſal joy ſpread all over the city; and the day concluded with ringing of bells, illuminations, and bonfires. The moſt contemptible marks of ridicule were ſhewn to the parliament; and there was no invention of fancy, wit, or ribaldry, that was not exerciſed that night, either to extol the general or degrade the parliament.

General Monk having thus regained the city's favour, returned to his quarters at Whitehall, and diſpoſed of his army as he thought moſt proper and convenient. Soon after, having reſtored the excluded members to their ſeats in the houſe of commons, an ordinance paſſed to reſtore the common-council to their ancient rights, the impriſoned apprentices releaſed, and the poſts, chains, gates, and portculliſſes of the city to be replaced. In return for this, the city chearfully advanced the parliament the ſum of ſixty thouſand pounds; and farther, to evince their good opinion for Monk, they choſe him major-general of all their forces. By whoſe advice, the citizens diſarmed all perſons ſuſpected to favour the Rump, and kept a ſtrong guard for the peace and quiet of the city, till the meeting of a free parliament, which was now reſolved upon, as well as to call home the king, and to reſtore the monarchy, the royal family, and the church. The citizens contributed all in their power for accompliſhing this great work; and declared, that they were firmly reſolved to adhere to their general, the council of ſtate, and the enſuing parliament.

All things being now ripe for the reſtoration, king Charles II. among many others, ſent a letter, dated at Breda, April fourteen, 1660, to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London; in which his majeſty expreſſed extraordinary ſatisfaction with their conduct, and good intention to aſſiſt in the work of his reſtoration, and his peculiar regard for the city, which, ſays he, "we will manifeſt on all "occaſions, not only by renewing their charter, "and confirming all thoſe privileges which they "have received from our predeceſſors, but by "adding and granting any new favours which "may advance the trade, wealth, and honour of "that our native city."

The receipt of this letter produced ſuch an effect upon the citizens, that they preſented the meſſengers with three hundred pounds, and deputed fourteen of the common-council to proceed immediately to Holland, with a preſent of ten thouſand pounds to his majeſty, and to aſſure him of their fidelity and moſt chearful ſubmiſſion, and that they placed all their felicity and future hope of proſperity in the aſſurance of his royal grace and protection; for the meriting of which, their lives and fortunes ſhould be always at his majeſty's diſpoſal.

The common-council, four days after, made an order, that Richmond-park, lately conferred on the city by Cromwell, ſhould be preſented to his majeſty at his return, with aſſurances, that they had kept it with no other view than to preſerve it for the royal intereſt.

The day following his majeſty was proclaimed king at the uſual places in London, with the greateſt ſolemnity, in the preſence of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, amidſt the univerſal and joyful acclamations of the citizens.

In the mean time, the city deputies, being arrived at the Hague, were introduced to his majeſty, who, in return to their meſſage, told them, that he had ever a particular affection for the city of London, the place of his birth; and that he was exceedingly pleaſed to find them ſo anxious for his reſtoration, which he acknowledged, not only by returning them thanks, but likewiſe conferring on them the honour of knighthood.

On the twenty-ſixth of May, 1660, his majeſty arrived at Dover; and on the twenty ninth, made his public entry into London. He was met at St. George's-fields, in Southwark, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; the former of which, delivering the city ſword to his majeſty, had the ſame returned with the honour of knighthood. From this place his majeſty, after taking ſome refreſhment under a magnificent tent erected for that purpoſe, proceeded through the ſtreets of London, which were lined with the city companies in their liveries, and the trained bands. On this occaſion, the houſes were adorned with the richeſt ſilks and tapeſtries; and the windows and balconies were crouded with a great concourſe of ſpectators. The manner of the cavalcade was thus: Firſt, a troop of gentlemen in cloth of ſilver, brandiſhing their ſwords, and led by major-general Brown. Another troop of two hundred, in velvet coats, attended by footmen in purple liveries. Alderman Robinſon's troop in buff coats, with cloth of ſilver ſleeves, and very rich green ſcarves. Another troop of two hundred men, in blue uniform, trimmed with ſilver, and attended by ſix trumpets and footmen in ſea-green, trimmed with ſilver lace. A troop of two hundred and twenty, with thirty footmen, in grey and ſilver liveries, and four trumpeters, richly cloathed. Another troop of one hundred and five, in grey uniform, with ſix trumpets. Another of ſeventy, with five trumpets. Three troops, two of three hundred, and one of one hundred men, all glorioufly habited and gallantly mounted. Two trumpets with the king's-arms, Eighty ſheriff's men in red cloaks, richly laced with ſilver, and half pikes in their hands. Six hundred liverymen on horſeback, in black velvet coats and gold chains, divided according to their companies; each company having footmen in their proper liveries, and carrying ſtreamers, &c. Kettle drums and trumpets, with ſtreamers. Twelve miniſters at the head of his majeſty's life-guards of horſe, commanded by Lord Gerard. City marſhal, and eight footmen in divers colours, attended by the city waits and officers, in due order. The two ſheriffs. The aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns on horſeback, with rich trappings, and footmen in red liveries, trimmed with ſilver, and cloth of gold. Heralds and maces in rich coats. Lord-mayor carrying the ſword bare, and ſupported by the general and duke of Buckingham. The king himſelf on horſeback, between his brothers the dukes of York and Glouceſter. A troop of horſe with white colours. The general life-guard. A troop of gentry. Five regiments of the army, horſe, with back, breaſt, and head pieces.

On the fifth of July following, the citizens entertained the king and royal family, the great officers of ſtate, and both houſes of parliament, at Guildhall, where they were ſumptuouſly regaled with thoſe dainties, adapted for the entertainment of ſuch illuſtrious gueſts.

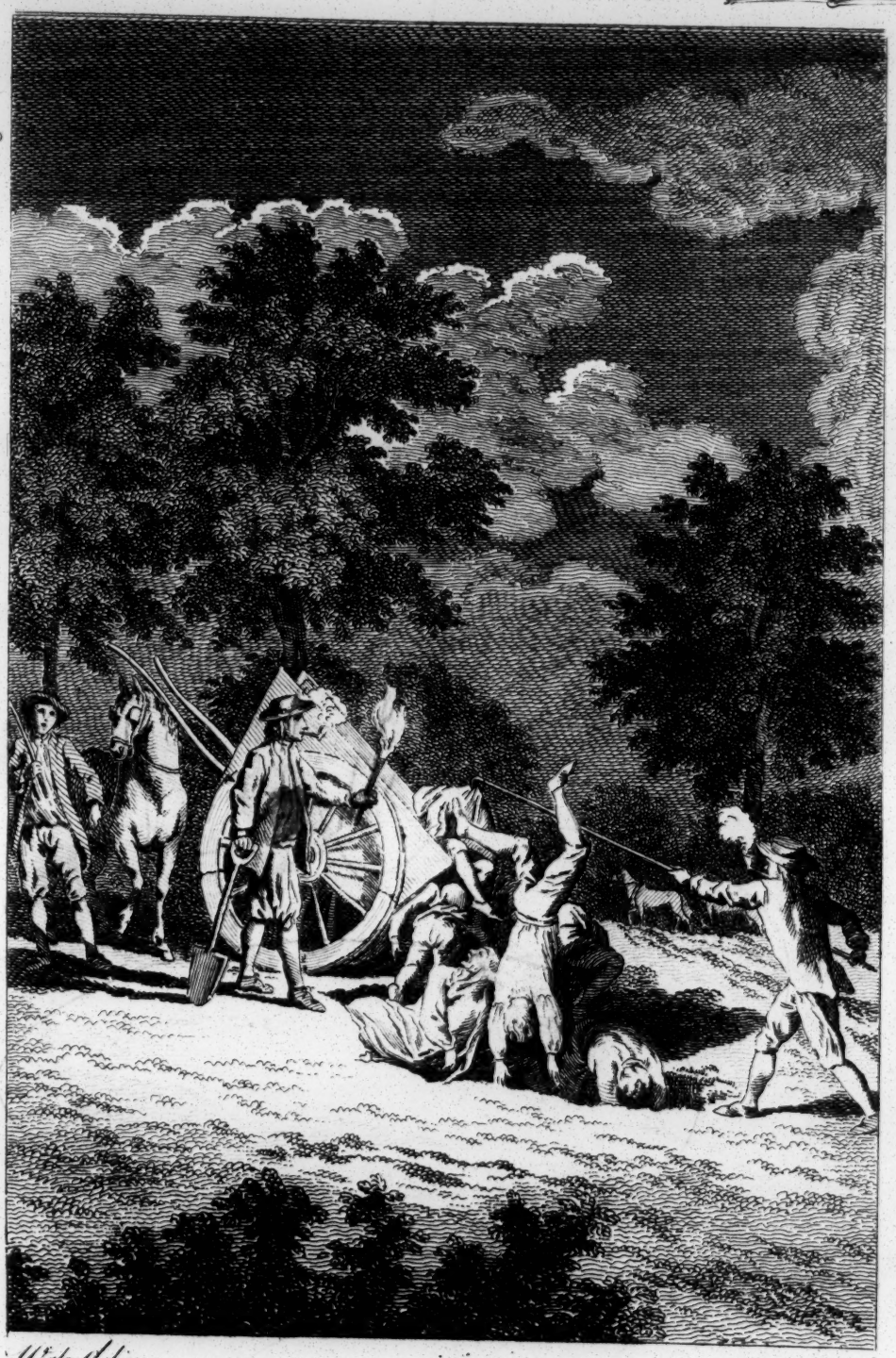
On the twenty-third of April, being the day appointed for the coronation, his majeſty, according to ancient cuſtom, rode from the Tower of London, through the city to Weſtminſter; and the cavalcade was performed with more magnificence and ſplendor than had ever been ſeen before on the like occaſion.

In the year 1662, the hackney-coaches having created an extraordinary charge on the inhabitants of London and Weſtminſter, by deſtroying the pavements, the parliament enacted, that all hackney-coaches, in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, ſhould annually pay towards the charge of paving and cleanſing the ways and ſtreets in and about the ſaid cities, the ſum of five pounds each, and every load of hay ſixpence, and ſtraw twopence. The ſame act likewiſe provided for enlarging the paſſages at Stock's-market, from Fleet-conduit to St. Paul's church, the paſſage and gateway out of Cheapſide into St. Paul's church yard, the paſſage at St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet ſtreet, from Cheapſide into Bucklerſbury, the paſſage at Temple-bar, and ſeveral others in the out parts; and to pave Petty-France to St. James's houſe, St. James's-ſtreet, Pall-mall, and Hedge-lane.

The citizens of London having been violently deprived of the Iriſh eſtates in the province of Ulſter by an arbitrary decree in the ſtar-chamber during the reign of Charles I. his majeſty, on the tenth of April, granted the ſaid lands again to the city of London, and incorporated the ſociety for the plantation in Ulſter a-new; and by a charter of licence empowered them to re-grant the manors and lands to the reſpective companies. Accordingly the ſociety conveyed to each of the twelve companies the manor and lands which formerly belonged to it; and the companies have quietly enjoyed their eſtates ever ſince, under the direction of a governor and deputy governor, choſen annually, and twenty-four aſſiſtants, viz. two out of each of the twelve companies; of whom twelve go off every year, and twelve new ones are choſen in their ſtead by the common-council.

Theſe meet by the appointment or ſummons of the governor or deputy governor, as often as neceſſary, in a place called the Iriſh chamber, in Guildhall, to tranſact their affairs; and nine, whereof the governor or deputy governor to be one, make a court. This ſociety have a ſecretary and a meſſenger of their own appointment: they alſo chuſe a general agent in Ireland to correſpond with

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



Wale delin *Grignion sculp.*

View of the manner of burying the dead Bodies

at Holy-well mount during the dreadful PLAGUE *in 1665*

with them, who loks after their concerns and tranſacts their buſineſs; and a receiver to gather their rents. They have a right of preſentation to the churches of Londonderry and Colerain: and all by-laws made by the corporation of Londonderry muſt be confirmed by the Society before they can be of any effect.

In the year 1663 his majeſty, in return for the late tokens of loyalty diſcovered in the citizens towards his perſon and government, by their effectual aid to reſtore him to the crown and dominion over theſe realms, granted them a confirmation of all their charters, privileges, liberties, rights and cuſtoms: in which, after having recited the particular charters granted to them by his predeceſſors, he proceeds as follows:

" Now know ye, that we, at the humble peti-
" tion of the mayor and commonalty, and citi-
" zens of our city of London aforeſaid, of our
" ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and meer mo-
" tion, and for divers good cauſes and conſidera-
" tions us hereunto eſpecially moving, all and
" ſingular the letters patents, charters and con-
" firmations aforeſaid, and all and ſingular the
" gifts, grants, confirmations, reſtitutions, cu-
" ſtoms, ordinances, explanations, and articles,
" and all other things whatſoever in the ſaid let-
" ters-patents, charters, grants, and confirma-
" tions, or any of them, contained, recited, ſpe-
" cified, confirmed, explained or mentioned;
" and all and ſingular the lands, tenements,
" offices, juriſdictions, authorities, privileges,
" liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, immunities, li-
" berties, cuſtoms and hereditaments whatſoever,
" which [illegible] onalty and ci-
" [illegible] or exerciſed, [illegible] x-
" [illegible] ratifying, and grate-
" [illegible] l ſucceſſors, as much
" [illegible] approving, do them,
" [illegible] he ſaid mayor and
" [illegible] of our city of Lon-
" [illegible] ceſſors, ratify and
" [illegible] to have, hold, en-
" [illegible] ular the premiſes
" [illegible] d) to the ſaid
" [illegible] ens, of our
" [illegible] el ſucceſſors
" [illegible] anc, and in
" [illegible] h ſame are
" [illegible] anted, or
" [illegible] ription, or
" any legal way or right whatſoever, have been
" heretofore reſpectively had, obtained, or en-
" joyed, as if the ſame were ſeparately, ſingly,
" and nominally, in and by theſe preſents ex-
" preſſed, named, declared, granted, and mani-
" feſted. And further, we will, and by theſe
" preſents we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſ-
" ſors, grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty,
" and citizens, of the city of London aforeſaid,
" and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters-pa-
" tent ſhall be in and by all things, according to
" the true intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and
" effectual in the law, notwithſtanding any miſ-
" naming, or any ill or falſe naming or recital in
" the ſame contained; or any ſtatute, ordinances,
" proviſion, proclamation, or reſtriction here o-
" fore in any wiſe had or made. We will alſo,
" &c. without any fine in our hanaper, &c.
" although expreſs mention, &c. Witneſs my-
" ſelf at Weſtminſter the twenty fourth day of
" June, in the fifteenth year of our reign."

In the year 1664 the king wanting money to carry on a war with the Dutch, the city of London, at the requeſt of the privy-council readily advanced the ſum of two hundred thouſand " pounds on that occaſion; for which they re- " ceived the thanks of both houſes of parliament

In the year 1665, about the beginning of May, there broke out in London the moſt dreadful plague that ever infeſted this kingdom, which ſwept away ſixty-eight thouſand, five hundred and ninety-ſix perſons, which, added to the number of thoſe who died of other diſtempers, raiſed the bill of mortality in this year to ninety-ſeven thouſand three hundred and ſix. And the mortality [illegible] violently in July, that all houſes were [illegible] and ſcarce any thing [illegible] arable [illegible] carts, red [illegible] ion, " Lord [illegible] ntinual cries of [illegible] ly call of " bring [illegible] ſe of this dreadful [illegible] o the importation of in- [illegible] and, where the plague had [illegible] vages the preceding year. [illegible] ed, during the whole time of [illegible] ce, that there was ſuch a general calm [illegible] ty of weather, as if both wind and rain [illegible] been expelled the kingdom.

The citizens of London having been greatly oppreſſed by the carmen and wood-mongers, the common-council (in order to provide a ſufficient ſupply of fuel, and to overthrow the ſecret combinations and contrivances of the dealers in wood and coals, and of the carmen) paſſed an act on the thirty-firſt of June; in which, among other things, it was enacted,

" That the preſident and governor of Chriſt's-
" hoſpital, London, ſhall, from time to time
" hereafter, have the rule, overſight and govern-
" ment, of all the carrs, carts, carters, and car-
" men, and of all other perſon or perſons what-
" ſoever, working any carrs or carts, within the
" city of London, and liberties thereof: that no
" more than four hundred and twenty carts ſhall,
" by

" by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of " this city, or any other perſon or perſons claim- " ing by, from, or under them, be allowed or " permitted to work within this city and liberties " thereof; and that ſeventeen ſhillings and four- " pence per annum, and no more, ſhall be re- " ceived or paid for a car-room, and twenty ſhil- " lings and no more or greater fine, upon any " admittance or alienation of a car-room; and " that if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume " to work any carr or carrs, by himſelf or ſer- " vants, not being duly allowed as aforeſaid, ſuch " perſon or perſons, for every time ſo offending, " ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings, " to be recovered, received and obtained, as is " hereafter mentioned: on pain of forfeiting and " paying ten ſhillings for the firſt and ſecond of- " fence reſpectively; for the third and every other " offence the carr or carrs of the offender to be " ſeized and carried to the new ſtore-yard, or " green-yard, at the poſtern."

" And for the prevention of ſuch deceit here- " after, as divers woodmongers have practiſed, " in the ſale and meaſure of their coals; it is en- " acted, that all ſea-coals hereafter to be ſold or " uttered by retail, by any perſon or perſons what- " ſoever, ſhall be filled and brought home to the " buyers, in the ſea-coal meter's ſacks, or ſuch " other ſacks as contain the full meaſure of the " ſea-coal meter's ſacks, and are, and ſhall be " marked by the keepers of the Guildhall for the " time being, according to an order of the court " of aldermen, made the twenty-fifth day of Oc- " tober, in the time of the mayoralty of Sir Tho- " mas Campbell, knight, deceaſed, and carried " by ſome ſtreet carr, or carrs, of perſons duly " licenced and allowed as aforeſaid, and "

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" time, and at all

" abroad any coals with

" liberties thereof, carry

" carrs, together with their

" lawful buſhel, ſealed accord

" in the Guildhall, allowed for

" ſea-coals, which agreeth with the fat

" uſed for meaſuring of ſea-coals, which bu

" ſhall be, and contain in breadth, from out to " out, the ring not exceeding half an inch, nine- " teen inches and a half, and in depth within the " buſhel, ſeven inches and a half.

" And if any perſon or perſons ſhall bring " home in his or their carr or cart, to any buyer, " any coals in any other ſack or ſacks, and with- " out ſuch buſhel, as are beforementioned and " appointed, ſuch perſons ſo offending ſhall for- " feit and pay ten ſhillings for the firſt and ſe- " cond offence reſpectively; for the third and " every other offence, the carr or carrs of the of- " fender to be ſeized and carried to the new ſtore- " yard, on the poſtern, as is aforeſaid.

" And for a conſtant ſtore and proviſion of " ſea-coals to be had and made hereafter, for " ſupply of this city, and ſpecially for the benefit " and relief of the poor in times of dearth and " ſcarcity, which hath happened in this and " many other years heretofore, by reaſon of wars " and troubles at ſea, or by the ſubtle combina- " tion and practice of the retailers at home, for " their private gain and profit, to the common " abuſe and detriment of the citizens, and others " his majeſty's ſubjects:

" Be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, That " beſides the general ſtock employed by this city, " for proviſion of coals for the benefit of the " poor within the ſaid city and liberties, there " ſhall be provided yearly hereafter, at the beſt " hand, betwixt Lady-day and Michaelmas, by " the ſeveral companies of this city, the ſeveral " chaldrons of ſea-coals hereafter mentioned: " that is to ſay,

	Chald.		Chald.
Mercers,	418	Cutlers,	75
Grocers,	675	White-bakers,	45
Drapers,	562	Wax-chandlers,	19
Fiſhmongers,	465	Tallow-chandlers,	97
Goldſmiths,	525	Armourers,	19
Skinners,	315	Girdlers,	105
Merchant-taylors,	750	Butchers,	22
Haberdaſhers,	578	Sadlers,	19
Salters,	360	Carpenters,	38
Ironmongers,	225	Cordwainers,	60
Vintners,	375	Barber-ſurgeons,	60
Clothworkers,	412	Painter-ſtainers,	12
Dyers,	105	Curriers,	11
Brewers,	104	Maſons,	22
Leatherſellers,	210	Plumbers,	19
Pewterers,		Inholders.	45
Founders			

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Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View *of Part of* LONDON *as it appeared in* 1666.

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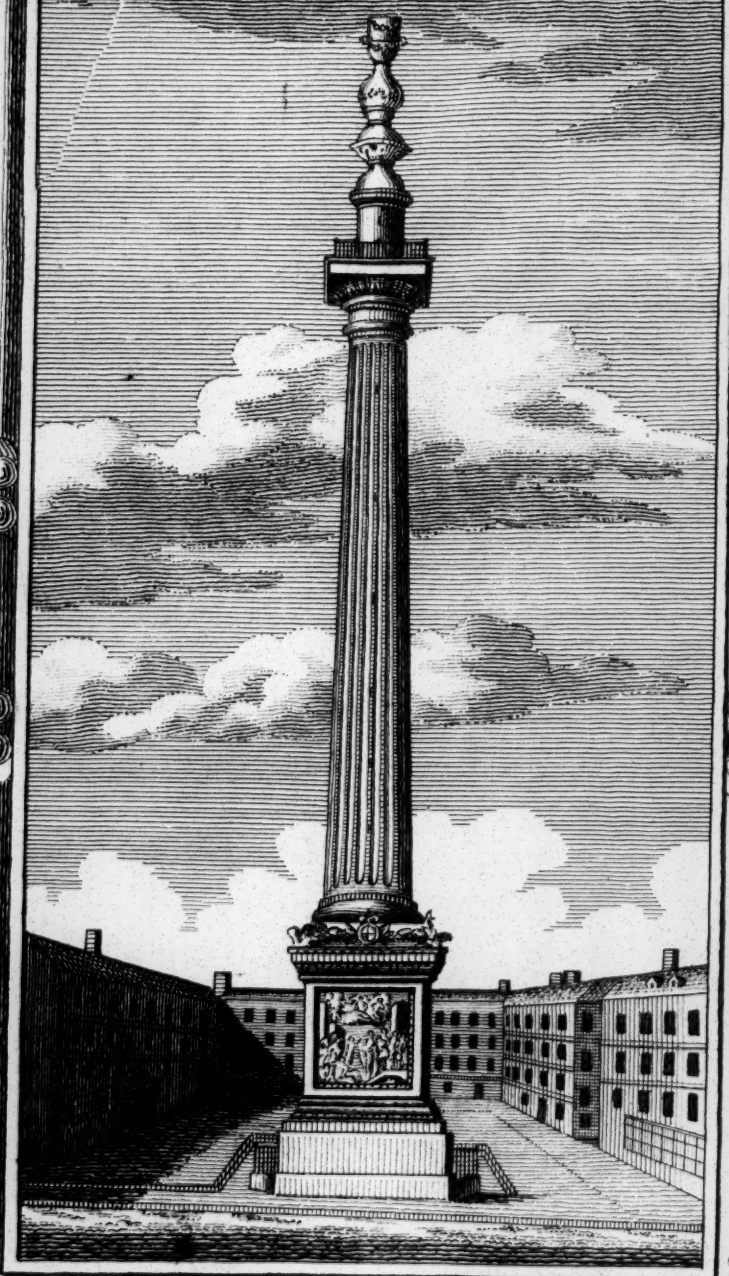
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of ST. BENNETS *Grace Church*
Fenchurch Street.



VIEW *of the* MONUMENT
Fish Street Hill.

View of ST. MAGNUS *Church*
London Bridge.

" or otherwiſe travelled or employed their agents " to meet the ſhips and veſſels coming from New- " caſtle and other parts toward this city, loaden " with coals; and at diſtant places from the ſaid " city, or by precontract within the ſame city " and liberties, have bought up, foreſtalled and " ingroſſed great quantities of coals, (which " ſhould have been brought to the ſaid city by " the owners and ſellers thereof, to be there ſold " and uttered at reaſonable prices) and the ſame " have been conveyed and brought to the ſaid " city, to ſell again at high and exceſſive prices, " againſt the cuſtom and privileges of this city, " and to the public detriment, oppreſſion of the " poor, and great charge of all others inhabiting " and dwelling within the ſaid city and liberties " thereof:

" For reformation whereof, be it enacted, or- " dained and eſtabliſhed by the authority afore- " ſaid, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, " inhabiting or dwelling, or that hereafter ſhall " inhabit and dwell within the ſaid city or liber- " ties thereof, ſhall, from and after the feaſt of " the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, now next en- " ſuing, either by themſelves, or any for them, " or to their uſe, provide, buy, bargain, or con- " tract for any ſea-coals, Scotch-coals, pit-coals, " or other coals, coming towards this city to be " ſold, other than ſuch as ſhall be provided and " bought to be ſpent within their own private " houſes; nor ſhall ſell or utter the ſame by re- " tail or in groſs within this city or liberties to " any perſon or perſons; but that the owners " and ſellers thereof, at their own coſts and " charges, ſhall and may bring the ſame coals to " the city themſelves, here by them to be ſold; " upon pain that all and every perſon or perſons " whatſoever, that ſhall offend contrary to the " true intent and meaning hereof, ſhall forfeit and " loſe five ſhillings for every chaldron of ſea- " coals, and the like ſum for every ton of Scotch " or pit-coals, that ſhall be bought, bargained " or contracted for."

In the year 1666, on the 2d day of Septem- ber, about one o'clock in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out in Pudding-lane, near new Fiſh-ſtreet; from whence, in about thirty hours, it ſpread to Gracechurch-ſtreet, towards the north-weſt, and to the Three Cranes in the Vintry, towards the ſouth-weſt, including Canon- ſtreet, and the lanes, allies, and courts in the way. The flames being aſſiſted by a violent eaſt- erly wind, communicated themſelves in various and diſtant places, and the conflagration became ſo general, that there was not a houſe, hall, or church left ſtanding, from the weſt-end of Tower- wharf in the eaſt, to the Temple-church in the weſt; nor from the north-end of Mincing-lane, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, from the weſt-end of Leaden- hall-ſtreet, and from the ſouth-weſt end of Bi- ſhopſgate-ſtreet, as far as the entrance into Thread- needle-ſtreet, to Holborn-bridge, on the weſt, in a direct line; excluſive of the damage done in Throgmorton-ſtreet, Lothbury, Coleman-ſtreet, Baſinghall-ſtreet, Cateaton-ſtreet, Aldermanbury, Addle ſtreet, Love-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Staining- lane, Noble-ſtreet, and Silver-ſtreet: after all which ravagements, it ſtopped at Pye-corner, near Weſt-ſmithfield.

By this horrid conflagration, many thouſand citizens were compelled to retire to the fields, deſtitute of all neceſſaries, and expoſed to the inclemency of the weather, till a ſufficient number of huts could be erected for their relief: his majeſty immediately ordered a great quantity of naval bread to be diſtributed amongſt them, and gave command to the magiſtrates of the city to en- courage the bringing of all ſorts of proviſions.

This dreadful and deſtructive fire laid waſte and conſumed, the buildings on four hundred and thirty-ſix acres of ground, four hundred ſtreets, lanes, &c. thirteen thouſand two hundred houſes, the cathedral church of St. Paul, eighty- ſix pariſh churches, ſix chapels, the magnificent buildings of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Cuſtom-houſe, and Blackwell-hall, many hoſpi- tals and libraries, fifty-two of the companies halls, and a great number of other ſtately edifices; to- gether with three of the city-gates, four ſtone- bridges, and the priſons of Newgate, the Fleet, the Poultry and Wood-ſtreet Compters; the loſs of which, by the beſt calculation, amounted to ten millions ſeven hundred and thirty thouſand and five hundred pounds. And notwithſtanding all this deſtruction, yet only ſix perſons loſt their lives.

Various have been the conjectures reſpecting the cauſe of this dreadful cataſtrophe: but the beſt authority we have is that upon the monu- ment, erected and inſcribed by act of parliament, to perpetuate the memory of the above calamity. And in order to preſerve our intended plan, of inſerting all public buildings in their proper order of time, we ſhall here give

A Deſcription of the MONUMENT

This beautiful piece of architecture, which is ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, was be- gun by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in the year 1671, and finiſhed by him in 1677. It is a round pillar of the Doric order, all built with the beſt Port- land ſtone, 202 feet in height from the ground, and fifteen in diameter. It ſtands on a pedeſtal forty feet high, and twenty-one ſquare; and over the capital is an iron balcony, encompaſſing a cone thirty-two feet high, which ſupports a blazing urn of gilt braſs. Within is a large ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing three hundred and forty- five ſteps, each ſix inches thick, and ten inches and a half broad.

The front of the pedeſtal, on the weſt-ſide of the plinth, is adorned with a very curious em- blem in alt relief, denoting the deſtruction and reſtoration of the city. The firſt female figure re- preſents the city of London, at her back many houſes in a blaze, and ſhe ſitting on the ruins, in a languiſhing and diſconſolate poſture, with her head dejected, hair diſhevelled, her hand careleſsly lying on her ſword, and the cap of maintenance lying at her ſide. Behind is Time, gradually raiſing her up; at her ſide a woman gently touch- ing her with one hand, whilſt a winged ſcepter in the other directs her to regard the goddeſſes in the clouds;

clouds; ſhe with the *Cornu-copia* denoting Plenty, and that with the palm-branch Peace. At her feet a beehive, ſhewing, that by induſtry and application, the greateſt difficulties are to be ſurmounted. Behind Time are divers citizens, exulting at his endeavours to reſtore her; and beneath, in the midſt of the ruins, is a dragon, who, as ſupporter of the City-arms, with his paw endeavours to preſerve the ſame. Oppoſite the city on an elevated pavement, ſtands Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a laurel on his head, and a truncheon in his hand; and approaching her, commands three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief. The firſt repreſents Science, with a winged head, and circles of naked boys dancing thereon: and in its hand Nature, with her numerous breaſts, ready to give aſſiſtance to all. The ſecond is Architecture, with a plan in one hand, a ſquare and a pair of compaſſes in the other. The third is Liberty waving her hand in the air, ſhewing her joy at the pleaſing proſpect of the city's recovery. Behind the king is his brother, the duke of York, with a garland in one hand, to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other for her defence. The two figures behind are Juſtice and Fortitude; the former with a coronet, and the latter with a reined lion. Under the royal pavement lieth Envy, gnawing upon a heart, and emitting peſtiferous fumes from her invenom'd mouth. In the uppermoſt part of the plinth the re-conſtruction of the city is repreſented, by builders and labourers at work upon houſes. The whole emblem is finely imagined, and executed as well.

The north and ſouth ſides of the pedeſtal have each a latin inſcription; one deſcribing the deſolation of the city laid in aſhes, and the other its glorious reſtoration. That on the north ſide in Engliſh runs thus:

"In the year of Chriſt 1666, the ſecond day "of September, eaſtward from hence, at the diſ-"tance of two hundred feet, (the height of this "column) a fire broke out about midnight, which, "being driven on by a ſtrong wind, not only "waſted the adjacent parts, but alſo very remote "places, with incredible noiſe and fury. It "conſumed eighty-nine churches, the city-gates, "Guild-hall, many hoſpitals, ſchools, and li-"braries; a vaſt number of ſtately edifices, "above thirteen thouſand two hundred dwelling-"houſes, and four hundred ſtreets; of the twenty "ſix wards it deſtroyed fifteen, and left eight "others ſhattered, and half burnt. The ruins "of the city were four hundred and thirty-ſix "acres, from this pillar, by the Thames ſide, to "the Temple-church; and, from the north-eaſt "ſide, along the City-wall, to Holbourn-bridge. "To the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens it "was mercileſs, but to their lives very favour-"able; that it might in all things reſemble the "laſt conflagration of the world. The deſtruc-"tion was ſudden; for in a ſmall ſpace of time "the ſame city was ſeen moſt flouriſhing, and re-"duced to nothing; and three days after, when "this fatal fire had baffled all human counſels and "endeavours, it ſtopt, as it were, by the will "of Heaven, and was extinguiſhed on every "ſide."

The ſouth inſcription in Engliſh runs thus:

"Charles the ſecond, ſon of Charles the firſt, "martyr, king of Great-Britain, France, and "Ireland, defender of the faith, a moſt clement "prince, who compaſſionating the loſs by fire, "which happened to the greateſt part of the in-"habitants of this city, (the ruins of which were "yet ſmoaking) and which, before that, was his "greateſt glory, was pleaſed to provide for it; "he remitted the taxes, and recommended them "to the parliament, who thereupon ordered, that "the public buildings ſhould be rebuilt in a bet-"ter ſtructure than they were before, from the "monies ariſing from the duties upon coals; viz. "the churches, and the cathedral of St. Paul's, "were to be rebuilt from the foundation, with "all poſſible ſpeed and magnificence; that they "ſhould rebuild the bridges, gates and priſons; "that the common ſewers ſhould be cleanſed; "that the deſcents ſhould be levelled; that the "narrow ſtreets or lanes, highways, and markets, "ſhould be made wider; that no houſe ſhould "be built without a ſeparation-wall between "each; that they ſhould be all of the ſame height "forwards, and of poliſhed free-ſtone, or bricks. "And, laſtly, that none ſhould be above ſeven "years in rebuilding his houſe; adding alſo an "annual faſt-day, for a perpetual memory there-"of to poſterity. Three years compleated what "was thought would have been the work of an "age."

The eaſt-ſide of the pedeſtal has alſo an inſcription, ſignifying, that "this pillar was begun in "1671, Sir Richard Ford being then Lord-"mayor; carried on in the mayoralty of Sir "George Waterman, Sir Robert Hanſon, Sir "William Hooker, Sir Robert Viner, Sir Joſeph "Sheldon, and finiſhed in 1677, Sir Thomas "Davis being Lord-mayor."

As it appeared at the time, that this dreadful fire was contrived and carried on by the popiſh faction, the ſame is expreſſed in a line, round the pedeſtal, beginning on the weſt ſide, in theſe words:

"This pillar was ſet up in perpetual remem-"brance of the moſt dreadful burning of this "proteſtant city, begun and carried on by the "treachery and malice of the popiſh faction, in "the beginning of September, in the year of our "Lord 1666, in order to execute their horrid "plot, to extirpate the proteſtant religion, and "the old Engliſh liberty, and to introduce po-"pery and ſlavery."

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The king's declaration to the city of London on occaſion of the late fire. Proceedings of parliament thereon. Act of common-council for enlarging the ſtreets. The ſame confirmed and enforced by his majeſty and council. Precept from the Lord-mayor againſt immorality and beggars. Public markets regulated by act of common-council. His majeſty made free of the city of London. Princeſs Mary given in marriage to the prince of Orange. The papiſts attempt to burn London; for which five of them are executed. Solemn proceſſion for burning the effigy of the pope. Remarkable ſtorm of hail. Violent conteſt at election of ſheriffs. An alderman and the two ſheriffs committed to the Tower. A Quo Warranto iſſued out to ſeize the city charter. The city's petition to the king. Conditions impoſed on the city. A violent froſt. Death of Charles II.

THE general conflagration having reduced the city of London to a mere heap of rubbiſh, his majeſty iſſued a proclamation for prohibiting the rebuilding of houſes, till public care might be had to re-edify it with ſuch propriety, uniformity, and ſecurity as might effectually prevent the like deſtruction for the future. For which purpoſe his majeſty made the following declaration to the city of London.

" CHARLES R.

" As no particular man hath ſuſtained any loſs " or damage by the late terrible and deplorable " fire in his fortune or eſtate, in any degree to be " compared with the loſs and damage we ourſelf " have ſuſtained, ſo it is not poſſible for any man " to take the ſame more to heart, and to be more " concerned and ſolicitous for the rebuilding this " famous city, with as much expedition as poſ- " ſible: and ſince it hath pleaſed God to lay this " heavy judgment upon us all in this time, as " an evidence of his diſpleaſure for our ſins, we " do comfort ourſelf with ſome hope, that he will, " upon our due humiliation before him, as a new " inſtance of his ſignal bleſſing upon us, give us " life, not only to ſee the foundations laid, but " the buildings finiſhed, of a much more beau- " tiful city than is at this time conſumed; and " that as the ſeat and ſituation of it is the moſt " convenient and noble, for the advancement of " trade, of any city in Europe; ſo that ſuch care " will be taken for the re-edification of it, both " for uſe and beauty, and ſuch proviſion made " for the future, againſt the ordinary and caſual " accidents by fire, as may, as far as human " wiſdom can provide, upon the ſad experience " we have had, reaſonably ſecure the ſame, and " make it rather appear to the world as purged " with the fire (in how lamentable a manner ſo- " ever) to a wonderful beauty and comelineſs, " than conſumed by it: and we receive no ſmall " encouragement in this our hope, by the alacrity " and chearfulneſs we obſerve in thoſe who have " undergone the greateſt loſs, and ſeem the moſt " undone: who, with undaunted courage, ap- " pear to deſire the ſame we do, and reſolved to " contribute their utmoſt aſſiſtance thereunto. " We have therefore thought fit, moſt neceſſary, " and agreeable to the great and conſtant affec- " tion we have always had, and always ſhall re- " tain for this our native city, to uſe this expe- " dition in publiſhing our thoughts, reſolutions, " and intentions, upon this great affair; that " though ſuch preſent rules and directions cannot " be formed, as muſt upon more mature deli- " beration be eſtabliſhed for the re-edification, " yet ſuch inconveniences may and ſhall be pre- " vented, which may ariſe by the haſty and un- " ſkilful buildings many may propoſe to erect, for " their preſent conveniences, before they can " know how the ſame will ſuit and conſiſt with " the deſign that ſhall be made: and if this can- " dour of ours, which reſolves with the bleſſing " of God, ſo to provide for the juſt right and " intereſt of all, that no man ſhall have cauſe to " complain of wrong and oppreſſion: and if this " our ſeaſonable animadverſion ſhall not meet " with that prudent ſubmiſſion we expect, but " that ſome obſtinate and refractory perſons will " preſume to erect ſuch buildings as they ſhall " think fit, upon pretence that the ground is " their own, and that they may do with it what " they pleaſe, ſuch their obſtinacy ſhall not pre- " vail to the public prejudice; but we do hereby " require the Lord-mayor, and the other magiſ- " ſtrates of the city of London, in their ſeveral " limits, to be very watchful in ſuch caſes, and " ſpeedily to pull down whatſoever ſuch men " ſhall preſume to ſet up, ſo much to the diſ- " turbance of public order and decency, and " that they forthwith give notice to us, or our " privy-council, of ſuch their proceedings, and " return the names of ſuch refractory perſons " who preſume to contemn this our injunction, " and we ſhall give order for their exemplary " puniſhment, without the violation of the pub- " lic juſtice.

" And becauſe no men ſhall complain or ap- " prehend that by this caution or reſtraint of " ours, they ſhall or may, for a long time be " kept from providing habitations for themſelves, " and for the carrying on their trades, though " we make no queſtion, but in a ſhort time, " with the aſſiſtance and advice of the Lord-

mayor

" mayor and court of aldermen, (who have be-
" ſought us for ſome time to put this reſtraint)
" to finiſh the whole deſign, even before any men
" can make proviſion of materials for any valu-
" able edifices: we do declare, that if any conſi-
" derable number of men (for it is impoſſible to
" comply with the humour of every particular
" man) ſhall addreſs themſelves to the court of
" aldermen, and manifeſt to them in what places
" their ground lies, upon which they deſign to
" build, they ſhall in a ſhort time receive ſuch
" order and direction, for their proceeding there-
" in, that they ſhall have no cauſe to complain:
" and ſo we proceed to the ſetting down ſuch
" general, to which all particular deſigns muſt
" conform themſelves.

" in the firſt place, the woeful experience in
" this late heavy viſitation hath ſufficiently con-
" vinced all men of the pernicious conſequences
" which have attended the building with timber,
" and even with ſtone itſelf, and the notable be-
" nefit of brick, which in ſo many places hath
" reſiſted, and even extinguiſhed the fire; and
" we do therefore hereby declare our expreſs will
" and pleaſure, that no man whatſoever ſhall
" preſume to erect any houſe or building, great
" or ſmall, but of brick or ſtone; and if any
" man ſhall do the contrary, the next magiſtrate
" ſhall forthwith cauſe it to be pulled down, and
" ſuch further courſe ſhall be taken for his pu-
" niſhment as he deſerves: and we ſuppoſe that
" the notable benefit many men have received
" from thoſe cellars which have been well and
" ſtrongly arched, will perſuade moſt men, who
" build good houſes, to practiſe that good huſ-
" bandry, by arching all convenient places.

" We do declare, that Fleet-ſtreet, Cheapſide,
" Cornhill, and all other eminent and notorious
" ſtreets, ſhall be of ſuch a breadth, as may, with
" God's bleſſing, prevent the miſchief that one
" ſide may ſuffer if the other be on fire, which
" was the caſe lately in Cheapſide; the preciſe
" breadth of which ſeveral ſtreets, ſhall be, upon
" advice with the Lord-mayor and aldermen,
" ſhortly publiſhed, with many other particular
" orders and rules, which cannot yet be adjuſted;
" in the mean time we reſolve, though all ſtreets
" cannot be of equal breadth, yet none ſhall be
" ſo narrow as to make the paſſage uneaſy or
" inconvenient, eſpecially towards the water-ſide;
" nor will we ſuffer any lanes or alleys to be
" erected, but where, upon mature deliberation,
" the ſame ſhall be found abſolutety neceſſary;
" except ſuch places ſhall be ſet aſide, which
" ſhall be deſigned only for buildings of that
" kind, and from whence no public miſchief
" may probably ariſe.

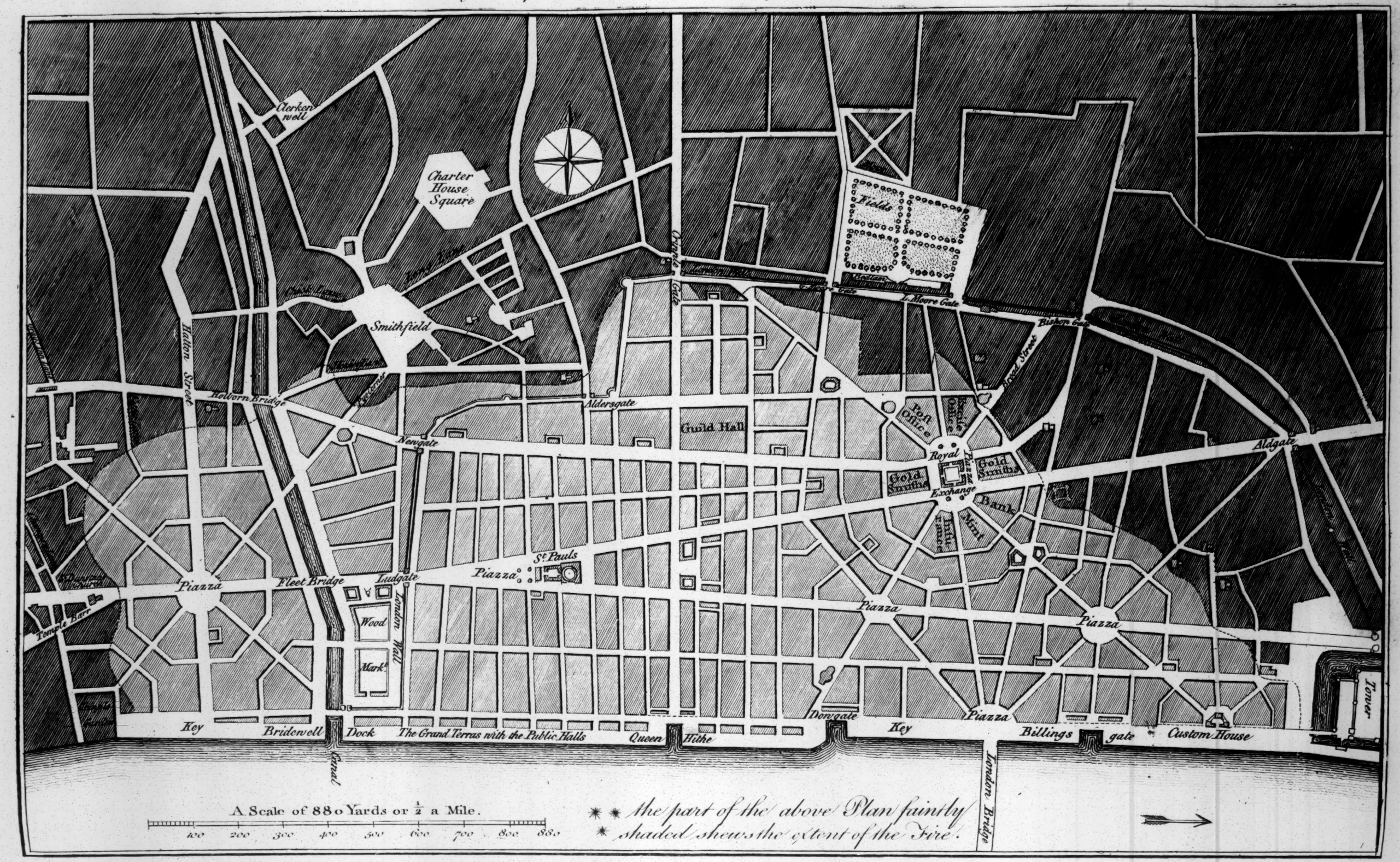
" The irreparable damage and loſs by the late
" fire, being, next to the hand of God in the
" terrible wind, to be imputed to the place in
" which it firſt broke out, amongſt ſmall timber
" houſes, ſtanding ſo cloſe together, that as no
" remedy could be applied from the river for the
" quenching thereof, to the contiguouſneſs of the
" buildings, hindering and keeping all poſſible
" relief from the land ſide, we do reſolve and
" declare, that there ſhall be a fair key or wharf
" on all the river ſide, that no houſe ſhall be
" erected within ſo many feet of the river, as ſhall
" be within few days declared in the rules for-
" merly mentioned; nor ſhall there be in thoſe
" buildings which ſhall be erected next the river,
" which we deſire may be fair ſtructures, for the
" ornament of the city, any houſes to be inha-
" bited by brewers, or dyers, or ſugar-bakers,
" which trades by their continual ſmoak, contri-
" bute very much to the unhealthineſs of the
" adjacent places; but we require the Lord-
" mayor and aldermen of London, upon a full
" conſideration, and weighing all conveniences
" and inconveniences that can be foreſeen, to
" propoſe ſuch a place as may be fit for all thoſe
" trades which are carried on by ſmoak to habit
" together, or at leaſt ſeveral places for the ſe-
" veral quarters of the town for thoſe occupa-
" tions, and in which they ſhall find their ac-
" count in convenience and profit, as well as
" other places ſhall receive the benefit in the
" diſtance of the neighbourhood; it being our
" purpoſe, that they who exerciſe thoſe neceſſa-
" ry profeſſions, ſhall be in all reſpects as well
" provided for and encouraged as ever they have
" been, and undergo as little prejudice as may
" be, by being leſs inconvenient to their neigh-
" bours.

" Theſe grounds and foundations being laid,
" from the ſubſtance whereof we ſhall not depart,
" and which, being publiſhed, are ſufficient ad-
" vertiſements to prevent any man's running into,
" or bringing an inconvenience upon himſelf,
" by a precipitate engagement in any act which
" may croſs theſe foundations, we have, in order
" to the reducing this great and glorious deſign
" into practice, directed, and we do hereby direct,
" that the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen
" do with all poſſible expedition cauſe an exact
" ſurvey to be made and taken of the whole
" ruins, occaſioned by the late lamentable fire,
" to the end that it may appear to whom all the
" houſes and ground did in truth belong, what
" term the ſeveral occupiers were poſſeſſed of;
" and at what rents, and to whom, either corpo-
" rations, companies, or ſingle perſons, the re-
" verſion and inheritance appertained; that ſo
" proviſion may be made, that though every
" man muſt not be ſuffered to erect what build-
" ings and where he pleaſes, he ſhall not in any
" degree be debarred from receiving the reaſon-
" able benefit of what ought to accrue to him
" from ſuch houſes or lands; there be nothing leſs
" in our thoughts, than that any particular per-
" ſon's right and intereſt ſhould be ſacrificed to
" the public benefit or convenience, without ſuch
" recompence as in juſtice he ought to receive
" for the ſame. And when all things of this
" kind ſhall be prepared and adjuſted, by ſuch
" commiſſioners, and otherwiſe, which ſhall be
" found expedient, we make no doubt but ſuch
" an act of parliament will paſs, as ſhall ſecure
" all men in what they ſhall and ought to
" poſſeſs.

" By the time that this ſurvey ſhall be taken,
" we ſhall cauſe a plot or model to be made for
" the whole building through thoſe ruined places;
" which being well examined by all thoſe perſons
" who have moſt concernment as well as ex-

perience,

Engraved for Chamberlains History of London.



Sr Christopher Wrens Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the dreadfull Conflagration in 1666.

" perience, we make no queſtion, but all men " will be well pleaſed with it, and very willingly " conform to thoſe orders and rules which ſhall " be agreed for the purſuing thereof.

" In the mean time we do heartily recom- " mend it to the charity and magnanimity of all " well diſpoſed perſons, and we do heartily pray " unto almighty God, that he will infuſe it into " the hearts of men ſpeedily to endeavour by " degrees to re-edify ſome of thoſe many churches " which in this lamentable fire have been burnt " down and defaced, that ſo men may have " thoſe public places of God's worſhip to reſort " to, to humble themſelves together before him " upon this heavy diſpleaſure, and join in their " devotion for his future mercy and bleſſing up- " on us; and, as ſoon as we ſhall be informed " of any readineſs to begin ſuch a good work, " we ſhall not only give our aſſiſtance and direc- " tion for the model of it, and freeing it from " buildings at too near a diſtance, but ſhall en- " courage it by our own bounty, and all other " ways we ſhall be deſired.

" Laſtly, that we may encourage men by our " own example, we will uſe all the expedition we " can to re-build our cuſtom-houſe, in the place " where it formerly ſtood, and enlarge it with the " moſt conveniences for the merchants that can " be deviſed; and, upon all the other lands " which belong unto us, we ſhall depart with " any thing of our own right and benefit, for the " advancement of the public ſervice and beauty " of the city; and ſhall further remit, to all " thoſe who ſhall erect any buildings according " to this declaration, all duties ariſing to us up- " on the hearth-money for the ſpace of ſeven " years.

" Given at our court at Whitehall the thir- " teenth day of September, 1666 in the " eighteenth year of our reign."

On the 18th of September, the parliament met, and immediately paſſed an act for erecting a court of judicature, and for ſettling all differences between landlords and tenants with reſpect to houſes which had been deſtroyed by the late fire. At the ſame time, they appointed the juſtices of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the barons of the exchequer to be judges of the ſaid court. Theſe judges conducted themſelves with ſuch impartiality and ſtrict juſtice, that they obtained the general eſteem of the citizens, who, as a teſtimony of reſpect, cauſed their portraitures to be hung up in Guildhall.

Soon after an act of parliament paſſed for re-building the city; in which were laid down rules and directions for the regulation of all perſons concerned in re-edifying the city of London.

On the twenty-ninth of April 1667, the common-council, in conſequence of the before-mentioned royal declaration, paſſed an act, in which they allotted what ſtreets ſhould be enlarged and widened within the ſaid city and liberties thereof. Which act was ſo highly approved of by his majeſty, that on the eighth of May following, he confirmed and enforced the ſame by an order of council *.

On

* The following is the order made by the Lord-Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, on the twenty-ninth of April.

" It is ordered that the ſurveyors take ſpecial care, that " the breaſt-ſummers of all the houſes do range of an equal " height, houſe with houſe, ſo far as ſhall be convenient, " and there to make breaks by their directions.

" And that they do encourage and give directions to all " builders, for ornament ſake, that the ornaments and pro- " jections of the front-buildings be of rubbed bricks; and " that all the naked part of the walls may be done of rough " bricks, neatly wrought, or all rubbed, at the diſcretion " of the builder, or that the builders may otherwiſe enrich " their fronts as they pleaſe.

" That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deſire, in any ſtreet " or lane of note, to build on each ſide of the ſtreet or lane, " oppoſite one to the other, ſix or more houſes of the third " rate, or that the upper rooms or garrets may be flat roofs, " encompaſſed with battlements of bricks covered with " ſtone, or gable ends, or rails, and banniſter of iron or " ſtone, or to vary their roofs for the greater ornament of " building; the ſurveyors, or one of them, ſhall certify their " opinions therein to the committee for re-building, who " ſhall have liberty to give leave for the ſame, if they ſee " cauſe.

" That in all the ſtreets no ſign-poſts ſhall hang croſs, but " the ſigns ſhall be fixed againſt the balconies, or ſome other " convenient part of the ſide of the houſe.

" It is ordered that a poſtern ſhall be made on the north- " ſide of Newgate, for conveniency of foot paſſengers, and " that Holborn-bridge ſhall be enlarged to run ſtraight on " a bevil line from the timber houſe on the north-ſide there- " of, known by the ſign of the Cock, to the front of the " buildings at the Swan-inn on the ſaid north-ſide of Hol- " born-hill.

" Foraſmuch as it is provided in the late act for re-build- " ing, that the ſurveyors ſhall take care for the equal ſetting " out of all party-walls and piers, and that no perſon be " permitted to build till that be done; therefore, for pre- " vention of any exaction in the taking of ſuch ſurveys, and " of all quarrels and contentions that may ariſe between the " builders, it is ordered, that no builder ſhall lay his foun- " dation until the ſurveyors, or one of them, according to " the act, ſhall view it, and ſee the party-walls and piers " equally ſet out, and that all perſons obſerve the ſurveyors " directions concerning the ſuperſtructure to be erected over " the ſaid foundation.

" And that for the defraying that and all other incident " charges of meaſuring, ſtaking out, taking the level, and " ſurveying the ſtreets and ground, each builder, before he " lay his foundation, or ſuch ſurvey ſhall be taken, do repair " to the chamber of London, and there enter his name, with " the place where his building is to be ſet out, and to pay to " the chamberlain the ſum of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence " for every foundation to be rebuilt. For which Mr. Cham- " berlain ſhall give acquittances upon receipt of which ac- " quittance the ſurveyors ſhall proceed to ſet out ſuch per- " ſons foundations.

" And it is ordered, that all perſons who have already laid " any foundations, ſhall forthwith pay into the chamber of " London, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every founda- " tion.

" And this court is conſenting and deſirous that all ſtraight " and narrow paſſages, which ſhall be found convenient for " common benefit and accommodation, and ſhall receive his " majeſty's order and approbation, ſhall and may be en- " larged and made wider, and otherwiſe altered, before the " 20th of May now next enſuing, as ſhall be fitting for the " beauty ornament, and conveniency thereof, and ſtaked " and ſet out accordingly.

" Several late inhabitants of Fleet-ſtreet, intending to re- " build their houſes, which did formerly ſtand backward of " other foundations near adjoining, and deſiring liberty to " advance their houſes, that the whole front may run on a " a ſtraight line; the committee did agree to the ſame, if " the right honourable the lord high chancellor of England " and the other lords ſhall approve thereof, and procure his " majeſty's approbation to the ſame: and the committee do " deſire liberty may be given for other perſons in other pla- " ces where it ſhall be found convenient.

On the fifteenth of November following, the common-council paſſed another act, for preventing and ſuppreſſing of fires within the city of London and its liberties: in which, among other things, they enacted as follows:

" That the city and liberties thereof ſhall be " divided into four equal parts or quarters. The " eaſt part or quarter to contain the wards " of Portſoken, Aldgate, Tower, Billingſgate, " Bridge, Langborn, and Lime-ſtreet. The weſt " part or quarter to contain Farringdon Within, " Farringdon Without, Caſtle Baynard, Cheap- " ſide, and Alderſgate. The north part or quar- " ter to contain Cornhill, Broad-ſtreet, Coleman- " ſtreet, Baſſiſhaw, Biſhopſgate and Cripplegate. " And the ſouth part to contain Queenhithe, " Bread-ſtreet, Vintry, Cordwainer, Dowgate, " Wallbrook, and Candlewick-ſtreet.

" That each of the ſaid quarters ſhall be pro- " vided with eight hundred leathern buckets, " fifty ladders of different ſizes, from twelve to " forty two feet in length; and to each pariſh " forty ſhod ſhovels, twenty-four pick-ax-ſledges, " and two brazen hand-ſquirts.

" That thirty buckets, one engine, ſix pick- " ax-ſledges, three ladders, and two hand-ſquirts " of braſs, be provided and kept in readineſs by " each of the twelve companies: and that the " inferior companies provide buckets and engines " in proportion to their reſpective abilities; the " number of which are to be allotted and pre- " ſcribed, from time to time, by the direction " of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen.

" That every alderman, who hath paſſed the " office of ſheriff, provide twenty-four buckets, " and one hand-ſquirt of braſs; and all thoſe " who have not been ſheriffs, twelve buckets, " and one hand-ſquirt of braſs, to be kept at " their reſpective dwellings: and all other prin- " cipal citizens and inhabitants, and every other " perſon, being a ſubſidy-man, or of the degree " of a ſubſidy-man, ſhall provide and keep in " their houſes a certain number of buckets, ac- " cording to their quality.

" That every houſeholder, upon any cry of " fire, ſhall place a ſufficient man at his door, " well armed, and hang out a light at his door, " if in the night; upon default whereof, every " party offending ſhall forfeit twenty ſhillings.

" That every inhabitant procure ſome ſecure " place in their dwellings (not under or near any " ſtair-caſe) to lay in their ſeacoal-aſhes, embers, " or any other ſort of fire-aſhes; and that the " ſaid aſhes be quenched with water every night " before they go to bed: and that all conſtables " make enquiry of the ſecurity of hearths, ovens, " and ſtoves, and places for laying fire-aſhes in, " twice every year.

" That plugs be put into the pipes in the moſt " convenient places of every ſtreet.

" That the ſeveral companies of carpenters, " bricklayers, plaiſterers, painters, maſons, ſmiths, " plumbers, and paviors, do yearly, for each " company, elect two maſter-workmen, four " journeymen, eight apprentices, and ſixteen la- " bourers, to be ready, upon all occaſions of fire, " to attend the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs for " quenching the ſame; and that all workmen " and labourers, belonging to any public water- " works within the city, the ſeacoal meters, por- " ters, Blackwell-hall porters, Leadenhall por- " ters, ticket-porters, and package porters, do " conſtantly attend the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs " for the ſaid purpoſe.

" That all perſons, except ſuch as are employed " or allowed by the Lord-mayor or ſheriffs, al- " dermen, deputies, or common-councilmen, do " keep, during the time of any fire, within their " own houſes, till they are ſummoned to attend, " that the ſtreets may be kept clear from diſor- " der and confuſion.

" That where any fire happens, the conſtables " and watchmen of that ward ſhall immediately " aſſemble at ſuch place, and there attend on, " and follow the directions of the Lord-mayor " and ſheriffs.

" That all brokers on the Exchange, accord- " ing to their obligation at their admittance, do " attend, in order to take care of ſuch goods and " houſhold ſtuff as may be removed.

" That no perſon whatever be permitted, at " any time, to make, or cauſe to be made, any " ſort of fire-works, within the city or liberties " thereof, except ſuch perſons only as ſhall be " thereunto appointed by his majeſty, or any other " lawful authority.

" That no perſon lay hemp, flax, wax, gun- " powder, pitch, tar, roſin, brimſtone, or the like " combuſtible commodities, in any cellar, ware- " houſe, or other place, on that ſide next the " ſtreet, which, by the ſhaking of links, torches, " or caſting in of other fire at the windows next " the ſtreet, may be in danger of ſuch fire."

In the year 1668, the Lord-mayor iſſued a precept to prevent immoralities, prophanation of the Lord's-day, drunkenneſs, and gaming; and for ſuppreſſing rogues, vagrants, and ſturdy-beggars. And, in conformity to a late act of parliament, the citizens were ordered to keep the ſtreets before their houſes and ground, duly paved and ſwept, and to preſerve their dirt in tubs or baſkets, till the coming of the raker, on pain of forfeiting three ſhillings and fourpence; and that they ſhould not ſuffer any aſhes, dirt, or other filth, to lay before their doors, on the penalty of five ſhillings, nor before their neighbour's, or any church, church-yard, or other public place or building, on the penalty of twenty ſhillings; and that the inhabitants ſhould duly hang and keep out their candles lighted to the accuſtomed hour; and the conſtables ſhould ſit and continue their

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" And it is ordered, that the committee for rebuilding do " preſent the particulars aforeſaid to the right honourable " the lord high chancellor of England and the other lords, " and that the ſame, if they receive his majeſty's approba- " tion, ſhall be forthwith printed and publiſhed.

" Which being this day repreſented to the board by the " right honourable the lord high chancellor of England, " the ſame was allowed and approved of; and it was or- " dered that the ſame be punctually obſerved in every part " thereof. And all perſons concerned are required and com- " manded to yield due obedience, and conform themſelves " thereunto."

watches

watches at ſuch time as had been directed and appointed by former acts of common-council.

In the year 1669, on the eighth of September, the common-council paſſed an act for aboliſhing the market, which had been kept in Alderſgate-ſtreet, and for eſtabliſhing Newgate-market, Honey-lane-market, and the market at Woolchurch. And,

The following year the parliament enacted, that, excluſive of the ſtreets which had already been appointed to be widened, the following ſhould alſo be enlarged: Pater-noſter-row, Warwick-lane, Watling-ſtreet, Candlewick-ſtreet, Eaſtcheap, Swithin's-lane, Little Wood ſtreet, Milk-ſtreet, Tower ſtreet, Water-lane, in Tower-ſtreet, Rood-lane, St. Mary-hill, Thames-ſtreet, from London-bridge to Puddle-dock, Pye-corner, and Threadneedle-ſtreet. That the ſum of one ſhilling per chaldron on coals, which had been granted to the Lord-mayor and citizens, for the term of ſeventeen years and five months, not being found ſufficient, for the accompliſhment of the ſaid works, the ſame ſhould be increaſed to three ſhillings per chaldron; and that the ſole power for regulating and paving the ſtreets of the city of London, and making and cleanſing drains and ſewers ſhall remain in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to be executed by ſuch perſons as the mayor, aldermen, and common-council ſhall appoint.

The commiſſioners of the ſewers, in conſequence of theſe powers granted them by parliament, did, on the firſt of March 1670, publiſh an act of common-council, which had been made the twenty-ſeventh of October preceding. In this act, they appointed a lay-ſtall in Whitechapel road, leading to Mile-end, now called White-chapel Mount; others contiguous to Dowgate-dock, to Puddle-dock, and to Whitefriars-dock; and after having ſummed up the ancient cuſtoms and other ſtatutes relative to the paving and cleanſing the ſtreets and lanes in the city of London, they appointed the following rules, orders, and directions:

1. That hereafter all ſtreets within this city, called, known, or ſet down to be high ſtreets, ſhall be paved round or cauſeway faſhion, and, upon notice given to the commiſſioners of any defective pavements in any of the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages within this city and liberties, the ſame ſhall be forthwith made good and amended, unleſs by general conſent ſome better expedient be found and publiſhed.

2. That inaſmuch as it hath been found by common experience, that the paviors, to hide and cover their bad workmanſhip, have oftentimes ſpread and laid great quantities of gravel over their pavements, to greater charge to the perſons ſetting them on work than was needful, and which, upon a ſudden rain, did either choak the common ſewers, or turn to dirt and mire in the ſtreets; therefore the ſaid paviors are required, that hereafter they do forbear to lay or ſpread any more gravel on the pavements than will only fill up the joints of their work, and cauſe the ſame to be ſwept and well rammed, and leave the pavements bare of gravel, and keep a regular method of paving, not paving one door higher than another, upon pain of paying five ſhillings for every complaint.

3. That the breadth of ſix feet at the leaſt, from the foundation of the houſes in ſuch of the ſaid high ſtreets which ſhall be allowed to be poſted, ſhall be paved by the inhabitants or owners with flat or broad ſtone for a foot-paſſage, unleſs ſuch parts thereof as ſhall lie before any gate-way, which may be done with ſquare rag by the ſaid breadth of ſix feet, upon pain of paying five ſhillings for every week the ſame ſhall be omitted to be done after notice given.

4. That every perſon, having occaſion to rebuild or repair any houſe or houſes fronting any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, do firſt procure licence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the time being, to board in a piece of ground before his building, within which to lay his materials for building, or in default, ſhall pay forty ſhillings, and twenty ſhillings for every week's omiſſion ſo to do.

5. That a fall or ceſt-pool, of convenient bigneſs, ſhall be made and continued to every grate of the common ſewer within this city and liberties, to receive the ſand or gravel coming to the ſame, ſo to prevent the choaking thereof: and upon complaint at any time made of the want, decay, or defect thereof, the commiſſioners will forthwith cauſe the ſame to be made or amended.

6. That the fellowſhip of carmen of this city, having undertaken for one year, to commence from the firſt of January, 1671, to ſweep and cleanſe the ſtreets, lanes, and common paſſages, within the ſaid city and liberties, from dung, ſoil, filth, and dirt, and to carry the ſame, together with what ſhall be brought out of the houſes of the inhabitants, unto certain lay-ſtalls appointed or that ſhall be appointed, by the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being, the ſeveral perſons by them employed in and about this affair, whoſe names, places of abode, number of tunbrils or carts, and the wards to which they are reſpectively deſigned, are hereafter ſet down, or ſuch others as, by death or removal of any of them, ſhall be employed therein, ſhall keep, obſerve, and follow the rules and orders hereafter following, viz.

7. That they, their agents, or ſervants, ſhall come out with their tunbrils, or carts and horſes, on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, in every week of the year, from the eleventh of October, to the eleventh of February, by five of the clock every morning of the ſame days, and not continue and remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, after the hour of nine of the clock the ſame morning; and from the eleventh of February, to the 11th of October to come out, as aforeſaid, by four of the clock every morning of the ſame day, and not to continue or remain in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, after the hour of ſeven of the clock the ſame morning; and upon every Saturday in the year to come out as aforeſaid, by two of the clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to remain and continue till night, if need be: and within the hours and times aforeſaid, ſhall cleanſe all the ſtreets, lanes and paſſages, every man within his or their reſpective diviſions, from its ſoil, filth, and dirt, by ſweeping of the ſame, and carrying it away, together with what

what ſhall be brought out of the houſes of the inhabitants to the lay-ſtalls appointed, or that ſhall be appointed, upon pain to forfeit, for every offence, twenty ſhilllings.

8. That the ſeveral inhabitants within this city and liberties, or their ſervants, do take care that the dirt, aſhes, and ſoil of their houſes be in readineſs for the carmen, their agents or ſervants, either by ſetting out the ſame over night in tubs, boxes, baſkets, or other veſſels, near and contiguous to their houſes, or by bringing out the ſame within convenient time before the hours for their departure as aforeſaid.

9. That the ſaid carmen, their agents, or ſervants, in their ſeveral wards or diviſions, with the aſſiſtance of the ſervants of the inhabitants who are hereby directed to give ſuch aſſiſtance, ſhall, in times of froſt or ſnow, daily employ themſelves in the opening of the channels, and heaping up the ice and ſnow, that ſo the paſſages may be cleared; and, upon a thaw of the ſame, that all the ſoil and filth found in the ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, be carried away, upon pain of ten ſhillings for every day's omiſſion.

10. That no perſon whatſoever do preſume to caſt out any ſoil, horſe-dung, or filth, or carry the ſame into any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, after the hours aforeſaid, either by night or by day, upon the penalty that the perſon offending, if known, (and if a ſervant, his or her maſter or miſtreſs) ſhall forfeit and pay five ſhillings, and if not known, the party againſt whoſe houſe the ſame ſhall be found, having been laid there in the day-time after the hours is mentioned, ſhall forfeit one ſhilling, which ſaid ſeveral forfeitures ſhall be paid, the one moiety to the diſcoverer, and the other to the carman or carmen appointed to cleanſe that ward wherein the offence ſhall be committed.

11. That the ſeveral tunbrils or carts, employed or to be employed in this work, ſhall be marked or numbered according to the number of carts appointed for each ward, upon the penalty of two ſhillings for every load carried without ſuch mark.

12. That the ſeveral carmen, undertakers in this affair, ſhall ſet upon the fore-part of his tunbril or cart, open and plain to view, a board, whereon to be painted the city arms, the ward to which he or they are appointed, and the mark or number of his tunbril or cart, upon the penalty of paying three ſhillings and four-pence a day for want thereof, which ſaid marking is to betoken the allowance of the commiſſioners, and to caution the in habitants from employing of foreign carts.

13. That the ſaid carmen, undertakers, their agents or ſervants, ſhall give notice of their being in the ſtreets with their tunbrils or carts, by loudly knocking a wooden clapper, eſpecially in courts, allies, and other back paſſages, upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four-pence upon every complaint duly proved.

14. That the ſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do take care that the falls or ceſt-pools, belonging to any grate within their reſpective wards, be once in every week, or oftner if need require, cleanſed of its dirt and filth, and the ſame carried away, upon pain to forfeit five ſhillings for every complaint duly proved.

15. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, and no other, ſhall alſo carry away, to the lay-ſtalls aforeſaid, all ſuch ſoil, dirt, and dung, (rubbiſh or earth excepted) that ſhall be made or found in any of the houſes or ſtables of any inn keeper, livery-ſtable-keeper, brewer, dyer, ſugar-baker, ſope-maker or other trader or inhabitant within any the wards to which they are reſpectively appointed and deſigned; for which ſuch quarterly allowance (over and above the cuſtomary rates by the ſcavengers book) ſhall be made by the aſſeſſors of each ward according to their beſt diſcretion, reſpect being had to the trade, or other occaſions, in the making of more or leſs dung and ſoil by ſuch traders or inhabitants.

16. That the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, and no other, ſhall take up and carry away, to ſuch perſons or places as will receive the ſame, all ſuch rubbiſh or earth that ſhall be made or found within their reſpective wards or diviſions; for which there ſhall be paid them by the owners or proprietors thereof one ſhilling per load, and no more, provided they carry it away within one day after notice given for the conveniency of the owners, and to avoid complaint of them, upon pain that the perſon, offending in either of theſe caſes, ſhall pay two ſhillings per load.

17. That no other tunbril or cart than what is or ſhall be appointed and allowed by the ſaid commiſſioners, for doing the works aforeſaid, ſhall be employed, or ſhall intermeddle with the carrying of any ſoil, rubbiſh, earth, dung, paving ſtones, Thames-gravel, or the like, within this city or liberties, bricks or tiles from the water-ſide within the ſaid city and liberties, upon pain to pay, to the carman or carmen employed in cleanſing the ſtreets, as aforeſaid, of the ward where this offence ſhall be committed, two ſhillings for every load ſo taken up, or carried in a tunbril or cart; and for non-payment that ſuch tunbril or cart ſhall be carried to the city's pound, called the Greenyard, and there remain till payment thereof. Provided, that if any of the ſaid carmen ſhall not, immediately after notice, employ himſelf in carrying the ſaid materials, to forfeit and pay two ſhillings for every load thereof, and the owners at liberty to employ foreign carts.

18. That no coachman, carman, carter, drayman, or other perſon, ſhall feed his or their horſe or horſes with hay or grains in the ſtreets, lanes, or common paſſages, within this city and liberties, upon pain to forfeit and pay, for every offence, two ſhillings and ſix-pence over and above the like ſum formerly impoſed and to be paid to the governors of Chriſt's-hoſpital; the one moiety to the diſcoverer and proſecutor, and the other to the carman or carmen of the ward in which the ſaid offence ſhall be committed; and, in caſe of non-payment, to carry the horſe or horſes to the city's pound, called the Greenyard, there to remain till payment thereof.

19. That none of the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, or other perſon or perſons, do ſweep the filth or ſoil of the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, into any of the channels of this city, in time

time of rain or otherwiſe, upon pain to pay ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every complaint duly proved.

20. That no man ſhall caſt or lay in the ſtreets, lanes, common paſſages or channels, within this city or liberties, any dogs, cats, inwards of beaſts, cleaves of beaſts feet, bones, horns, dregs or droſs of ale or beer, or any noiſom thing, upon pain of ten ſhillings for every offence.

21. That no man ſet a tunbril, car or cart, in the ſtreet by night-time upon pain to pay two ſhillings, beſides ſatisfaction to any perſon hurt thereby.

22. That no man do ride or drive a tunbril, car, cart, or dray, a trot in the ſtreet, or ſit on any part of the car, cart, tunbril, or dray, (unleſs another ſkilful perſon lead the horſe) upon pain to forfeit and pay two ſhillings; in caſe of non-payment to carry the horſe to the pound, as aforeſaid, to remain till payment thereof.

23. That no waggon, car or cart, ſhod with iron or ſpignails, or having more horſes than are allowed by the aforeſaid act of common-council, ſhall take up any goods within this city or liberties, to carry for hire about the ſtreets, upon pain to pay five ſhillings for every offence; and, in caſe of non-payment, to carry the horſe or horſes to the aforeſaid pound till payment thereof.

24. That no goung-fermer ſhall carry any ordure till after ten o'clock in the winter, and eleven o'clock in the ſummer at night, nor ſhall ſpill any ordure in the ſtreets, upon pain to forfeit and pay thirteen ſhillings and four-pence.

25. That no pudding-cart of ſhambles ſhall go out till after the hours laſt before mentioned, upon pain to forfeit ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

26. That no artificer, labourer, or other perſon, ſhall make any ſtop or dam in any channel, nor ſhall ſlake any lime in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, upon pain to pay two ſhillings for every offence.

27. That no man ſhall feed any kine, goats, hogs, or any kind of poultry, in the open ſtreets, upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four-pence for every offence.

28. That no man ſhall caſt into the ditches or ſewers, grates or gullets, of the city, any manner of carrion, ſtinking fleſh, rotten oranges or onions, rubbiſh, dung, ſand, gravel, or any other thing that may ſtop the courſe of the ſame, upon pain of forfeiting forty ſhillings for every offence.

29. That no man ſhall make or continue any widraught, ſeat or ſeats for houſes of eaſement over, or drains into, any of the common ſewers, without licence of the commiſſioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit forty ſhillings and forty ſhillings a month for ſo long time as the ſame ſhall be continued after warning.

30. That no perſon or perſons do preſume to keep any lay-ſtall for dung, rubbiſh, earth, or other ſoil, either at the water-ſide or other place within this city or liberties, other than the common or public lay-ſtalls appointed, or to be ſet out and appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being, upon pain to forfeit and pay two pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, and forty ſhillings a week for every week he or they ſhall ſo continue to do after warning, or be indicted from time to time as a common nuiſance.

31. That no tyler, bricklayer, or other perſon, do throw out of gutters, or off roofs or other parts of houſes, any tiles, loam, or rubbiſh, into any ſtreet, lane, or common paſſage, but do bring down the ſame in baſkets or trays, upon pain to forfeit three ſhillings and four-pence for every offence.

32. That no perſon or perſons do ſet out, in the ſtreets, lanes, or paſſages, any hogſheads, barrels, or other caſks or veſſels, to hoop, waſh or dry, or otherwiſe incumber the paſſage, upon pain to forfeit and pay twenty ſhillings for every offence.

33. That the dung, mud, filth, and ſoil of the wards of Billingſgate, Bridge, Langborn, Cornhill, Candlewick, Wallbrook, Vintry, and Dowgate, ſhall be carried down to the lay-ſtall at Dowgate-dock; of the ward of Portſoken, Tower, Aldgate, Duke's-place and Lime-ſtreet, to the lay-ſtall ſet out at Mile-end; of the ward of Biſhopſgate, within and without, to the lay-ſtall at Holloway-lane end, being part of a meadow there belonging to the city; of the ward of Cripplegate within and without, Alderſgate without, Baſſiſhaw, Coleman-ſtreet, and Broad-ſtreet, to the lay-ſtall at Bun-hill; of the wards of Cheap, Cordwainer, Queenhithe, and Bread-ſtreet, to the lay-ſtall at or near Three-cranes, and in Dung-hill-lane near Broken wharf, until ſuch time as the publick wharf or key at the river-ſide ſhall be laid open, and afterwards to the lay-ſtall at Puddle-dock; of the wards of Farringdon within, Caſtle-baynard, Alderſgate within, and St. Martin's-le-grand, to the lay-ſtall at Puddle-dock; of the ward of Farringdon without to the lay-ſtall at White-friars; and this courſe to be uſed, until the commiſſioners ſhall ſee cauſe to alter the ſame; and whoſo ſhall offend herein ſhall forfeit and pay five ſhillings for every offence.

34. That the carmen undertakers, their agents or ſervants, ſhall have liberty to carry rubbiſh from any parts of the city or liberties into the vineyard near Aldgate, for levelling the ſame, till the firſt of May next, and to ſhoot the ſame there gratis, and after that time to pay ſuch ſum, for what they there ſhoot as the commiſſioners ſhall require.

35. That inaſmuch as the ſaid carmen have undertaken to do this work in better manner and to greater ſatisfaction than heretofore hath been done, and the commiſſioners believing, from what they have already obſerved, that they will accordingly perform the ſame, do therefore exhort all perſons, that ſhall be rated towards this work, willingly and readily to pay the ſame, ſo to prevent trouble to themſelves, and diſcouragement to the ſaid carmen in a work of this nature, ſo requiſite and neceſſary to the health and trade of the inhabitants of this city.

36. That the ſeveral pains and penalties beforementioned, not particularly expreſſed to whom to be paid, ſhall be paid into the chamber of London, upon ſummons or warning by the officers attending the commiſſioners, or either of them; or in default, the offender or offenders to be indicted at the ſeſſions for his or their reſpective offences.

37. That if any of the aforeſaid carmen, their agents or ſervants, do offend in any of the particulars aforeſaid, or otherwiſe relating to this affair, that complaint be made thereof to the commiſſioners at the Guildhall, who will deal with them according to their offences.

38. That the ſcavengers for the time being, in the ſeveral wards or precincts within the city and liberties, do take care, either by their own obſervations or complaints made to them by any of the inhabitants, that the ſaid carmen their agents or ſervants, do accordingly perform the ſeveral branches afore-mentioned to them relating, or to make complaint thereof to the commiſſioners, upon pain that the ſaid ſcavengers ſhall from time to time, for their negligence, or remiſſneſs, be indicted at the ſeſſions, unleſs they ſhall ſubmit to the cenſure and judgment of the ſaid commiſſioners for the time being.

The tythes of the city having been very unequally levied, the parliament, in the year 1671, enacted, that inſtead thereof, the pariſhioners of the underwritten reſpective pariſhes ſhould pay to their miniſters annually the following ſums:

	£	
Allhallows, Lombard-ſtreet	110	
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	100	
St. Bridget or St. Bride's	120	
St. Benet Finck	100	
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	100	
St. Chriſtopher's	120	
St. Dionis Back-church	120	
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt	200	
St. James, Garlick-hithe	100	
St. Michael, Cornhill	140	
St. Margaret, Lothbury	100	
St. Michael, Baſſiſhaw	132	11s.
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	150	
St. Martin, Ludgate	160	
St. Peter's, Cornhill,	110	
St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet	110	
St. Sepulchre's	200	
Allhallows, Breadſtreet St. John Evangeliſt	140	
Allhallows the Great Allhallows the Leſs	200	
St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet St. Olave's Silver-ſtreet	170	
St. Anne, St. Agnes, and St. John Zachary's	140	
St. Auguſtine and St. Faith	172	
St. Andrew Wardrobe St. Ann, Black-friars	140	
St. Antholine St. John Baptiſt	120	
St. Benet's, Grace-church St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap	140	
St. Benet, Paul's wharf St. Peter, Paul's wharf	100	
Chriſt's-church St. Leonard Foſter-lane	200	
St. Edmund the King St. Nicholas Acons	180	
St. George, Botolph-lane St. Botolph, Billingſgate		
St. Lawrence, Jury St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet	120	
St. Magnus St. Margaret, New Fiſh-ſtreet	170	
St. Michael Royal St. Martin Vintry	140	
St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet St. Peter cheap	150	
St. Margaret Pattens, St. Gabriel Fenchurch	120	
St. Mary at Hill St. Andrew Hubbard	200	
St. Mary Woolnorth St. Mary Woolchurch	160	
St. Clement Eaſtcheap St. Martin's Ogars	140	
St. Mary Abchurch St. Laurence Poultney	120	
St. Mary Aldermary St. Thomas Apoſtle's	150	
St. Mary le Bow St. Pancraſs Soper-lane Allhallows, Honey-lane	200	
St. Mildred Poultry St. Mary Colechurch	170	
St. Michael, Woodſtreet St. Mary Staining	100	
St. Mildred, Bread-ſtreet St. Margaret Moſes	130	
St. Michael, Queenhithe Trinity	160	
St. Mary Magdalen, Old fiſh-ſtreet St. Gregory	120	
St. Mary Somerſet St. Mary Mounthaw	110	
St. Nicholas Cole-abbey St. Nicholas Olave's	130	
St. Olave Jewry, St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	120	
St. Stephen, Walbrook St. Bennet, Sherehog	100	
St. Swithin St. Mary Bothaw	140	
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter's St. Michael le Quern	160	

Notwithſtanding this act the clergy ſuffered greatly by many of the houſes in the reſpective pariſhes ſtanding untenanted. This, however, was adjuſted by lord-chancellor Harcourt, aſſiſted by Mr. Baron Bury and Mr. Baron Price, on the 24th of December, 1713, who decreed, that the ſums aſſeſſed purſuant to this act became a real charge upon the houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments whereupon they were ſo aſſeſſed, and that arrears might be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of the preſent occupiers, which ſhall be found in or upon the ſaid premiſes.

On the ſeventeenth of September 1674, the common-council, for the better regulation of public markets, enacted, that any country perſon, not keeping ſhop, in or within two miles of London, may ſell openly in each market, all ſorts of butchery, poultry, and other country proviſions, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and

and Saturdays. That a bell, in each reſpective market, ſhall ring thrice every day; and if any perſon ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any of the aforeſaid goods before the firſt bell rings, he ſhall be proceeded againſt as a foreſtaller; or, if he ſells, or expoſes to ſale any goods after the laſt bell has rung, he ſhall forfeit twenty ſhillings for each offence.

The market being principally intended for the benefit and advantage of houſekeepers, and others, who buy for their own uſe, to be ſpent in their families, the common-council farther enacted, that if any retailer or trader in this city, who buys to ſell again, do come into any of the ſaid markets, to buy, or cauſe to be brought, or carry away, or cauſe to be carried away, any of the proviſions brought into the market to be ſold, to his, her, or their reſpective houſes or ſhops before the ringing of the bell, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, ſuch offenders ſhall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings.

On the twenty-ninth of October 1675, the Lord-mayor magnificently entertained his majeſty at Guildhall, where he was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to accept the freedom of the city, from the hands of Sir Thomas Player, the chamberlain. In conſequence of this, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, willing to teſtify their ſenſe of his majeſty's ſuperior condeſcenſion to any of his progenitors, waited on him in the banqueting-houſe at Whitehall, on the eighteenth of December following, when the Lord-mayor, on his knees, preſented his majeſty with a copy of his freedom, in a large ſquare box of maſſy gold, and the ſeal thereof incloſed in another box of the ſame metal, beautifully enriched with large diamonds of great value, which his majeſty accepted of, with many expreſſions of great kindneſs to the city.

In the year 1676, the common-council, being compoſed of many perſons, whoſe characters did not redound to the honour of that reſpectable body, it was ordered, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the twelfth of December, that the precepts to be iſſued for holding of wardmotes, require, that no perſon be choſen a common-councilman, who has been convicted of defrauding in weights, meaſures, or ſuch like crimes, nor any perſon who has compounded, through inability, to pay his debts.

The following year, in the month of October, the marriage was concluded between William, prince of Orange, and the princeſs Mary, eldeſt daughter to the Duke of York. This news no ſooner reached the city, than it was proclaimed in all parts by ringing of bells, firing of guns, and every other mark which could demonſtrate univerſal ſatisfaction.

In the year 1678, his majeſty granted a charter for erecting a corporation for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen, in which was ſet forth, that they ſhould be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual ſucceſſion, and power to purchaſe and hold lands, to the value of two thouſand pounds per annum, ſubject to the viſitation of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord chancellor, archbiſhop of York, lord keeper of the great ſeal, lord high treaſurer, biſhop of London, lord almoner, and Lord mayor of London, to ſettle all differences about the government thereof, and the diſpoſition of their revenues.

The following year, about the beginning of May, the citizens diſcovered a horrid conſpiracy formed by the jeſuits and other papiſts, for deſtroying the city of London a ſecond time by fire. One Elizabeth Oxley, a ſervant in Fetter-lane, having ſet fire to her maſter's houſe, was apprehended and committed to priſon; when ſhe confeſſed the fact, and declared, that ſhe had been hired to do it by one Stubbs, a papiſt, who was to give her five pounds as a reward. Stubbs being immediately ſecured, confeſſed that he had perſuaded her to it; but that he himſelf had been prevailed on by one father Gifford, his confeſſor, who aſſured him, that inſtead of its being a ſin, it would be a great ſervice to the church, to burn and deſtroy all the houſes of heretics; ſaying that he had converſed many times on that affair with Gifford and two Iriſhmen. And the maid and Stubbs jointly declared, that the papiſts intended to riſe in London, in expectation of being aſſiſted by a powerful army from France. Soon after a proſecution was commenced againſt many of the jeſuits for the above plot, and five of them were convicted and executed; and the king iſſued a proclamation for baniſhing all papiſts from the city of London, and ten miles of the ſame.

This wicked plot ſo highly incenſed the citizens of London againſt the papiſts, that on the ſeventeenth of November, being the annual ſolemnity of burning the pope, they were determined to ſhew their abhorrence to popery, by celebrating the day with peculiar pomp and magnificence. For which purpoſe, the proceſſion began with a perſon on horſeback, perſonating Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, (who was murdered by the papiſts for being too active in diſcovering their late attrocious crimes) attended by a bell-man, proclaiming his execrable murder; then went a large ſilver croſs, followed by prieſts in copes; after theſe Carmelites and Grey-friars, followed by ſix jeſuits; then proceeded divers waiters; and after them ſeveral biſhops, ſome with lawn ſleeves, and others adorned with copes and mitres: next went ſix cardinals, who preceded the pope, enthroned in a ſtately pageant, attended by a great number of boys with pots of incenſe, and the devil whiſpering in his ear. About five o'clock in the evening, they marched in this order from Biſhopſgate to Fleet-ſtreet, where they committed his holineſs to the flames, in the preſence of an innumerable multitude of ſpectators.

On the tenth of May 1680, a moſt violent ſtorm of hail fell in this city and its neighbourhood, which did incredible damage; the ſtones whereof were of ſuch prodigious ſize, that many of them meaſured above nine inches in circumference.

Although the citizens received and entertained the duke of York on his arrival from Scotland, with great reſpect, yet the influence his highneſs had in the cabinet, and over the king, his brother, deprived him by degrees of the hearts and affections of the Londoners, who were determin-

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ed, for the future, to chuſe ſuch ſheriffs as were proof againſt the corruption of the court, and who would not ſuffer traitors to eſcape, as had been lately done by ſeveral juries, to ſerve the intereſt of the popiſh faction. For this purpoſe, on Midſummer-day following, the citizens, in the intereſt of their country, put up and ſupported Slingſby Bethel and Henry Corniſh, in oppoſition to Box and Nicholſon, who were offered by the court; the former of whom, having obtained a very conſiderable majority, and a poll being demanded in behalf of the latter, a tumult enſued, which was improved by the Lord-mayor, and other devotees to the duke of York, into a riot; who repreſenting it to the king in the moſt aggravating manner, his majeſty, the ſame evening, iſſued out a commiſſion for trying the rioters. This, however, was ſo far from deterring the anti-courtiers, that they ſupported the country intereſt with greater ſpirit, and not only purſued all meaſures for a vigorous proſecution againſt the popiſh conſpirators, but likewiſe for excluding the duke of York.

His majeſty, to prevent their proceeding in the enquiry into the popiſh plot, and in the bill of excluſion, prorogued the parliament on the tenth of January, which ſo greatly affected the citizens of London, that on the thirteenth following, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, preſented a petition to his majeſty, repreſenting the prejudice it would be to him and the nation, ſhould the parliament's enquiry into the late plot be ſtopped and prevented; and the bad conſequences that muſt attend their being diſenabled to proceed againſt chief juſtice Scroggs, and other judges, impeached for treaſon. That, as the welfare of the city, the proteſtant religion, and tranquillity of the nation, were greatly endangered thereby, they moſt humbly prayed, that his majeſty would be pleaſed to permit the parliament to ſit from the day to which they were prorogued.

This petition ſo highly offended his majeſty, that inſtead of complying with their requeſt, he immediately diſſolved the parliament; and writs being iſſued out for a new election, the citizens applied themſelves ſo diligently, that notwithſtanding the greateſt efforts uſed by the court-party to oppoſe them, they carried their election with a high hand, in favour of their late four worthy repreſentatives, to whom the citizens immediately gave the following inſtructions: firſt, "thanking them for their faithful and unwearied endeavours, in the two laſt parliaments, to ſearch into and diſcover the deſign of the popiſh plot, to preſerve his majeſty's royal perſon, the proteſtant religion, and the well eſtabliſhed government of this realm, to ſecure the meeting and ſitting of frequent parliaments, to aſſert our undoubted rights of petitioning, and to puniſh ſuch as have betrayed thoſe rights; to promote the long-wiſhed-for union of his majeſty's proteſtant ſubjects, to repeal the thirty-fifth of Elizabeth, and the corporation act, and more eſpecially for their aſſiduous endeavours in promoting the bill of excluſion of James duke of York." And concluded thus: "that being confidently aſſured, that the ſaid members for the city will never conſent to the granting any money ſupply, till they have effectually ſecured them againſt popery and arbitrary power, they reſolved, by God's aſſiſtance, to ſtand by their ſaid members with their lives and fortunes."

In the year 1681, on the nineteenth of May, the common-council, (to prevent abuſes, which had been diſcovered in the weighing of goods and merchandize at the kings beam, to the prejudice of the freemen of London) enacted, "that an abatement ſhall be made of the ancient duties and rates, unto all perſons that ſhall be ſellers to the freemen of the ſaid city, viz. That a freeman buying of a non-freeman's goods ſold by weight, ſhall be acquitted of the fourth part of the duties and rates which have been paid by the freeman buyer thereof." They likewiſe further enacted, "that the weigh-houſe ſhould be for the future in Little Eaſtcheap, and that it ſhould be the market for hops of Engliſh growth brought into London."

On the fifteenth of October following another act of common-council paſſed, in which it was enacted, "that every car, cart or caroon, ſhall have the arms of the city of London on its ſhaft, and a piece of braſs with the number engraven on it; and that thoſe who ſhall work unlicenſed carrs ſhall, for every offence, pay thirteen ſhillings and four-pence.

About this time the duke of York's picture in Guildhall being very much cut and mangled by ſome perſon unknown, (which was looked upon by the York faction as an act of the city) the Lord-mayor and aldermen, to remove the imputation of it, offered a reward of five hundred pounds for diſcovering the perpetrator.

Soon after this the duke was invited by the artillery company to their annual feaſt at Merchant-taylor's-hall; which, as their captain-general he accepted of; and at the time prefixed, attended by a great number of the nobility, and other perſonages, he was there entertained in a very ſplendid and elegant manner. But the citizens, who were more active againſt popery, and a popiſh ſucceſſion, and, as it were, in oppoſition to the abovementioned entertainment, appointed a public meeting, with a ſermon and a dinner, as is uſual among public ſocieties; and the gueſts were invited by a ticket to the following purport: "It having pleaſed Almighty God, by his wonderful providence, to deliver and protect his majeſty's perſon, the proteſtant religion, and Engliſh liberties, hitherto, from the helliſh and frequent attempts of their enemies the papiſts; in teſtimony of thankfulneſs herein, and for preſerving and improving mutual love and charity among ſuch as are ſenſible thereof, you are deſired to meet many of the loyal proteſtant nobility, gentry, clergy, and citizens, on Friday the twenty-firſt inſt. April 1682, at ten of the clock, at St. Michael's church, in Cornhill, there to hear a ſermon, and from thence to go to Haberdaſher's-hall to dinner, and to bring this ticket with you." This amicable propoſition being repreſented to the king and council, in a moſt dangerous light, on the nineteenth of the ſaid month, they iſſued out an order, ſtrictly charging and commanding them, as they ſhould anſwer the contrary at their peril, "To take immediate

" mediate and effectual care to prevent and hinder " the ſaid meeting, as an unlawful aſſembly."

Party-matter running very high, each ſide exerted themſelves to ſecure the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex in their intereſt. And the Lord-mayor, who was a tool to the court, inſiſted on his right of nominating one, by the ceremony of drinking to a fellow-citizen; and accordingly, at the Bridge-houſe feaſt, on the eighteenth of May, his lordſhip was pleaſed to paſs the compliment of drinking to Dudley North, Eſq; a ceremony, by which the perſon ſo drank to, has been looked upon as put in nomination, or to be, in the judgment of the chair, a very fit man to be one of the ſheriffs, if he ſhall be elected by the common-hall.

In conſequence of this nomination, Mr. North, before he was choſen by the common-hall, and indeed a conſiderable time before the election, came to a court of aldermen, and gave bond to hold ſheriff. After which, the Lord-mayor iſſued forth his precept to the ſeveral companies in the following unaccuſtomed manner:

" By the MAYOR.

" Theſe are to acquaint you, that at Midſum-" mer-day next, being the day appointed, as " well for confirmation of the perſon who hath " been by me choſen, according to the ancient " cuſtom and conſtitution of the city, to be " one of the ſheriffs of this city and county " of Middleſex, for the year enſuing, as for the " election of the other of the ſaid ſheriffs, and " other officers, you cauſe the livery of your " company to meet together at your common-" hall, early in the morning, and from thence " to come together, decently and orderly in their " gowns, to Guildhall, there to make the ſaid " confirmation and election. Given the nine-" teenth of June, 1682.

" JOHN MOOR."

This precept occaſioned great diſtraction among the companies; ſome iſſuing out ſummons to their members to meet and chooſe ſheriffs, &c. as anciently: others after this new mode, for confirmation and election; and ſome only, for electing city officers. However, on the twenty-third of June the matter being taken into debate at the court of aldermen, after ſome time it was deſired, that Mr. recorder would deliver his ſentiment; who, in a judicious ſpeech, gave his opinion, that the right of election of both the ſheriffs lay in the commonalty; and that the ſheriffs, *pro tempore*, were judges of the poll, if any were, and the whole court acquieſced therein. On which ſome companies, who had ſent out ſummons for confirmation and election, awarded new ones only for election.

The appointed time for choice being arrived, the livery aſſembled very numerous in common-hall. And after the Lord-mayor and aldermen were arrived on the huſtings, the common-cryer made proclamation, and ſaid to this purpoſe: " you gentlemen of the livery of London attend your confirmation." On which the common-hall vigorouſly interrupted, and cried, " no confirmation! no confirmation!" and continued to urge their right in that behalf near half an hour, not ſuffering him to go on. Mr. recorder then ſtepped on the huſtings, and made a ſpeech; in which he ſet forth the excellency of government in general, and the happineſs particularly of our own, and eſpecially of this great and oppulent city, more immediately as to their great privilege of chooſing their own ſheriffs, citing for the ſame, the grant of the charter of king John, &c. After this the Lord-mayor and aldermen withdrew, and Mr. common ſerjeant offering to ſpeak, the common-hall cried, " election! election! and the work of the day!" but the ſheriffs deſiring their patience, he went on and ſpake a few words relating in general to the buſineſs of the day.

The hall then proceeded in the uſual ancient method, and the conteſt about confirmation being relinquiſhed, there were put in nomination for ſheriffs the before named Dudley North, Thomas Papillion, John Dubois, and Ralph Box, eſquires. On a view of the hands the election was declared to fall upon Mr. Papillion and Mr. Dubois, they having apparently the majority by one thouſand or twelve hundred hands. However, a poll was demanded and granted for all the ſaid four candidates.

About three o'clock the poll began; previous to which eight or nine books and writers were prepared in Guildhall-yard, and perſons to inſpect them on either ſide. Some deſired that a diſtinct column might be adapted for ſuch as were for confirmation; but that being before reſolved in the negative, and the only diſpute now not being for or againſt confirmation, but which two of the four gentlemen ſhould be choſen by the common-hall for ſheriffs, the ſame was refuſed as impracticable and impertinent; but all left at liberty to poll for which of the four competitors they pleaſed.

The choice appearing likely to fall on Papillion and Dubois, many that were for North and Box applied themſelves to the Lord-mayor, ſuggeſting, as if they were denied to poll, and that many of their party were abſent, and the like complaints, occaſioned his lordſhip's coming to the hall; where, ſending for the ſheriffs into the council-chamber, they excuſed themſelves for the preſent, being buſy in the work of the day, but promiſed to wait on his lordſhip as ſoon as the poll was over. His lordſhip went to the polling place, and ſeemed to forbid their farther proceeding; but the ſheriffs offered ſeveral reaſons why they ought to go on, being in the legal diſcharge of their office, and ſo continued the poll.

The mayor, and ſome few aldermen came to the huſtings about ſeven o'clock in the evening, where the common-crier, by direction from his lordſhip, ſpoke to the company in the hall to the following purpoſe: " All you that " were ſummoned to appear here this day, are re-" quired to depart, and to give your attendance " on Tueſday at nine o'clock in the morning." The occaſion not being mentioned, ſome of the people aſked, for what? but the generality called " a poll! a poll!" His lordſhip going ſoon after, the ſheriffs continued the poll as before, intending, for the eaſe of their fellow citizens, to have diſpatched it that night; but it growing near nine o'clock, and there being ſome ſmall number of

perſons who then unſeaſonably demanded to be polled, the ſheriffs thought proper to adjourn for half an hour into the hall: in which time there were aſſembled in the great-hall three or four thouſand people, calling out, "a hall! a hall!" till the ſheriffs came upon the huſtings; one of whom ſpoke as follows: "Gentlemen, we have "had a poll to day, and we the ſheriffs, as we "are the king's miniſters, ſo we have done and "will act therein with all fairneſs and honeſty, as "becomes us. My Lord-mayor hath taken upon "him to adjourn this court: but we do now tell "you, that we do adjourn the court until Tueſ-"day morning nine o'clock, then to declare the "poll, or to poll any ſuch as have right to poll, "and have not yet polled already." After which the ſheriffs went home, attended by a great concourſe of citizens, who followed them with loud and grateful acclamations of "God bleſs the pro-"teſtant ſheriffs, God bleſs Papillion and Du-"bois, &c."

The Lord mayor, however, made complaint to the king and council of his having been inſulted: on which he, together with the aldermen and ſheriffs were ordered to attend the privy-council on the Monday following: when Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Shute, the ſheriffs and alderman Corniſh, were committed priſoners to the Tower by warrant ſigned by twenty-four privy-counſellors; who, at the ſame time gave orders to the attorney-general to proſecute with the utmoſt ſeverity all ſuch as ſhould be found to have been promoters and encouragers of the late tumult.

On the Friday following theſe priſoners were admitted to bail at the king's bench bar, by virtue of the Habeas Corpus act; and on the firſt of July, they called a common-hall; where, in defiance to the Lord-mayor's order to the recorder to adjourn it to the ſeventh, they proceeded in the election, and declared Papillion and Dubois duly elected.

This ſo irritated the Lord-mayor, that he and his party met at Guildhall on the fourteenth, when his lordſhip produced an order of council to begin all proceedings anew, and to carry them on in the uſual manner as they ought to have been on the twenty-fourth of June laſt.

This order was vigorouſly oppoſed by many of the moſt eminent citizens, as an innovation tending to deſtroy their ancient rights and privileges.

The Lord-mayor, however, in obedience to the ſaid order, declared North duly elected by him, without the ſanction of a common-hall; and then proceeded to a poll for another ſheriff, to which none coming that had voted for Papillion and Dubois at the former election, Box was choſen without oppoſition; and North and he were returned duly elected, while Papillion and Dubois were left to ſeek their remedy at law.

Soon after Box, finding that the manner of his election could not be legally juſtified, prudently declined ſerving the office, by paying the accuſtomed fine of exemption. In conſequence of which a common-hall was ſummoned to proceed to a new election; when Mr. Peter Birch being choſen, he, together with Mr. North, was ſworn in before the Lord-mayor.

Theſe arbitrary proceedings are a convincing proof that the court was determined to carry their point at any rate: not that their motives roſe from a principle of ſerving any particular man, but for ſecuring the ſheriffs of London in their intereſt; by which means they could ſelect ſuch juries as might acquit or condemn thoſe whom they pleaſed to favour or ruin. As a proof of which we refer to the juries that found lord Ruſſel guilty of treaſon: that fined alderman Pilkington, on a falſe information of Sir William Hooker and Sir Henry Tulſe, one hundred thouſand pounds for ſaying, "that the duke of York had fired the city, and was now come to cut their throats:" and that brought in Sir Patience Ward guilty of perjury, becauſe he, on the trial of alderman Pilkington, ſwore that he did not hear him ſay the words above-recited.

The common-council having appointed a committee to inſpect the acts and proceedings entered into the journals of the court in the times of uſurpation, or at any time before or ſince, that might be fit to be explained or repealed; the ſaid committee, on the ſixth of June 1683, made the following report:

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, *and* commons *of the city of* London, *in common-council aſſembled.*

"Whereas by a late order of this honourable "court it was referred unto us, whoſe names are "ſubſcribed, to inſpect the acts and other pro-"ceedings entered in the journals of this court "in the times of uſurpation, or at any time be-"fore or ſince, that may be thought fit to be ex-"plained or repealed; now we do humbly certify, "That in purſuance of the ſaid order, we have "peruſed and examined the journals of this court "in the times of the late rebellion, wherein we "find not only many innovations and irregulari-"ties brought into this court and the government "of this city; but alſo moſt pernicious and abo-"minable proceedings, in abetting and carrying "on thoſe wicked and unnatural diviſions then "raiſed in the kingdom, and ſerving the uſurpa-"tion of thoſe times. All, or moſt of which, "we perſuade ourſelves, could never have had "place in this court, had not violence been of-"fered to the government of this city, the Lord-"mayor been arreſted and impriſoned, divers "loyal aldermen and commons, ſome impriſoned, "others diſgraced, and all loyal citizens ge-"nerally diſcountenanced and diſcouraged; and "others of factious, unquiet, and turbulent ſpi-"rits, got themſelves into the common-council, "and made up the greater number therein. All "which acts and proceedings might, as they well "deſerve, be obliterated and wholly expunged, "that no remembrance thereof ſhould be tranſ-"mitted to poſterity, to the ſhame and diſhonour "of this court and city; but that other matters "are therewith intermixed, which for the ſub-"ſtance of them are, in our opinions, inoffenſive, "uſeful, and fit to be continued. Several com-"mittees have formerly been appointed by this "court to obliterate the ſaid unjuſt proceedings.

"and

" and there are lines croſſed over divers of them, " which, we preſume, were made by the ſaid " committees; but not being thereby obliterated, " and ſtill remaining in the books as the acts and " proceedings of this court, and never having " been particularly diſclaimed and repealed by " any vote or act of this court, that we have ob- " ſerved; we think it very fitting, that the ſame " and all other like diſloyal and irregular pro- " ceedings, ſhould by an expreſs act of this court, " be renounced, repealed, and made abſolutely " null and void. Which proceedings, or moſt of " them, we have here ſet down and preſent to " this honourable court for that purpoſe; and " deſire that ſome few of them may be here " openly read, to beget in this court, as it hath " done in us, a juſt abhorrence and deteſtation " of ſuch proceedings."

After reciting the heads and dates of theſe proceedings, the ſaid report continues thus:

" All which particulars aforeſaid being highly " diſloyal, or favouring of the faction and uſur- " pation of thoſe unhappy times, are fit by act of " this court to be diſclaimed, revoked, abrogated, " and repealed to all intents and purpoſes what- " ſoever; which as it will demonſtrate the loyalty " and good affections of the preſent members of " this court to his majeſty and the eſtabliſhed " government, and vindicate them from all im- " putation of the like pernicious and deſtructive " principles and practices, and will alſo expreſs " their diſlike of all factious innovation in the " uſages and conſtitutions of this city; ſo will " it prevent any ill uſe that may be made in time " to come of the ſaid irregular actions."

Theſe reports being openly read in court, they were approved of, agreed, to, and confirmed. And it was enacted by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, " that all the ſeveral acts, " orders, and proceedings, therein propounded " to be diſclaimed and repealed, be repealed and " made void; and they and every of them were, " by authority of the court, diſclaimed, re- " pealed and made null and void.".

The ſaid court then paſſed an act for regulating the election of ſheriffs: in which it was enacted, " that every perſon choſen ſheriff of London " and county of Middleſex, and refuſing to " ſerve the ſaid office; ſhall pay four hundred " pounds to the mayor and commonalty of the " ſaid city, unleſs he can purge himſelf upon " oath on account of his want or defect of ability " in wealth: if an alderman he ſhall pay ſix " hundred. And whereas it hath been an ancient " cuſtom and uſuage in chooſing the ſheriffs of " London and county of Middleſex allowed and " approved by divers acts of common-council, " for the Lord-mayor to elect a perſon to be one " of the ſaid ſheriffs, and the commons in com- " mon-hall, to confirm the ſaid election; and " there have been of late great and fierce diſ- " putes and conteſts within this city touching " the ſaid uſage, which hath given great diſturb- " ance to very many good citizens, and offence " to his majeſty, upon whoſe grace and favour " the welfare of this city ſo much depends; and " feuds and animoſities have thereby ariſen, and " are ſtill too much continued among many citi- " zens; and other manifold inconveniencies and " miſchiefs have been occaſioned thereby to this " city, and greater may enſue, if due remedy be " not provided to take away and remove all oc- " caſion of the like differences for the future: " for prevention therefore of the ſaid miſchiefs, " and to remove all diſputes and controverſies " that may ariſe in time to come, touching the " confirmation of ſuch perſon as ſhall be choſen " to be one of the ſaid ſheriffs by the Lord-mayor, " for the time being. Be it declared and enacted, " by the authority aforeſaid, that hereafter the " perſon who ſhall be nominated and elected ac- " cording to ancient uſuage, by the Lord-mayor of " this city for the time being, to be one of the " ſheriffs of the city of London and county of " Middleſex, and ſuch election ſhall be declared " to the commons of the ſaid city, aſſembled in " common hall, upon the twenty-fourth day of " June, being the day appointed by the afore- " recited act, as well for confirmation and allow- " ance of ſuch perſon as ſhall be choſen and " elected by the Lord-mayor to be ſheriff of the " ſaid city and county, as alſo for the choice and " election of ſuch other perſons as by the Lord- " mayor, aldermen, and commons, ſhall be cho- " ſen to be ſheriffs of the ſaid city and county, " ſhall there, by the ſaid commons, be confirmed " and allowed to be one of the ſheriffs of the ſaid " city and county accordingly. And that upon " propoſing the ſaid perſon to be confirmed to the " ſaid common-hall, in caſe any hands ſhall be " holden up in token of confirmation, the ſaid " perſon ſhall be taken to be confirmed and al- " lowed: and then another perſon ſhall be choſen, " by majority of hands, to be the other of the ſaid " ſheriffs, and to join with him that ſhall be ſo " confirmed; any former law, uſuage, or other " matter whatſoever to the contrary notwith- " ſtanding."

The court, having long before determined to " ſeize on the chartered rights of the citizens, " took this additional opportunity of executing " their intentions. And in the Michaelmas term " following, a quo warranto was iſſued, by the " attorney-general, for overthrowing the city " charters, and depriving them of the rights " and liberties therein contained."

The information of this quo warranto ſet forth, " that the mayor and commonalty and citizens " of the city of London, by the ſpace of a month " laſt paſt, and more, uſed, and yet did claim to " have or uſe, without any lawful warrant or regal " grant, within the city of London aforeſaid, the " liberties and privileges of the ſame city, viz. " theſe liberties and privileges following: 1. To " be of themſelves a body politic, by the name " mayor and commonalty and citizens of the " city of London. To be ſheriffs of the city of " London and county of Middleſex, and to " name, elect, make, and conſtitute them. 3. " That the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city " were juſtices of peace, and held ſeſſions of " peace. All which liberties privileges, and " franchiſes, the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and

" citizens of London, upon the king, had by the " ſpace aforeſaid uſurped, and yet did uſurp."

This conduct of the court aroſe from a petition which had been preſented to the king by the city, on his proroguing the parliament, when they were about to try ſeveral noble perſons on the popiſh plot; and for their printing and publiſhing the ſaid petition, which was deemed ſeditious, and poſſeſſing the people with an ill opinion of the king and his government.

Notwithſtanding all the arguments uſed by the citizens to ſupport their conduct, and defend the infringement on their dear-bought liberties and privileges, yet the miniſtry were determined, at all events, to cruſh them. Accordingly the counſel and judges having diſplaced thoſe from the bench who diſapproved of theſe proceedings, juſtice Jones, on the twelfth of June 1683, pronounced the following ſentence againſt the city:

" That a city might forfeit its charter; that " the malverſations of the common-council were " acts of the whole city; and that the two points " ſet forth in the pleadings, were juſt grounds " for the forfeiting of a charter. Upon which pre- " miſes, the proper concluſion ſeemed to be, " that therefore the city of London had forfeited " their charter."

Although it was judged that the king might ſeize the liberties of the city; yet, being afraid of the conſequences, the attorney-general, contrary to what is uſual in ſuch caſes, was directed to move, that the judgment might not be recorded.

The citizens being greatly ſurpriſed at this unjuſt and arbitrary ſentence, a common council was immediately ſummoned to deliberate on this exigency. At which the country party moved to have the judgment entered. This, however, was over-ruled by the court party, who inſiſted upon an abſolute ſubmiſſion to the king, before judgment was entered; and though this was in effect a voluntary ſurrender of the city liberties, and depriving themſelves of the means of obtaining the judgment reverſed, the act of ſubmiſſion was carried by a great majority. And, in a petition from the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, " they acknowledged their own miſgo- " vernment, and his majeſty's lenity; begged his " pardon, and promiſed conſtant loyalty and " obedience; and humbly begged his majeſty's " commands and directions."

The anſwer returned by his majeſty was, that he would not reject their ſuit, if they would agree to the following particulars:

1. That no Lord-mayor, ſheriff, recorder, common-ſerjeant, town-clerk, or coroner of the city of London, or ſteward of the Borough of Southwark, ſhall be capable of, or admitted to, the exerciſe of their reſpective offices, before his majeſty ſhall have approved them under his ſign manual.

2. That, if his majeſty ſhall diſapprove the choice of any perſon to be Lord-mayor, and ſignify the ſame under his ſign manual to the Lord-mayor, or, in default of a Lord-mayor, to the recorder, or ſenior alderman; the citizens ſhall, within one week, proceed to a new choice: and, if his majeſty ſhall, in like manner, diſapprove the ſecond choice, his majeſty may, if he pleaſe, nominate a perſon to be Lord-mayor for the enſuing year.

5. If his majeſty ſhall, in like manner, diſapprove the perſons choſen to be ſheriffs, or either of them, his majeſty may appoint perſons to be ſheriffs for the enſuing year.

4. That the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen may alſo, with the leave of his majeſty, diſplace any alderman, recorder, &c.

5. Upon the election of an alderman, if the court of aldermen ſhall judge and declare the perſon preſented to be unfit, the ward ſhall chuſe again; and, upon a diſapproval of a ſecond choice, the court may appoint another in his room.

6. The juſtices of the peace are to be by the king's commiſſion; and the ſettling of theſe matters to be left to his majeſty's attorney and ſolicitor-general, and council learned in law.

To which the lord keeper added, " that theſe regulations being made, his majeſty would not only pardon this proſecution, but confirm their charter in ſuch a manner as ſhould be conſiſtent with them." Concluding thus: " My Lord-mayor, the term draws towards an end, and Midſummer day is at hand, when ſome of the officers uſed to be choſen: whereof his majeſty will reſerve the approbation. Therefore, it is his majeſty's pleaſure, that you return to the city, and conſult the common-council, that he may ſpeedily know your reſolutions thereupon: and accordingly give his directions. That you may ſee the king is in earneſt, and the matter is not capable of delay, I am commanded to let you know, he hath given order to his attorney-general to enter upon judgment on Saturday next, unleſs you prevent it by your compliance in all theſe particulars."

In conſequence of this order, a common-council was immediately ſummoned, when the friends of liberty treated theſe ſlaviſh conditions with the contempt they deſerved; declaring, at the ſame time, that they were ready to ſacrifice all that was near and dear to them, rather than ſubmit to ſuch arbitrary impoſitions. However, when the queſtion was put, it was carried for a ſubmiſſion by a majority of eighteen.

Notwithſtanding the citizens complied with every thing the king required of them, in reſpect to their charter, yet he departed from his promiſe, and commanded the quo warranto to be entered; which was no ſooner effected, than he commiſſioned Sir William Pritchard, the Lord-mayor, to hold the ſaid office during his majeſty's pleaſure: in which manner he appointed the ſheriffs. At the ſame time he appointed William Jenner recorder of the city, in the room of Sir George Treby, diſplaced; degraded eight aldermen in the country intereſt, appointed eight others to ſupply their places; and, on the twentieth of October, appointed Sir Henry Tulſe one of the informers againſt Pilkington, to execute the office of Mayor during pleaſure.

In

In the year 1684, a violent froſt began about the beginning of December, and continued ſo ſharp till the fifth of February following, that the Thames appeared as firm as the land; and all manner of trades, and every kind of diverſion were exerciſed upon it.

The year following, king Charles II. being ſeized with a kind of apoplectic fit, languiſhed only a few days, and died on the ſixth of February, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

King James II's *acceſſion. Alderman Corniſh executed before his own houſe. Duke of Monmouth beheaded. The city charter reſtored. King James* II. *abdicates the throne. Deſtruction of the maſs-houſes in London. Death of lord-chancellor Jefferies. Prince of Orange's order for a convention of parliament. The citizens lend the government* 200000 *l. Acceſceſſion of king William and queen Mary. Addreſs of the city to the king. King and queen dine at Guildhall. Act of parliament for reſtoring the city to its ancient franchiſes. Speaker of the houſe of commons degraded. Death of queen Mary. The king's public entry into the city. The pretender proclaimed on the death of James* II. *Death of William* III. *and acceſſion of queen Anne. Day of thankſgiving. Violent ſtorm of Wind. Regulation of the city watch. Act of common-council for preventing fires. A prodigious fall of flies. Meeting-houſes deſtroyed. Act of parliament for building fifty new churches. Deſcription of St. Paul's.*

ON the demiſe of king Charles II. the duke of York, who had a long time governed in the king's name, aſcended the throne by the title of James II. and the arbitrary meaſures impoſed on the citizens in the late reign, were ſtill preſerved in the preſent. For the firſt ſtep taken by the king, after his acceſſion, was the iſſuing out a proſecution againſt alderman Corniſh, who had exerted himſelf, when ſheriff, in the year 1680, to detect and proſecute the popiſh plot. In conſequence of which, on the 13th of October 1685, he was apprehended and committed to Newgate, without the uſe of pen, ink, or paper, till the Saturday following, when he received notice, that an indictment of high treaſon was preferred againſt him, and that he was to be tried on the Monday following. During this ſhort interval, he earneſtly requeſted time to prepare for his defence; but the attorney-general abruptly told him, that he had not ſo well deſerved of the government, as to expect ſuch an indulgence. And although he ſtrongly urged that his moſt material evidence was then above one hundred and forty miles from London, yet, on the Monday following, he was indicted for conſpiring with other falſe traitors to raiſe a rebellion in the kingdom, in the late reign, to deſtroy the king, and ſubvert the conſtitution. The principal evidence againſt him was colonel Ramſay, an infamous and profligate villain, and one Goodenough, who had been outlawed, but was pardoned on purpoſe, that he might have the opportunity of bearing teſtimony againſt him. And notwithſtanding the evidence of theſe two baſe men, did not in the leaſt affect the priſoner, he was nevertheleſs condemned, and, on the twenty-third of the ſame month, hanged, drawn, and quartered, facing his own houſe, at the end of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

This year the duke of Monmouth was beheaded on Tower-hill. When he went to the ſcaffold, he was attended by a very ſtrong guard, who were ordered, in caſe of a reſcue, (as was apprehended, he being the favourite of the people) to ſhoot him. When he laid his head on the block, and made the ſignal, the executioner ſtruck three times ineffectually, and then threw down the ax, declaring, that he could not go on; but the ſheriff compelled him to reſume the work, which, with three other ſtrokes, he finiſhed.

In the year 1687 there arrived in England fifteen thouſand five hundred French proteſtants, who had been compelled to fly from the perſecution of their reformed religion in France. Theſe unhappy people were immediately relieved by money ariſing from a brief, on which was collected the ſum of ſixty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and thirteen pounds, two ſhillings and threepence. And out of the above number thirteen thouſand five hundred, ſettled in and about the city of London and parts contiguous.

The following year the archbiſhop of Canterbury, with ſix other biſhops, were committed to the Tower. Soon after which they were brought to their trial, and acquitted.

In conſequence of theſe arbitrary proceedings, the moſt zealous patriots came to a reſolution of inviting the prince of Orange to come with an armed force, and deliver them from that ſlavery, oppreſſion and popery, to which otherwiſe their laws and religion muſt ſubmit.

This was no ſooner heard at court, than the king ordered his chancellor Jefferies to carry back the charter of the city of London, with the grants under the broad ſeal for reſtoring the ſame. And the next day the Lord-mayor held a ſpecial court of aldermen, when an order was made for reſtoring the liverymen of the ſeveral companies of the

city, that were on the livery at the time when judgment was given againſt the city upon the quo warranto. Which order the clerks of the ſeveral companies were to enter in their reſpective books.

Information being received of the prince of Orange landing at Torbay, the king declared his reſolution to march againſt him with his army. On which occaſion he ſent for the Lord-mayor, and earneſtly recommended to him the care of the city during his abſence: told him that he had left ſufficient troops for their defence; and that upon any emergency he might apply to the privy-council for aſſiſtance and advice; at the ſame time aſſuring him, that if he returned victorious, he would punctually perform all he had promiſed, for the ſecurity of their religion and liberties.

This ſecurity, however, was providentially brought about and eſtabliſhed upon much better engagements, and a more laſting foundation: for the defection became ſo general, not only in moſt parts of the kingdom, but likewiſe in the army, that it occaſioned the king's ſpeedy return to London; where, apprehending himſelf in great danger, he reſolved to provide for his ſecurity by abdicating the throne and leaving the kingdom.

In this reign the ſettlement of Carolina was effected; and that of Penſylvania was alſo compleated by one Pen, a leading perſon among the quakers, who poſſeſs a great part of the colony to this day.

As ſoon as the king's flight was known, the lords ſpiritual and temporal met at Guildhall, and ſigned and publiſhed their declaration to apply to the prince of Orange, and to aſſiſt his highneſs to obtain a free parliament, and to be ready to do all other matters that ſhould tend to the public good. This was followed the ſame day by an addreſs from the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common council; and by another from the lieutenancy of the city of London to the prince of Orange. The contents of the city addreſs, which was ſent to his highneſs by a deputation of four aldermen and eight commoners, were as follows:

"We, taking into conſideration your high-
"neſs's fervent zeal for the proteſtant religion,
"manifeſted to the world in your many hazar-
"dous enterprizes, wherein it hath pleaſed al-
"mighty God to bleſs you with miraculous ſuc-
"ceſs, do render our deepeſt thanks to the
"divine majeſty for the ſame, and beg leave to
"preſent our moſt humble thanks to your high-
"neſs, particularly for your appearing in arms
"in this kingdom, to carry on and perfect your
"glorious deſigns to reſcue three kingdoms
"from ſlavery and popery, and in a free parlia-
"ment to eſtabliſh the religion and the laws and
"liberties of theſe kingdoms upon a ſure and
"laſting foundation.

"We have hitherto looked for ſome remedy
"for thoſe oppreſſions and imminent dangers,
"which we, together with our proteſtant fellow-
"ſubjects, laboured under, from his majeſty's con-
"ceſſions and concurrences with your highneſs's
"juſt and pious purpoſe expreſſed in your gra-
"cious declaration. But herein finding ourſelves
"finally diſappointed by his majeſty's with-
"drawing himſelf, we preſume to make your
"highneſs our refuge, and do, in the name of
"this capital city, implore your highneſs's pro-
"tection; and moſt humbly beſeech your high-
"neſs to repair to this city, where your highneſs
"will be received with univerſal joy and ſatis-
"faction."

Notwithſtanding the greateſt precautions were taken to preſerve the peace of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, yet the magiſtrates could not prevent the populace from aſſaulting the papiſts, whom they looked on as the authors of their late misfortunes and preſent diſtractions. They furiouſly fell upon the new-erected maſs-houſes both in the city and ſuburbs, which they plundered, burnt and levelled to the ground with the greateſt acclamations. Nor did their fury ſtop here: for being informed that the principal papiſts had taken ſanctuary in the houſes of the Spaniſh and Tuſcan ambaſſadors, where they had depoſited their beſt and moſt valuable effects, they plundered every thing of value, and what they could not take away they burnt. But, by the ſucceeding parliament, the ambaſſadors received ample ſatisfaction for their reſpective loſſes. They afterwards proceeded to the king's printing-houſe, where all the papers found therein were committed to the flames.

About this time, lord-chancellor Jeffries, who, in order to facilitate his eſcape, lay concealed in Wapping, diſguiſed in a ſeaman's habit, being obſerved by a clerk in chancery careleſsly looking out of the window, was ſeized by the mob, who treated him with ſuch ſeverity, that he died in a ſhort time after.

In the year 1688, the prince of Orange, being thoroughly ſatisfied that king James had left the kingdom, publiſhed the following order:

"Whereas the neceſſity of affairs does require
"ſpeedy advice, we do deſire all ſuch perſons as
"have ſerved as knights, citizens, or burgeſſes
"in any of the parliaments that were held during
"the reign of the late king Charles the ſecond,
"to meet us at St. James's, upon Wedneſday the
"twenty-ſixth of this inſtant December, by ten
"of the clock in the morning; and we do like-
"wiſe deſire, that the Lord-mayor and court of
"aldermen of the city of London would be pre-
"ſent at the ſame time; and that the common-
"council would appoint fifty of their number to
"be there likewiſe. And hereof we deſire them
"not to fail."

In return for the great honour done the city by the prince of Orange, they ſoon after lent the government two hundred thouſand pounds, of which Sir Samuel Daſhwood ſubſcribed ſixty thouſand pounds. And the zealots for the houſe of Orange drew up a petition to the lords, humbly requeſting, that his moſt illuſtrious highneſs and his royal conſort might be ſpeedily ſettled on the throne.

This, however, was diſcountenanced by the prince, who deſired the Lord-mayor to iſſue the following order:

"By

" By the LORD-MAYOR, &c.

" Whereas his highneſs the prince of Orange " has been pleaſed to ſignify to me this day, that " divers perſons, pretending themſelves to be " citizens of London, in a tumultuous and diſ- " orderly manner, have lately diſturbed the pre- " ſent convention of the lords and commons at " Weſtminſter, upon pretence of petitioning: it " being regular and uſual for the citizens of this " city, that are under the apprehenſions of any " grievance, to make their application to myſelf " and the court of aldermen: therefore, with " the advice of my brethren the aldermen of " this city, theſe are to require you, that you " command, within your ward, that they for- " bear any tumultuous diſturbance or aſſembly, " as they will anſwer the contrary at their utmoſt " peril."

This motion, however, ſoon after took place; and the ſtates of the kingdom offering them the crown, they accepted thereof, and were ſeated on the throne by the ſtile of king William and queen Mary.

In the year 1689, many letters from king James being intercepted, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to communicate the ſame not only to the parliament, but likewiſe to the citizens, who were ſo highly pleaſed, that on the twenty-ſecond of June, the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs preſented a loyal and dutiful addreſs to his majeſty; in which they aſſured him, " that they would, as " far as in their power, oppoſe themſelves to and " ſuppreſs all deſigns of that nature; that they " would ſearch after, diſarm, ſeize, ſecure, and " bring to juſtice, all perſons concerned therein, " or contributing thereto; and that they were " unanimouſly, firmly, and unalterably reſolved " and determined to ſtand by, defend, and main- " tain his majeſty and his government, with the " utmoſt hazard of their lives and eſtates, againſt " all perſons whatſoever that ſhould conſpire or " attempt any thing againſt the ſame."

This year the Lord-mayor and citizens, deſirous of farther teſtifying their gratitude to their deliverer, invited the king, queen, prince and princeſs of Denmark, and both houſes of parliament, to dine at Guildhall on the Lord-mayor's day enſuing. At which time their majeſties, attended by a numerous train of the nobility, repaired to Cheapſide, when, after having beheld the paſſing of the ſplendid cavalcade, they were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained in a manner properly adapted for ſuch royal gueſts. And the evening concluded with bonfires, ringing of bells, and univerſal illuminations in all parts of the city.

In acknowledgment for theſe tokens of loyalty and affection from the city, towards their government and perſons, their majeſties immediately ordered the reſtoration of the citizens to their franchiſes. And a bill was brought into parliament, and ſoon after paſſed, for reverſing the judgment of the quo warranto againſt the city of London, and for reſtoring the ſame to its ancient rights and privileges. This was done in ſuch a manner and form, as to prevent any arbitrary miniſter, or corrupt judge and jury, from making any depredations on their chartered liberties for the future. The manner of which run thus:

" Whereas a judgment was given in the court " of king's-bench, in or about Trinity term, in " the thirty-fifth year of the reign of the late king " Charles II. upon an information in the nature " of a quo warranto, exhibited in the ſaid court " againſt the mayor, and commonalty, and ci- " tizens of London, that the liberty, privilege, " and franchiſe of the ſaid mayor, and common- " alty, and citizens, being a body politick and " corporate, ſhould be ſeized into the king's " hands as forfeited; and foraſmuch as the ſaid " judgment, and proceedings thereupon, is and " were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the re- " ſtoring of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and " citizens, to their ancient liberties, of which " they had been deprived, tends very much to " the peace and good ſettlement of this king- " dom:

" Be it declared and enacted, by the king and " queen's moſt excellent majeſties, and with the " advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and " temporal, and commons in this preſent parlia- " ment aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, " that the ſaid jugdment, given in the ſaid court " of king's-bench, in the ſaid Trinity term, in the " thirty fifth year of the reign of the ſaid king " Charles the IId. or in any other term; and all " and every other judgment given or recorded " in the ſaid court, for the ſeizing into the ſaid " late king's hand, the liberty, privilege, or fran- " chiſe of the mayor, and commonalty, and citi- " zens of the city of London, of being themſelves " a body corporate and politick, by the name of " the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens of the " city of London, and by that name to plead, and " be impleaded, and to anſwer, and to be an- " ſwered, or in what manner or words ſoever ſuch " judgment was entered, is, ſhall be, and are " hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to " all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and that " vacates be entered on the rolls of the ſaid judg- " ment, for the vacating and reverſal of the ſame " accordingly.

" And be it further declared and enacted, by " the authority aforeſaid, that the mayor, and " commonalty, and citizens of the city of Lon- " don, ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, remain, " continue, and be, and preſcribe to be, a body " corporate and politick, *in re, facto & nomine*, " by the name of mayor, and commonalty, and " citizens of the city of London, and by that " name, and all and every other name and " names of incorporation, by which they at any " time before the ſaid judgment were incorpo- " rated, to ſue, plead, and be impleaded, and " to anſwer and be anſwered, without any ſei- " zure or forejudger of the ſaid franchiſe, li- " berty, and privilege, or being thereof excluded " or ouſted, for or upon any pretence of any for- " feiture or miſdemeanor at any time heretofore " or hereafter to be done, committed, or ſuffer- " ed; and the mayor and commonalty, and ci- " tizens of the ſaid city, ſhall and may, as by law

they

" they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and " every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, li- " berties, privileges, franchiſes, cuſtoms, uſa- " ges, conſtitutions, preſcriptions, immunities, " markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, eſtates, " and hereditaments whatſoever, which they law- " fully had, or had lawful right, title, or intereſt " of, in, or to, at the time of recording or giv- " ing the ſaid judgment, or at the time or times " of the ſaid pretended forfeitures.

" And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, " that all charters, letters patents, and grants " for incorporating the citizens and commonalty " of the ſaid city, or any of them, and all char- " ters, grants, letters patents, and commiſſions " touching or concerning any of their liberties or " franchiſes, or the liberties, privileges, fran- " chiſes, immunities, lands, tenements, heredi- " taments, rights, titles, or eſtates of the mayor " and commonalty, and citizens of the city of " London, made or granted to any perſon or " perſons whatſoever, by the late king Charles " the ſecond, ſince the ſaid judgment given, or " by the late king James the ſecond, be and are " hereby declared and adjudged null and void to " all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

" And be it enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, " that all and ſeveral of the companies and cor- " porations of the ſaid city ſhall from henceforth " ſtand and be incorporated by ſuch name and " names, and in ſuch ſort and manner, as they " reſpectively were at the time of the ſaid judg- " ment given, and every of them are hereby re- " ſtored to all and every the lands, tenements, " hereditaments, rights, titles, eſtates, liberties, " powers, privileges, precedencies, and immuni- " ties, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the " time of giving the ſaid judgment; and that as " well all ſurrenders, as charters, letters patents, " and grants, for new incorporating any of the " ſaid companies, or touching or concerning any " of their liberties, privileges, or franchiſes, " made or granted by the ſaid late king James " the ſecond, or by the ſaid king Charles the " ſecond, ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, " ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and " void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

In the year 1690, advice being received that the Dutch had been defeated by the French in the Britiſh channel, it was apprehended that the enemy would attempt an invaſion. To defend which the patriotic citizens, (in the abſence of the king, who was then at the head of his army in Ireland,) immediately raiſed nine thouſand trained bands, and offered them to her majeſty ready to march wherever ſhe ſhould command, declaring that they were determined to ſupport their majeſties perſons and government at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. Their ſuſpicions, however, being ill-founded, aſſiſtance became unneceſſary.

On the tenth of September following, his majeſty, after a ſucceſsful campaign in Ireland, and driving king James from thence, arrived ſafe at Kenſington; and the next day he was attended by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and recorder, who, in the name of the city, congratulated his majeſty on his happy ſucceſs and ſafe return to his kingdom.

Many diſagreeable controverſies having aroſe reſpecting the nomination of aldermen, and election of common-council-men, it was thought neceſſary to adjuſt theſe matters on ſuch a principle as might prevent the like for the future. To effect which the common-council, in the year 1692, enacted, that none but freemen, being houſeholders, and paying ſcot and bearing lot, and none other whatſoever, have the right or privilege to nominate aldermen, and elect common-council men.

In the year 1694, the citizens of London finding themſelves indebted to the orphans in their truſt in the ſum of ſeven hundred forty-ſeven thouſand five hundred pounds, occaſioned by various accidents and public calamities, applied to parliament for relief to diſcharge the ſame; and they obtained an act, whereby all the city eſtates, except thoſe belonging to the hoſpitals and the bridge, were charged with raiſing the annual ſum of eight hundred pounds clear of all deductions, for ſettling a perpetual fund for paying four pounds per annum intereſt, for every hundred due by the city to the ſaid creditors. They farther enacted, that the profits ariſing from the ſeveral aqueducts belonging to the city, ſhould be applied towards the payment of the ſaid intereſt: that the Lord-mayor and common council might raiſe two thouſand pounds per annum by equal aſſeſſments upon the perſonal eſtates of the citizens, that the ſix hundred pounds per annum paid by the lighters of the convex lamps ſhould be applied in the ſame manner: that every apprentice at his binding to pay two ſhillings and ſixpence, and every perſon made free five ſhillings towards the fund: that five ſhillings ſhall be paid for every ton of wine, and four-pence extraordinary meetage for a chaldron of coals, in the port of London, to the ſaid fund: and that after the twenty-ninth of September 1700, the ſaid four-pence per chaldron ſhould be raiſed to ſix-pence, or, if weighable, ſix-pence per ton.

Sir John Trevor, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, having greatly oppreſſed the citizens in paſſing this act, and the houſe being informed thereof, a committee was appointed to inſpect the accounts of the chamberlain's office; when, finding that Sir John had extorted from them one thouſand and fifty pounds, he was degraded the office of ſpeaker, and expelled the houſe.

On the twenty-ninth of October, his majeſty being returned from Holland, was received by the citizens in a moſt dutiful and affectionate manner; three days after which the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder waited on his majeſty, and congratulated him on his ſafe arrival after ſo dangerous a campaign.

The citizens of London having been greatly injured by the increaſe of hawkers and pedlars, the Lord-mayor and common-council enacted, " That no perſon ſhould preſume to ſell any " goods or merchandize in any public place with- " in the city, or liberties thereof, except in open " markets and fairs, on the penalty of forty " ſhillings, That all citizens buying goods of " ſuch

" ſuch perſon, ſhould forfeit the like ſum. And " that every citizen who ſhould permit or ſuffer " ſuch goods to be expoſed for ſale in their houſes " ſhould likewiſe forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings " for each offence."

On the twenty-eighth of December, this year, died queen Mary, the royal conſort of king William III. the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended her funeral obſequies, which were celebrated on the fifth of March, with the greateſt ſolemnity.

In the year 1695 the hawkers and pedlars, in order to evade the beforementioned act of common-council, carried their goods to the public markets, which occaſioned another act of common-council to be made, whereby it was ordained, " that no perſon or perſons whatever, whether " free or not free of this city, ſhall ſell or expoſe " to ſale in the public market, or any ground be- " longing to them, within the city and liberties, " any mercery wares, lace and linen, grocery or " confectionary wares, hoſier's wares, cutler's " wares, tin wares, drapery wares, millenery " wares, glaſs or earthen wares, toys or any ſuch " like commodities, or merchandizes, which are " ſold in open ſhops, or warehouſes of the free- " men of this city, and liberties thereof, upon " pain, to forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, " the ſum of three pounds with coſts of ſuit, if " proſecuted within fourteen days, in the name " of the chamberlain, in the Lord-mayor's court; " one moiety of which is to be converted to the " uſe of St. Thomas's-hoſpital, and the other to " the proſecutor."

On the twenty-firſt of June the common-council paſſed an act for farther regulating the method and rule of proceedings upon elections: in which, after taking notice of the diſputes concerning ſuch rights and powers to call and adjourn, they enact, " that the right for aſſembling common halls for the election of Lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and other public officers for the city, is and ought to be in the Lord-mayor, for the time being. That the right of taking a poll and ſcrutiny, and of adjourning the hall from time, to time till the ſame ſhall be concluded, ſhall be in the ſheriffs; that, if the ſheriffs diſagree, ſo as to impede the completing of a poll or ſcrutiny, and refuſe to obſerve the orders ſent to them on that occaſion by the Lord-mayor, to put an end to the difference, his lordſhip may proceed himſelf in granting and taking the poll and ſcrutiny, and in adjourning the hall, until all ſhall be finally concluded."

In conſequence of this eſtabliſhment, it is the cuſtom at all common halls for the Lord-mayor to come upon the huſtings attended by the aldermen and ſheriffs; and the buſineſs and intent of the meeting being opened to the livery by the recorder and common ſerjeant, the lord Mayor and aldermen retire, and leave the execution of the intermediate proceedings to the ſheriffs only. When a candidate is propoſed, the ſheriffs declare upon the queſtion; they appoint clerks for a poll; and after a ſcrutiny has been made, they declare the majority to the mayor, who then returns to the huſtings, certifies the election to the common-hall, by the recorder; and then the court, by his lordſhip's order, is diſſolved; except in the election of repreſentatives for the city in parliament, as they do not come under the denomination of city officers. They are choſen at a common-hall, ſummoned by the ſheriffs, in purſuance to a writ directed to them only. In which caſe the ſheriffs only are concerned in the return, and have excluſive power, given and ſpecified by other ſtatutes, to convene the voters, to preſide at the poll, to adjourn from time to time, to make the final declaration, and they are perſonally anſwerable for any miſtake made in the return.

In the election of Lord-mayor, all the aldermen under the chair, who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are propoſed in rotation; out of which the livery, if they think proper, elect the two ſenior aldermen under the chair; and theſe two being preſented to the court of aldermen, they uſually elect the ſenior; though each have a right to deviate from this uſual method: the only queſtion is, how far the exerciſe of that right may be juſtified, when it is not founded on ſuch motives as have a real tendency to the greater dignity and better government of the community in general.

On the election of ſheriffs, thoſe aldermen who have not ſerved that office, are put up in the order of their ſeniority; then ſuch citizens as have been nominated, or drank to by the Lord-mayor, after theſe any others that ſhall be regularly propoſed at the time of election, and have not paid the fine to be excuſed. And out of the whole number of aldermen and commoners, the liverymen chooſe whom they think proper.

In the year 1697, king William being returned from Holland after the concluſion of the treaty of Ryſwick, he was earneſtly requeſted by the Lord mayor and citizens to make his public entry into the city. In compliance with which, on the ſixteenth of November his majeſty ſet out from Greenwich, attended by his royal highneſs the prince of Denmark, the principal officers of ſtate, and a great number of the nobility and gentry. His majeſty was received at St. Margaret's-hill, in Southwark, by the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. in their formalities on horſeback, who, after congratulating him on the joyful occaſion, conducted him through the city to Whitehall, amidſt the acclamations of a prodigious concourſe of ſpectators. The proceſſion was ſolemn, and the city was embelliſhed with the moſt pompous decorations.

The following year an act of parliament paſſed in which it was enacted, " that the public market of Blackwell-hall ſhall be held every Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, from eight to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to five in the afternoon, except days of humiliation and thankſgiving; and the keepers are not to admit any buying or ſelling of any woollen cloth at the ſaid hall, upon any other days or hours, than aforeſaid, upon the penalty of one hundred pounds."

In the year 1699, the market of Billingſgate, purſuant to act of parliament, commenced, on the tenth of May, a free market for fiſh ſix days in the week, with permiſſion to ſell mackarel on Sundays any time before or after divine ſervice. And it was enacted, " That all perſons buying any fiſh in the ſaid market may ſell the ſame again in any other market or place within London, or

elſewhere, by retail; being ſound and wholeſome fiſh; except that none but fiſhmongers ſhall ſell in public or fixed ſhops, or houſes. And that no perſons ſhall employ, or be employed by, any other perſon, in buying at Billinſgate any quantity of fiſh, to be divided by lots, or in ſhares, amongſt any fiſhmongers, or others, to be afterwards ſold by retail or otherwiſe; nor ſhall any fiſhmonger engroſs, or buy, in the ſaid market, any quantity of fiſh, but what ſhall be for his own ſale or uſe, and not for any other fiſhmonger to ſell again, under penalty of twenty pounds for each offence; one moiety whereof to go to the proſecutor, the other to the pariſh."

On the ſixth of September 1701, the late king James II. died at St. Germain's in France; and the French king cauſed his ſuppoſed ſon to be proclaimed king of Great Britain and Ireland. This was ſo highly reſented by the city of London, that the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council preſented the following addreſs to the lords-juſtices in his majeſty's abſence:

" Great Sir!

" We are deeply ſenſible how much we are in " duty bound highly to reſent that great indignity " and affront offered to your moſt ſacred majeſty, " by the French king, in giving the title of king " of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the pre- " tended prince of Wales, contrary to your ma- " jeſty's moſt juſt and lawful title, and to the ſe- " veral acts of parliament for ſettling the ſucceſ- " ſion to the crown in the proteſtant line. By " this it is apparent, he deſigns, as much as in " him lies, to dethrone your majeſty, to extirpate " the proteſtant religion out of theſe your ma- " jeſty's kingdoms, and to invade our liberties " and properties; for the maintaining whereof, " your majeſty hath ſignalized your zeal, by the " often hazarding your precious life. We, there- " fore, your majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, do ſin- " cerely, unanimouſly, and chearfully aſſure your " majeſty, that we will, at all times, and upon " all occaſions, exert the utmoſt of our abilities, " and contribute whatever lies in our power, for " the preſervation of your perſon, (whom God " long preſerve) and the defence of your juſt " rights, in oppoſition to all invaders of your " crown and dignity."

On the twenty firſt of February 1702, his majeſty riding from Kenſington to Hampton-Court, his horſe fell under him, and he was thrown with ſuch violence as produced a fracture in his collar-bone; ſoon after which he was ſeized with a violent fever and diarrhæa, which terminated in his death on the eighth of March following. In conſequence of which the princeſs Anne, daughter to the late king James, ſucceeded to the crown with the univerſal joy and ſatisfaction of the nation.

The great ſucceſſes obtained over the French in the preceding campaign, occaſioned her majeſty to appoint the twelfth of November for a day of public thankſgiving; on which day her majeſty went in grand proceſſion to St. Paul's cathedral, whither ſhe was attended by both houſes of parliament; and the citizens exerted their utmoſt abilities to render that day more pompous and brilliant than had ever been done on any other caſion.

In the year 1703 there happened the moſt dreadful ſtorm of wind that perhaps ever was known. It began on the twenty-ſix of November about eleven o'clock at night, and increaſed with redoubled fury till ſeven next morning. The houſes were entirely ſtripped of their covering, and the brick walls and ſtacks of chimnies fell with ſuch impetuoſity, that many people were killed, and others dreadfully mangled in the ruins. It deſtroyed a great number of ſpires and turrets; and upon churches and other public buildings ſheets of lead were rolled up like ſcrolls, and blown from their places to the diſtance of many feet. The damage at ſea far exceeded that at land; for, in that dreadful night, twelve men of war were loſt, with above eighteen hundred men on board; beſides the loſs of a great number of merchant ſhips computed at ten times the value. All the ſhips in the river Thames were drove from London-bridge to Limehouſe, except four, which were ſo damaged by beating againſt each other, as to be entirely unfit for any future ſervice. The great deſtruction made in the tiles of houſes, occaſioned that commodity to riſe from one guinea to ſix pounds the thouſand.

In the year 1704 her majeſty was pleaſed to order, that all the ſtandards and colours taken by the Britiſh troops at the battle of Blenheim ſhould be put up in Weſtminſter-hall. Agreeable to which order they were, on the third of January, brought from the Tower of London by a detachment of the horſe-guard and grenadiers, and a battalion of the foot-guards, who marched through the city in military order.

This year the common-council paſſed an act for better regulating the city watch; by which all former acts concerning the regulation of the night-watches within the city of London, and liberties thereof, were repealed, annulled, and made void. In this act they ordained, that each ward ſhould provide a number of ſtrong able-bodied men; and that the deputy and common-council of every ward ſhould have power to oblige every perſon occupying any houſe, ſhop, or warehouſe, either to watch in perſon, or to pay for an able-bodied man, to be appointed thereto by the ſaid deputy and common-council-men: that the ſaid watchmen be provided with a lanthorn and candle, and well and ſufficiently armed with halberts; and watch from nine in the evening till ſeven in the morning, from Michaelmas to the firſt of April, and from ten till five from the firſt of April to Michaelmas.

In the year 1707 many dreadful fires having happened in the city of London, and its ſuburbs, principally occaſioned by the careleſsneſs of ſervants, the parliament paſſed an act for preventing ſuch fatal accidents for the future; and the Lord-mayor and common-council, for the more effectual publication thereof, cauſed the following reſolution to be printed and ſent to every houſe within the city of London, and liberties thereof:

" Whereas

ST PAUL'S.
The View taken from Bank Side.

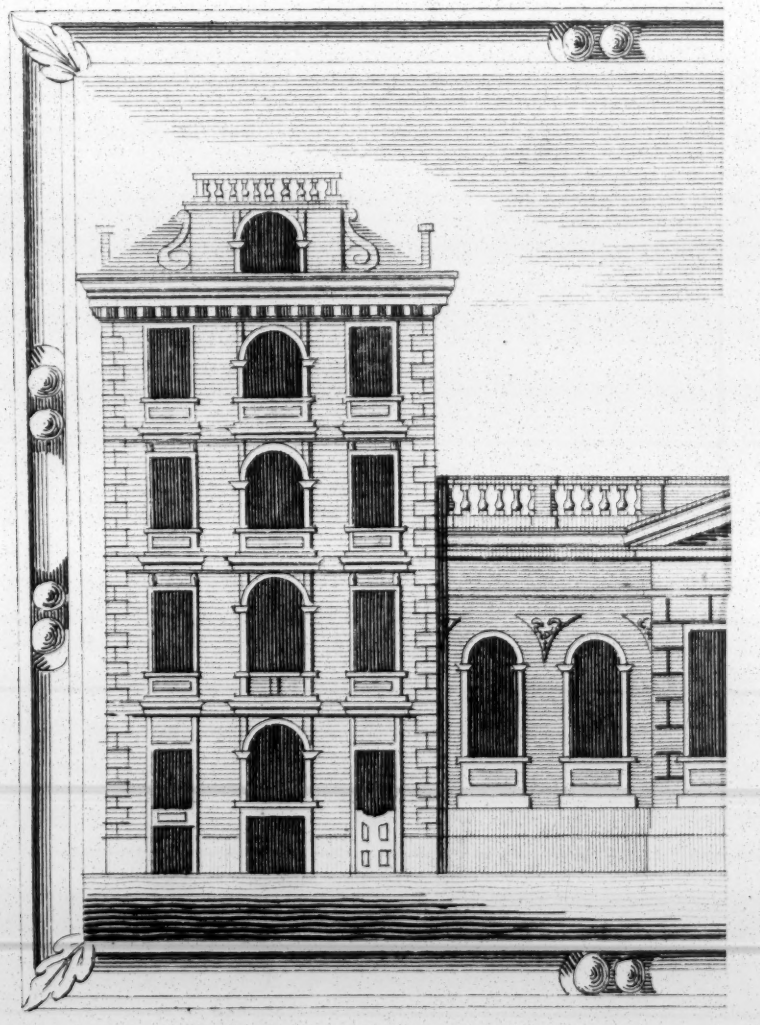
Engraved by Owen, from a Drawing by J.P. Neale. *for the Beauties of England & Wales.*

ST PAUL'S SCHOOL,
London.

London. Published by John Harris, St Paul's Church Yard, May 1, 1814.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

VIEW of St. PAU

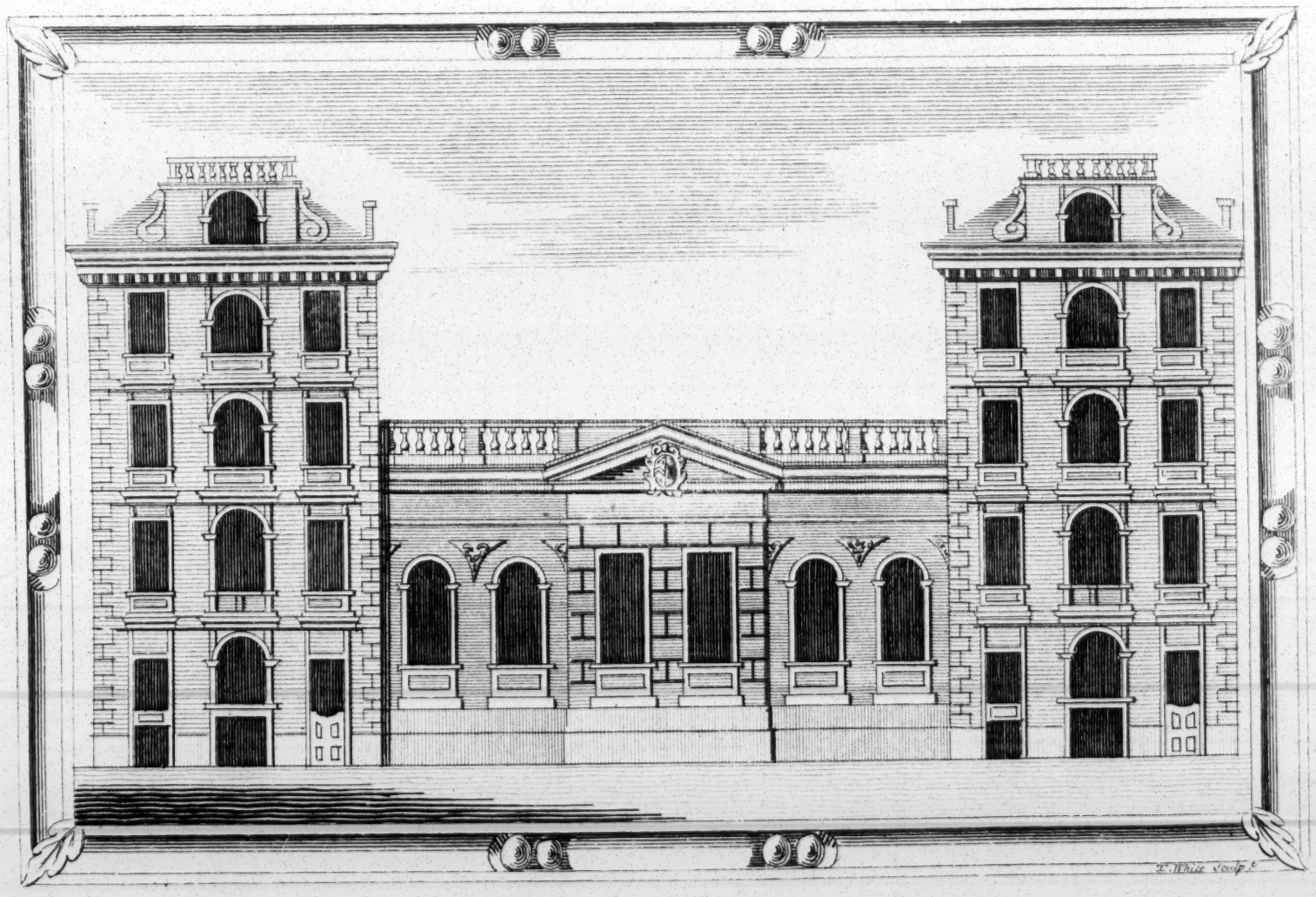


VIEW of St. PAU

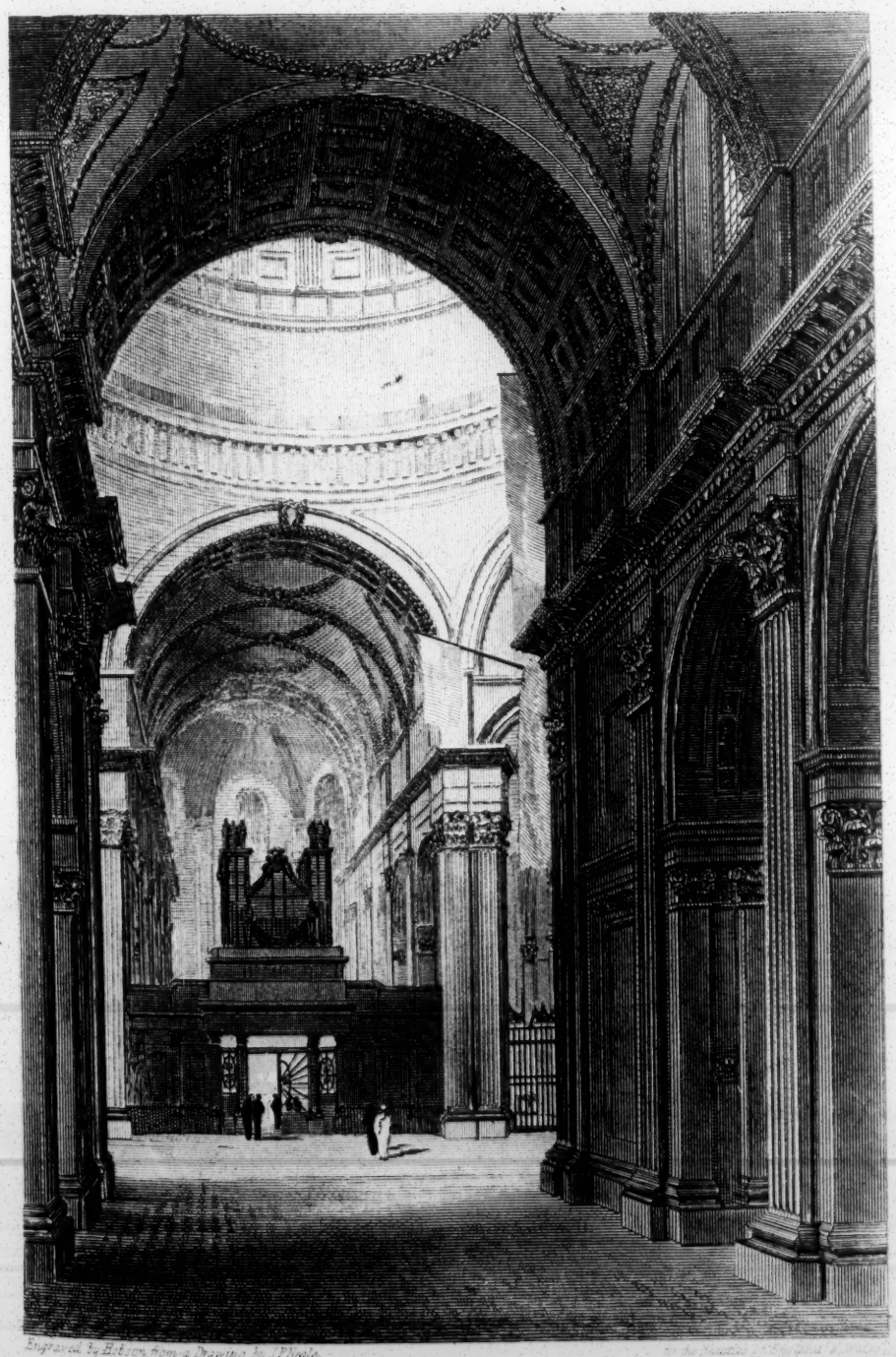
ST PAULS CATHEDRAL
West Front
London.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

VIEW *of* S.t PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.



VIEW *of* S.t PAUL'S SCHOOL.



Engraved by E. Ebson, from a Drawing by J. Pleale.

INTERIOR OF ST PAULS.

" Whereas divers fires often happen by the " negligence and careleſſneſs of ſervants; be it " therefore enacted, that if any menial, or other " ſervant, or ſervants, through negligence, or " careleſſneſs, ſhall fire, or cauſe to be fired, any " dwelling-houſe, or out-houſe, or houſes; ſuch " ſervant or ſervants, being thereof lawfully con- " victed, by the oath of one or more credible " witneſſes, made before two or more of her " majeſty's juſtices of peace, ſhall forfeit and pay " the ſum of one hundred pounds, unto the " church-wardens of ſuch pariſh where the fire " ſhall happen, to be diſtributed amongſt the " ſufferers by ſuch fire, in ſuch proportions as to " the ſaid church-wardens ſhall ſeem juſt. And " in caſe of default, or refuſal to pay the ſame " immediately after ſuch conviction, the ſame be- " ing lawfully demanded by the ſaid church-war- " dens, that then and in ſuch caſe, ſuch ſervant " or ſervants ſhall, by warrant under the hands " of two or more of her majeſty's juſtices of the " peace, be committed to the houſe of correc- " tion, there to be kept to hard labour for the " ſpace of eighteen months." At the ſame time it was enacted by parliament, " That the church- " wardens of each pariſh within the bills of mor- " tality, ſhould be empowered, at the charge of " their reſpective pariſhes, to fix upon the ſeve- " ral main water pipes in the ſtreets, ſtop blocks, " or fire-cocks; and alſo to provide a large and " hand engine, with a leathern pipe and ſocket to " ſcrew upon the fire cock. And, for the fu- " ture, all party-walls (except the houſes on " London-bridge) ſhould be entirely of brick or " ſtone."

About the middle of Auguſt this year, there fell ſuch a prodigious quantity of flies in London, that many of the ſtreets were ſo covered with them, that the people's feet made as full an impreſſion on them as upon thick ſnow; and notwithſtanding many hundred buſhels were ſwept into the kennels, yet no diſtemper enſued.

In the year 1708 there arrived in England near twelve thouſand diſtreſſed proteſtants of the Palatinate in Germany, who had been ſtripped of all the conveniences of life by the French armies that invaded and plundered their country. Theſe unhappy people were at firſt aſſiſted by the benevolence of her majeſty, then by the private charity of the nobility, and at laſt from a collection on a brief iſſued for that purpoſe to all parts of the kingdom, amounting to twenty-two thouſand and thirty-eight pounds. With this relief, above three thouſand were ſent to Ireland; ſix hundred to each of the provinces of North and South Carolina; and three thouſand five hundred to that of New York; where, by their induſtry, they cultivated ſuch large tracts of unimproved land, as afterwards became very beneficial to this nation.

This year the fiery zeal of contending parties broke out into a moſt violent flame at the proſecution of doctor Henry Sacheveral, chaplain of St. Saviour's Southwark, before the houſe of lords, on an impeachment of high crimes and miſdemeanors by the commons for preaching two ſermons. The populace were perſuaded by the to- ries that inſtead of the doctor's ruin, that of the church was intended; and believing the ſame to be a contrivance of the preſbyterians, breathed deſtruction to them and all other diſſenters. Thus ſpirited up, they ran like as many enraged furies to the meeting-houſe of Mr. Burgeſs, a preſbyterian miniſter, in New-court, Little Lincoln's-inn-fields, which they inſtantly breaking open, ſtripped it of its doors, caſements, ſconces, wainſcot, pews and pulpit, which they carried into Lincoln's-inn-fields; and while they were erecting the ſame into a pile, a party was ſent to ſurprize Burgeſs at his houſe, in order to have burnt him in his pulpit on the top of the ſame: but he luckily, however, avoided their fury by eſcaping out at a back window. After this they divided into different parties, and deſtroyed the meeting-houſes in St. John's-ſquare, New-ſtreet, Drury-lane, and Leather-lane. But before next morning this dangerous tumult was ſuppreſſed by her majeſty's guards ſent for that purpoſe. The trained bands continually kept on duty during the trial of the doctor, who at laſt was condemned not to preach for three years, and his two ſermons to be burnt at the Royal-Exchange by the common hangman.

In the year 1710, the number of houſes and inhabitants being greatly increaſed in the city of London, and its ſuburbs, the churches were thereby rendered inſufficient for their accommodation: wherefore the parliament enacted, that fifty new churches ſhould be erected in or near the populous cities of London and Weſtminſter or ſuburbs thereof; for which purpoſe they appropriated two ſhillings per chaldron, or ton of coals, that ſhould be brought into the port of London.

This being the year in which the ſtately building of St. Paul's Cathedral was finiſhed, after the fire of London, it may not be improper, in this place, to inſert an account of it.

Deſcription of St. PAUL'S.

After the deſtruction of the old fabrick a reſolution being taken to build a new cathedral, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ordered to prepare a deſign, and cauſe a model thereof to be made as a rule and direction for the whole work. And in order to raiſe a fund ſufficient for carrying the work into execution, the chamber of London was made an office for the receipt of contributions to defray the expence; into which in ten years only, was paid the ſum of one hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand pounds, king Charles II. generouſly giving a thouſand pounds a year out of his privy-purſe, beſides a new duty on coals which produced five thouſand pounds a year, over and above all other grants in its favour.

Among the various deſigns projected by Sir Chriſtopher was that of the preſent mighty ſtructure, which being made choice of by the biſhops, he immediately ſet to work; but, unluckily, in digging its foundation, when he wanted but ſix or ſeven feet to compleat his deſign, fell upon a pit, where the potters of old time had taken their pot earth from, and filled up the hole with broken fragments of urns, vaſes, and ſuch like rubbiſh.

rubbiſh. This obliged him to dig through the ſand, to the depth of forty feet at leaſt, to the ſolid earth: he therefore ſunk a pit eighteen feet wide, through all the ſtrata, and laid the foundation of a ſquare pier of ſolid maſonry upon the hard ſea-beach that covered the original clay, which he raiſed within fifteen feet of the preſent ſurface, and then turned a ſhort arch under ground to the level of the ſtratum of the hard pot-earth; upon which arch the north eaſt coin of the choir of St. Paul's now ſtands.

All neceſſary preparations being now made, and many difficulties ſurmounted, in pulling down, clearing away, &c. Sir Chriſtopher Wren laid the firſt ſtone on the twenty-firſt day of June, 1675, in the reign of Charles II.

The foundations being laid, portland ſtone was made choice of to complete the ſuperſtructure, as thoſe from thence were of the largeſt ſcantlings; yet theſe could not be preſumed upon for columns exceeding four feet in diameter: this determined Sir Chriſtopher to make choice of two orders, inſtead of one and an attic ſtory, as St. Peter's at Rome, in order to preſerve the juſt proportions of his cornice, otherwiſe the fabric would have fallen ſhort of its intended height. On theſe principles therefore he proceeded, and raiſed the lofty edifice we now ſee.

The lower diviſion of the building is adorned with a range of double pilaſters, with their entablatures of the Corinthian order; and as many of the Compoſite, or Roman order, ornament the upper.

The ſpaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with great variety of curious enrichments; as are thoſe likewiſe above.

On the weſt front is erected a moſt magnificent portico, graced with two ſtately turrets and a pediment, enriched with ſculpture.

The columns of this portico are doubled; two columns are brought nearer together to make greater intercolumns alternately, and to give a proper ſpace to three doors; the two ſide doors for daily uſe, and the middle for ſolemnities: the columns are widened to make a free and commodious paſſage to each, which is gracefully done by placing the pillars alternately wide and cloſe.

The entrance to the north and ſouth is likewiſe by two magnificent porticos.

The eaſt end is beautified by a noble piece of carving, in honour of king William III.

Over all is a dome, terminated by a lantern, ball, and croſs.

The pilaſters of the outſide are doubled, which ſerve as buttreſſes, and give ſpace to large windows between; they alſo adjuſt the arcades within and regulate the roof.

This cathedral is built in form of a croſs. The dimenſions from eaſt to weſt, within the walls, are five hundred feet; from north to ſouth, within the doors of the porticos, two hundred and twenty-three feet; the breadth, at the entrance, one hundred feet; its circuit, two thouſand two hundred and ninety-two feet; its height, within, one hundred and ten feet feet; to the upper gallery, two hundred and ſixty-ſix feet; to the top of the croſs, ſixty-four feet; from the level of the ground to the top, four hundred and forty feet; the diameter of the dome is one hundred and eight feet, of the ball, ſix feet; the diameter of the columns of the porticos, four feet; their height, forty-eight feet. To the top of the weſt pediment, under the figure of St. Paul, is one hundred and twenty feet. The height of the towers, at the weſt front, is two hundred and eighty feet. The length of the minute-hand, on the dial, eight feet; of the hour-hand, five feet five inches; of the hour-figures, two feet ſeven inches.

The whole cathedral ſtands on two acres, ſixteen perches, twenty-three yards, and one foot of ground.

This vaſt fabric is ſurrounded with about two thouſand five hundred ſtrong iron palliſadoes, and in the area of the grand weſt front, on a pedeſtal, ſtands a ſtatue of queen Anne: the figures on the baſe repreſent Britannia, with her ſpear; Gallia with a crown on her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow: the workmanſhip of the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in all the decorations. By this gentleman were performed thoſe fine ſtatues and carvings that add ſuch ſpirit and beauty to the whole: the lively repreſentation of St. Paul's converſion, carved in relief on the pediment of the principal front: the majeſtic figure of St. Paul, on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left; the four evangeliſts, with their proper emblems, on the front of the towers. St. Matthew is diſtinguiſhed by an angel, St. Mark by a lion, St. Luke by an ox, and St. John by an eagle. On the pediment, over the north portico, the royal arms with the regalia, ſupported by angels, with the ſtatues of five of the apoſtles. On the pediment over the ſouth portico, a phœnix riſing out of the flames, with the word RESURGAM underneath it: This device, perhaps, had its origin from the following incident: Sir Chriſtopher having fixed upon the place for the center of the great dome, a labourer was ordered to bring him a flat ſtone from among the rubbiſh, to leave as a mark of direction to the maſons; the firſt the fellow came at happened to be a grave ſtone, with nothing remaining of the inſcription but the word RESURGAM: which was remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. On this ſide of the building are five ſtatues, which take their ſituation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the pediment juſt mentioned.

The higheſt or laſt ſtone, on the top of the lantern, was laid by Chriſtopher Wren, the ſurveyor's ſon, in the reign of queen Anne, 1710, in the preſence of Mr. Strong, the principal maſon, and others chiefly employed in the execution of the work.

Thus in thirty-five years was this mighty fabrick, lofty enough to be ſeen at ſea eaſtward and at Windſor weſtward, begun and finiſhed by one architect, one principal maſon, and under one biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton.

Within this cathedral are three iſles. The vault is hemiſpherical, conſiſting of twenty-four cupolas, cut off ſemicircular, with ſegments to join to the great arches one way, and the other way

way they are cut acroſs with eliptical cylinders, to let in the upper lights of the nave; but in the iſles the leſſer cupolas are cut both ways in ſemi-circular ſections, and altogether make a graceful geometrical form, diſtinguiſhed with circular wreaths, which is the horizontal ſection of the cupola: the arches and wreaths are of ſtone, carved; the ſpandrels between are of found brick, inveſted with ſtucco of cockle-ſhell lime, which becomes as hard as Portland-ſtone; and which, having large planes between the ſtone ribs, are capable of further ornaments of painting, if required. Beſides theſe twenty-four cupolas, there is a half-cupola at the eaſt, and the great cupola of one hundred and eight feet diameter, in the middle of the croſſing of the great iſles; it is extant out of the wall, and is very lightſome by the windows of the upper order, which ſtrike down the light thro' the great colonade that encircles the dome without, and ſerves for the butment of the dome, which is brick, of two bricks thick; but as it riſes every way five feet high, has a courſe of excellent brick of eighteen inches long bending through the whole thickneſs; and to make it ſtill more ſecure, it is ſurrounded with a vaſt chain of iron, ſtrongly linked together at every ten feet: this chain is let into a channel cut into the bandage of Portland-ſtone, and defended from the weather by filling the groove with lead. Over the firſt cupola is raiſed another ſtructure of a cone of bricks, ſo built as to ſupport a ſtone lantern of an elegant figure, and ending in ornaments of copper, gilt: the whole church above the vaulting being covered with a ſubſtantial oaken roof and lead, ſo this cone is covered and hid out of ſight by another cupola of timber and lead; between which and the cone are eaſy ſtairs which aſcend to the lantern: the contrivance here is aſtoniſhing. The light to theſe ſtairs is from the lantern above, and round the pedeſtal of the ſame.

The inſide of the cupola is painted and richly decorated, by that eminent Engliſh artiſt Sir James Thornhill, who in eight compartments has repreſented the principal paſſages in the hiſtory of St. Paul's life; namely, his converſion; his puniſhing Elymas the ſorcerer with blindneſs; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lyſtra, and the reverence there paid him by the prieſts of Jupiter as a god; his converſion of the goaler; his preaching at Epheſus, and the burning the magic books in conſequence of the miracles he there wrought; his trial before Agrippa; his ſhipwreck on the iſland of Melita, or Malta; and his miracle of the viper.

Beſides the choir, the ſtalls of which are very beautifully carved, and the other ornaments of equal workmanſhip, there is a morning-prayer chapel, where divine ſervice is performed every day, Sundays excepted; and oppoſite it, the conſiſtory, each of which has a magnificent ſcreen of carved wainſcot, and has been greatly admired by the curious, as has the carving of the ſtately figures that adorn the organ-caſe.

In the center of the croſs-iſle, where is fixed a braſs plate, you have a full view of the cupola or dome, and of the whiſpering gallery.

The choir, the iſles on each ſide of it, and the organ, are incloſed with beautiful iron rails and gates.

The organ gallery is ſupported with Corinthian columns of blue and white marble. The choir has on each ſide thirty ſtalls, beſides the biſhop's throne on the ſouth ſide, and on the north, the Lord-mayor's. The reader's deſk is incloſed with very fine braſs rails, gilt, in which is a gilt braſs pillar, ſupporting an eagle of braſs gilt, which holds the book on its back and expanded wings. The alter-piece is adorned with four noble fluted pilaſters, painted and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis lazuli; and their capitals are double gilt. In the intercolumniations are twenty-one pannels of figured crimſon velvet.

All the floor of the church and choir to the altar rails is paved with marble; the altar is paved with porphyry, poliſhed, and laid in ſeveral geometrical figures.

This grand cathedral, thus finiſhed, is undoubtedly one of the moſt magnificent modern buildings in Europe; and we will venture to conclude, that for loftineſs and grandeur, beauty in perſpective, truth and firmneſs in building, taſte in deſign, harmony of parts, and convenience for the ſolemn celebration of divine worſhip, there neither is, nor ever was, ſo perfect a building, begun and finiſhed under the ſole direction, of one man, in the univerſe.

The colours hanging in the cathedral, over the weſtern entrance, were taken from the French at Louiſbourg in 1758. They conſiſt of an artillery-ſtandard, white and gold; one pair of Spaniſh ragged ſtaves; one pair of Swiſs enſign-colours, green and white; two pair of enſign colours blue and white; and two ſtaves without colours.

As you enter at the ſouth door, on your left hand are the ſtairs by which you aſcend the cupola, which lead to the golden gallery by five hundred and thirty-four ſteps, two hundred and ſixty of which are ſo eaſy that a child may aſcend them; but thoſe above are unpleaſant, and in ſome places exceeding dark, particularly between the brick cone and the outer caſe of the dome; but what light you have affords you an amazing proof of the architect's wonderful contrivance. From this gallery you have a fine proſpect of the river, city, and country round, which in a clear day diſcovers a pleaſing variety.

From the whiſpering gallery you have the moſt advanteous view of the fine paintings in the cupola; there is an eaſy aſcent to this gallery for perſons of note, by a moſt beautiful flight of ſtairs, not to be exceeded: here ſounds are enlarged to an amazing degree; the ſhutting of the door ſeems as loud as thunder at a diſtance; the leaſt whiſper is heard round the whole circumference, even the ticking of a watch; and one perſon ſpeaking againſt the wall, on this ſide, appears to be preſent to another on the other ſide, though the diſtance between them is no leſs than one hundred and forty-three feet.

The flooring of the library is moſt artfully inlaid without either nails or pegs, like the framing of a billiard-table; the books are neither numerous nor valuable; but the wainſcoting and caſes

for their reception, want neither elegance nor convenience. There is here a fine painting of biſhop Compton, under whom the cathedral was built.

It is a miſtaken notion of many people that the model which is in the cathedral was taken from St. Peter's at Rome; for it was undoubtedly Sir Chriſtopher's own invention, laboured with much ſtudy, and, as he thought, finiſhed with good ſucceſs. This deſign, which is of the Corinthian order, like St. Peter's at Rome, the ſurveyor ſet a higher value upon than any he drew; but it was not approved of by the biſhops.

In the ſouth tower is the great bell, which weighs eighty-four hundred weight. On this bell the hammer of the great clock ſtrikes the hour; and on the leſſer bell the quarters are ſtruck.

The geometry ſtairs are compoſed of ſteps which are artfully contrived to hang, as it were, together without any viſible ſupport.

The whole expence of erecting this ſuperb edifice amounted to the ſum of ſeven hundred and thirty ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred and fifty-two pounds two ſhillings and three-pence, the principal part of which was collected by a ſmall and eaſy impoſition on ſea-coal.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Her majeſty's letter to the Lord-mayor on a rumour about bringing in the pretender. Thankſgiving for the peace Death of Queen Anne. Acceſſion of George I. with his public entry into London. Dines at Guildhall. Remarkable eclipſe of the ſun. Advice of an intended invaſion. Seditions tumults in the city occaſioned by the mug-houſes. Act of common-council for lighting the city. War declared againſt Spain. South-ſea ſcheme. Prodigious price of ſtocks. Birth of the duke of Cumberland. Secretary Townſhend's letter to the Lord-mayor concerning a conſpiracy. The city's addreſs thereon. Number of horſes within the bill of mortality. Conteſted election of Lord-mayor. Act for regulating elections.

THE city of London having been greatly injured by a number of foreigners who exerciſed ſeveral manual operations and trades by retail, in contradiction to the laws and cuſtoms of the city, the common-council, on the fourth of July, enacted, "that no perſon whatever, not being free of the city, ſhall by any colour, way, or means whatſoever, directly or indirectly, by himſelf, or any other, uſe, exerciſe, or occupy, any art, trade, myſtery, manual occupation, or handicraft whatſoever, or keep any ſhop, room or place whatſoever, by way of retail, within the ſaid city, or the liberties thereof, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds. And that what freeman ſoever does ſet any perſon that is not free on work, knowing and having notice given to him that ſuch perſon ſo by him to be ſet to work, is a foreigner, ſhall forfeit five pounds. And that the freeman, who employs a foreigner to ſell by retail, ſhall alſo forfeit for each offence the ſum of five pounds."

In the year 1712, a rumour being ſpread that the miniſtry were paving the way for the pretender's acceſſion to the crown, the trading part of the city were ſo intimidated thereat, that it put a general ſtop to all commerce. In this critical juncture her majeſty thought it neceſſary, for the ſupport of credit, and to prevent the Londoners entering into any aſſociations or meaſures that might reſtrain the miniſterial ſchemes being carried into execution, to ſend the following letter to the Lord-mayor.

"*Anne R.*

"Right truſty and well-beloved, we greet "you well."

"Although an aguiſh indiſpoſition, ſucceeded "by a fit of the gout, has detained us at this "place longer than we deſigned; yet, ſince it has "pleaſed Almighty God to reſtore us to ſuch a "degree of health, that we hope to be able "ſoon to return to our uſual reſidence, we con-"tinue determined to open our parliament on "Tueſday the ſixteenth of this inſtant February, "according to the notice given by proclama-"tion.

"Thus much we have judged proper to com-"municate to you, and by you to the court of "Aldermen, and to our other loving ſubjects "of our good city of London; to the intent "that you may all in your ſeveral ſtations con-"tribute to diſcountenance, and put a ſtop to "thoſe malicious rumours, ſpread by evil diſ-"poſed perſons, to the prejudice of credit, and "the eminent hazard of the public peace and "tranquillity.

"And ſo we bid you farewell."

In the year 1713, a peace being concluded between Great-Britain and France, the ſame was proclaimed in London on the ſeventh of July; on which occaſion both houſes of parliament attended a general thankſgiving at St. Paul's, her majeſty being ill of the gout; and at night fireworks were exhibited on the Thames, and in various parts of the city and ſuburbs.

About this time the papiſts and non-jurors ſo far defended the pretender's claim to the crown as to enliſt men for his ſervice; which greatly alarming the citizens, her majeſty thought proper, to iſſue a proclamation, with a reward of five thouſand pounds, for apprehending the ſaid pretender.

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This in ſome meaſure diſpelled the gloomy apprehenſions of the citizens, who, in a very loyal addreſs, thanked her majeſty for publiſhing the ſame.

Many irregularities and miſdemeanors having been charged on the office of coal-meters in this city, a committee was appointed to enquire into the ſame; who, on the ſixteenth of March, made their report to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen. In which, after reciting various acts of common-council for the regulation thereof, they declare as follows: "We are therefore of opinion, "that the ſaid ancient order and method of the "coal-office ought to be obſerved and kept, and "that it is incumbent on the alderman of Bil-"lingſgate ward to ſee the ſame performed. "And that as well the maſter meters, as the ſaid "under-meters, are liable to be puniſhed, by "ſuſpenſion, removal, or otherwiſe, as this court "ſhall think fit. That the ſaid maſter meters "have no right to employ what deputies, or un-"der-meters, they pleaſe; but that it is the "right of the Lord-mayor and aldermen to allow "of the deputies or under-meters, and that no "other ought to be employed but ſuch as they "allow. That the ſaid deputies, or under-me-"ters, ought not to be diſplaced, but upon a "reaſonable cauſe, and that upon application to "the Lord-mayor and aldermen for that purpoſe: "but the alderman of the ſaid ward may ſuſpend "an under-meter, till the pleaſure of this court "is known therein. That the books of the coal-"office do concern the right of the inheritance "of this city, and ought to be uſed and inſpect-"ed by this court, as they ſhall find occaſion, "&c. That no under-meter ought to begin to "work in coal, before a Cocket of Permit has "been iſſued from the Lord-mayor's office, &c." Which report being read, it was approved of by the ſaid court, and ordered to be entered in the repertory. And it was thereupon ordered, "that "the ſaid maſter-meters do obſerve the ancient "method and uſage of ſhipping their under-me-"ters, according to their ſeniority. And that "the under-meters do not take their fellow's la-"bour out of their turns, upon pain of being "ſuſpended from their labours for ſo doing, by "the alderman or deputy of Billingſgate-ward."

In the year 1714, her majeſty being ſeized with a lethargic diſorder, languiſhed only three days, and died on the firſt of Auguſt, in the fiftieth year of her age.

On the death of queen Anne, George Lewis, elector of Hanover, was proclaimed the ſame day king of Great-Britain, &c. in the city of London with the uſual ſolemnities on that occaſion. Soon after which his majeſty arriving in England, made his public entry on the twentieth of September, acompanied by his ſon prince George. His majeſty was received at St. Margaret's-hill by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; and the recorder, in the name of the city, made a congratulatory ſpeech on his majeſty's happy arrival; after which he was conducted in the moſt ſuperb and pompous manner to St. James's, where he arrived about eight o'clock in the evening. And the city and lieutenancy ſoon after addreſſing his majeſty in form at St. James's, he was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer: "I take theſe addreſſes very kindly. I have lately been made ſenſible of what conſequence the city of London is, and therefore ſhall be ſure to take all their privileges and intereſts into my particular protection."

His majeſty having received an invitation from the city to dine at Guildhall on the approaching Lord-mayor's-day, He was graciouſſly pleaſed to accept of the ſame; at which time his majeſty, and their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales, attended by a numerous train of nobility, went to the uſual place of ſtanding, oppoſite Bow-church, in Cheapſide; and after having beheld the pompous cavalcade, they were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, where they were ſumptuouſly entertained by the citizens, who exerted the utmoſt of their abilities to convince them of their loyalty and affection for his majeſty's perſon and government. And the Lord-mayor having the honour to preſent the firſt glaſs of wine to the king, his majeſty was pleaſed to order a patent to be paſſed for creating his lordſhip a baronet of this kingdom; and at the ſame time ordered one thouſand pounds to be paid to the ſheriffs for the relief and diſcharge of poor people impriſoned for debt.

About this time the citizens, to ſhew their abhorrence of the proceedings of the late miniſtry with reſpect to the peace concluded with France, and their warm attachment for the houſe of Hanover, drew up the following ſpirited inſtructions to their new-choſen members:

"We, the citizens of London, who have "chearfully elected you to ſerve us in parliament, "and thereby committed to your truſt the ſafety, "liberty, property, and privileges of us, and "our poſterity, think it our duty, as it is our "undoubted right, to acquaint you what we de-"ſire and expect from you, in diſcharge of the "great confidence we repoſe in you, and what "we take to be your duty as our repreſenta-"tives."

1. We deſire and expect, that you will enquire by whoſe council it was, that after God had bleſſed the arms of her late majeſty and her allies, with a train of unparallelled ſucceſſes, ſhe was prevailed upon, contrary to the grand alliance, and her repeated promiſes from the throne to both houſes, to ſend or receive managers from France to treat ſeparately of a peace, without the knowledge and conſent of our allies.

2. By whoſe advice the emperor's miniſter, the count de Gallas, was diſcharged the court, for reſenting and oppoſing thoſe ſeparate negociations, contrary not only to the grand alliance, but to the queen's particular aſſurances to his maſter.

3. By whoſe advice his majeſty's memorial, delivered by his miniſter, the baron de Bothmar, againſt thoſe clandeſtine ſeparate negociations, was not only diſregarded, but called a libel, and the ſaid miniſter affronted.

4. By whoſe advice and management her majeſty was prevailed upon, firſt, to come to a ceſſation of arms with our common enemy, and then ſo ſurprizingly to withdraw our troops from thoſe

of

of the allies, which was attended with ſuch diſmal circumſtances.

5. By whoſe advice and management, all that had been gained by a profuſion of blood and treaſure, in a glorious and ſucceſsful war, was thrown up, juſt as we were ſeizing the prize of our conqueſt; and a free-born people were brought within a view of ſlavery.

6. By whoſe advice and management our conſtitution was ſtruck at by creating twelve new lords at once, to carry a vote in the upper-houſe.

7. By whoſe advice it was, that the treaty with the Dutch, for ſettling a commmon barrier in the Netherlands, and making guarantees of the proteſtant ſucceſſion, was enervated, and a new treaty, which weakened both ſecurities, made in its place.

8. By whoſe advice and management we were mocked with the aſſurances of being free from the danger of the neighbouring fortreſs of Dunkirk: and whether the late miniſtry, or any of them, did agree that the French king ſhould make a new harbour at Mardyke, as part of the equivalent for demoliſhing the fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk.

9. By whoſe advice and management the beſt branches of our trade were exchanged for chimeras, and the ruin of the whole endangered, by a vile treaty of commerce with France.

10. How the expedition of Canada came to miſcarry: and by whoſe advice her majeſty, contrary to her proclamations, publiſhed in New-England, &c. for encouraging the expedition, came to allow the French to keep their intereſt in Canada, to ſell that in Newfoundland, and to ſettle on Cape-Breton, to the great detriment of our fiſhing trade, and to the manifeſt danger of all our plantations in North America.

11. By whoſe advice it was, that the confederates were refuſed to be invited to be guarantees of the proteſtant ſucceſſion, though her majeſty had promiſed it in her anſwer to the addreſs of both houſes in 1708.

12. By whoſe advice it was, that his now royal highneſs, George, prince of Wales, was denied the liberty to come and take his place in parliament, when the preſence of one of the illuſtrious family of Hanover was ſo abſolutely neceſſary to quiet the minds of the ſubjects, and to ſecure us from the juſt apprehenſions we had of danger from the pretender.

13. By whoſe advice it was that his majeſty's miniſter, baron Schutz, was diſcharged the court, becauſe he demanded a writ for the prince.

14. By whoſe advice was Sir Patrick Lawleſs, the pretender's agent or envoy, entertained at court, at the ſame time; and honourably conveyed beyond ſea ſoon after it was complained of in parliament.

15. By whoſe advice and management our holy church was in danger of being given up to popery, our civil rights to tyranny, and the way prepared for the pretender.

16. By whoſe advice it was that the jacobite clans in Scotland were armed and kept in pay, and the levies of men for the pretender in Great-Britain and Ireland, were ſo long connived at.

17. By whoſe management it was, that the public affairs of the kingdom are brought under the greateſt difficulties, as well in reſpect to our trade, and the interruption of our navigation, as of the great debts of the nation, which have been very much increaſed ſince the laſt war, as his majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to inform us, in his proclamation for calling a new parliament.

18. We alſo deſire and expect, that you concur in demanding an account how the money raiſed by parliament, has been expended ſince the change of the miniſtry, in 1710.

19. That you not only concur in ſuch enquiries, but alſo, in a parliamentary way, to bring ſuch to juſtice, as ſhall be found guilty of thoſe miſmanagements; this being a duty owing to ourſelves, as well as our confederates, and indiſpenſably neceſſary for retrieving the honour of the nation, and reſtoring a due confidence and harmony betwixt us and our allies.

20. That you concur in making ſuch laws as ſhall be thought neceſſary for the better ſecurity of the churches of England and Scotland, as ſeverally by the laws eſtabliſhed, and for ſuppreſſing and preventing thoſe ſeditious and groundleſs clamours of the church of England being in danger by his majeſty's adminiſtration.

21. That you concur in giving the king ſuch ſums as ſhall be thought neceſſary for enabling his majeſty to defend the nation, to ſupport and retrieve trade, and to keep the balance of Europe, which is threatened with a new war, by the intrigues of our common enemies.

On the twenty-ſecond of April 1715, there happened the greateſt eclipſe of the ſun that was, perhaps, ever ſeen either in this or any other kingdom. It begun ſix minutes and twenty-eight ſeconds after eight in the morning, and ended twenty minutes and fifteen ſeconds after ten. The ſun, for three minutes and twenty-three ſeconds, was ſo totally darkened, that the moon and ſtars appeared as clear as the brighteſt evening; and the dumb creation were ſo confuſed, that they precipitately retired to their reſpective holes, neſts, and receptacles.

His majeſty having informed the parliament of his receiving certain advices from abroad of an intended invaſion in favour of the pretender, the merchants and citizens of London addreſſed his majeſty on this occaſion with the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their loyalty and ſupport in defence of his royal perſon and government.

This threatened invaſion, however, ſoon after turned out an open rebellion, which was fomented and brought about in Scotland by the earl of Mar, * who, on the third of September, had a meeting

* This nobleman, at the death of queen Anne, was ſecretary for Scotland, and was one of the firſt who made profeſſion of loyalty and attachment to king George I. but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he retired in diſguſt to his own country, where, prompted by reſentment and ambition, he reſolved to make an effort in favour of the pretender.

meeting at Aboyne in Scotland, with ſeveral of the nobility and gentry of that kingdom, where they reſolved to draw together immediately what number of men they could, and to advance towards the South. Accordingly the earl of Mar cauſed the pretender's ſtandard to be ſet up the ſixth of that month, and in the orders for ſo doing, ſtiled himſelf lieutenant-general of the king's forces in Scotland. And on the ninth he publiſhed the following declaration:

" Our rightful and natural king James VIIIth, " who, by the grace of God, is now coming to " relieve us from our oppreſſions, having been " pleaſed to intruſt us with the direction of his " affairs, and the command of his forces in this " his ancient kingdom of Scotland. And ſome " of his faithful ſubjects and ſervants met at " Aboyne, viz. the lord Huntley, the lord Tul- " libardine, the earl mareſchal, the earl of South- " eſk, Glingary from the clans, Glenderule from " the earl of Broadalbine, and gentlemen of Ar- " gyleſhire, Mr. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouſe, " the laird of Auldbair, lieutenant-general George " Hamilton, major-general Gordon, and myſelf, " having taken into our conſideration his majeſ- " ty's laſt and late orders to us, find, that as this " is now the time that he ordered us to appear " openly in arms for him; ſo it ſeems to us ab- " ſolutely neceſſary for his majeſty's ſervice, and " the relieving of our native country from all its " hardſhips, that all his faithful and loving ſub- " jects, and lovers of their country, ſhould, with " all poſſible ſpeed, put themſelves into arms.

" Theſe are, therefore, in his majeſty's name " and authority, and by virtue of the power " aforeſaid, and by the king's ſpecial order to me " thereunto, to require and impower you forth- " with to raiſe your fencible men, with their beſt " arms; and you are immediately to march them " to join me and ſome other of the king's forces " at the Invor of Braemar, on Monday next, in " order to proceed in our march, to attend the " king's ſtandard, with his other forces.

" The king intending that his forces ſhould be " paid from the time of their ſetting out, he ex- " pects, as he poſitively orders, that they be- " have themſelves civilly, and commit no plun- " dering, nor other diſorders, upon the higheſt " penalties, and his diſpleaſure, which is expect- " ed you will ſee obſerved.

" Now is the time for all good men to ſhew " their zeal for his majeſty's ſervice, whoſe cauſe " is ſo deeply concerned, and the relief of our " native country from oppreſſion, and a foreign " yoke, too heavy for us and our poſterity to " bear; and to endeavour the reſtoring, not " only of our rightful and native king, but alſo " our country to its ancient, free, and indepen- " dent conſtitution, under him, whoſe anceſtors " have reigned over us for ſo many generations.

" In ſo honourable, good, and juſt a cauſe, " we cannot doubt of the aſſiſtance, direction, " and bleſſing of almighty God, who has ſo often " reſcued the royal family of Stuart, and our " country from ſinking under oppreſſion.

" Your punctual obſervance of theſe orders is " expected: for the doing of all which, this ſhall " be to you, and all you employ in the execu- " tion of them, a ſufficient warrant.

" Given at Braemar, the ninth of September, " 1715.

MAR."

This year a very ſevere froſt began about the end of November, and continued to the ninth of February. The river Thames was frozen over ſo hard, that booths were erected thereon for the ſale of all ſorts of merchandize; and on the nineteenth of January two large oxen were roaſted whole upon the ice.

In the month of December following, a great number of the nobility and gentry, taken in the rebellion at Preſton in Lancaſhire, were brought priſoners to London, and diſperſed in the various gaols of the city, ſeveral of whom were afterwards executed as traitors.

Notwithſtanding the rebellion in Scotland was now happily ſuppreſſed, yet the diſaffected part of the three kingdoms, having made the city of London their general rendezvous, became ſo daring and deſperate, as publickly to reflect on, and diſhonour the king in the ſtreets of the city (particularly on his majeſty's birth-day, his acceſſion to the crown, and coronation). This was ſo highly reſented by the friends of the government, that many of them formed themſelves into ſocieties to prevent the like practices for the future. They divided themſelves into different bodies, and aſſembled in various parts of the city at certain alehouſes, which, from the veſſels they generally uſed, were called Mug-houſes. At each of which were provided a great number of aſhen cudgels, like quarter-ſtaves, and each party, on advice of any tumultuous proceedings in the ſtreets, immediately ſallied forth, and, as beſt ſuited their particular intereſt, either diſperſed, or ſupported the mob. The populace were ſo enraged at this, that many thouſands of them aſſembled on the fourth of July, and attacked and rifled one of the ſaid houſes in Saliſbury-court; for which five of the rioters were apprehended, and afterwards hanged oppoſite the ſaid houſe. Which puniſhment, for the preſent, effectually ſtopped theſe tumultuous proceedings.

On the eighteenth of December, the common-council paſſed an act, in which, after having repealed, annulled, and made void, all the former acts concerning the lighting of the city of London, they enacted, " That all houſekeepers, " whoſe houſe door, or gateway, does front or " lie next unto any ſtreet, lane, or public paſ- " ſage or place of the ſaid city or liberties there- " of, ſhall, in every dark night, that is, every " night between the ſecond night after each full " moon, and the ſeventh night after each new " moon, ſet or hang out one or more lights, with " ſufficient cotton wicks, that ſhall continue to " burn from ſix o'clock at night till eleven " o'clock of the ſame night, on penalty of one " ſhilling. And that, under the like penalty, " the occupiers of houſes in any court, that " faces any public place or paſſage, ſhall alter- " nately hang or ſet out ſuch a light on the out- " ſide of ſuch doors or gates as ſhall be next the " ſaid public place or paſſage. Provided the

" party offending is not charged to the poor, " and whoſe houſe ſhall not be of the rent of " ten pounds per annum. Penalties to be levied " by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, by " warrant from the mayor."

In the year 1717, one James Shepherd, apprentice to a coach-maker, a lad of eighteen years of age, of high jacobitical principles, ſent a letter to one Mr. Leathes, a non-juring clergyman, propoſing a ſcheme for aſſaſſinating the king. He was immediately apprehended and brought to trial. He ſaid he had imbibed theſe principles at the ſchool of Saliſbury, and had been confirmed in them by the writings of ſeveral of the non-juring clergy. He owned the deſign of which he was accuſed, declared he had harboured it for three years paſt, nor did he think there was any ſin in carrying it into execution. He was accordingly condemned on his own confeſſion, and hanged at Tyburn.

About the ſame time, the marquis of Palcotti, an Italian nobleman, brother to the dutcheſs of Shrewſbury, underwent the ſame fate, for having, in a tranſport of paſſion, killed his own ſervant. After ſentence of death had paſſed on him, ſtrong applications were made to the king for a pardon, as well by his ſiſter the dutcheſs, as by many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction; but the common people became ſo clamorous for juſtice, that it was thought dangerous to ſave him, and he therefore ſuffered the penalties of the law.

On the eighth of June, a fire broke out in the chambers of Mr. Bonithan, in Coney-court, Gray's-inn, whoſe father, ſerjeant Bonithan, a few years before had ſhot himſelf; and this gentleman, when his chambers were in flames, firſt ſtabbed himſelf, then leaped out of his window, and died ſoon after. Four chambers were burnt down, and two others very much damaged.

On the thirteenth of December, the ſtream of the river Thames was reduced ſo low, by a violent weſterly wind, that people walked dry-ſhod through moſt of the arches, and on both ſides London-bridge.

In the year 1718, the Lord-mayor and aldermen being apprehenſive of receiving trouble from ſome deſigning men, for their neglect to ſubſcribe the declaration againſt the ſolemn league and covenant at their admiſſion into office, addreſſed his majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch directions and orders therein, as ſhould effectually quiet the minds of his petitioners, &c. To which addreſs his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

" I am fully perſuaded of your duty and af- " fection to me and my government; and I take " this application kindly, as it is a mark of " your truſt and confidence in me. I ſhall be " glad, not only for your ſakes but my own, if " any defects, which may touch the rights of my " good ſubjects, are diſcovered in my time; ſince " that will furniſh me with means of giving you, " and all my people, an indiſputable proof of " my tenderneſs for their privileges, and how " unwilling I ſhall be to take advantage of their " miſtakes."

On the ſeventeenth of December, war was declared againſt Spain in the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ſolemnities, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

In the year 1719, complaint having been made to the houſe of lords, that great ſums of money had been iſſued out of the chamber of London to proſecute law-ſuits on controverted elections, the lords appointed a committee to examine into the affair, who found, that, ſince the thirteenth of November 1711, the city had paid for theſe purpoſes the ſum of two thouſand, eight hundred and twenty-ſeven pounds, ten ſhillings. And that not one of the ſaid ſuits was ever determined in favour of the proſecutors. The report being read by the clerk, the houſe came to the following reſolution:

" Reſolved, by the lords ſpiritual and tempo- " ral in parliament aſſembled, that it is the opi- " nion of this houſe, that the common-councils " of London, having iſſued great ſums of money " out of the chamber of London, in maintain- " ing ſeveral ſuits of law between citizen and " citizen, relating to controverted elections, have " abuſed their truſt, and been guilty of great " partiality, and of groſs miſmanagement of " the city treaſure, and a violation of the free- " dom of elections in the city."

On the ſeventh of January, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Aſtel, a merchant, in Auſtin Friars, which did conſiderable damage; but the greateſt misfortune was, Mr. Aſtel's wife and daughter, and an infant at the breaſt, with its nurſe, were all burnt to death. And a ſervant maid, who, to eſcape the flames, leaped out of a two pair of ſtairs window, received ſo much hurt, that ſhe died in a few hours after.

In the year 1720, almoſt an entire ſtagnation was put to the trade of the city of London, by a ſcheme of the South-ſea company for paying off the debts of the nation; in which they offered one thouſand pounds per annum for every hundred pounds ſubſcribed. This golden ſcheme ſo deluded the citizens, that without conſidering from whence ſuch great advantages were to ariſe, they eagerly ſcraped up every ſum they could raiſe upon their eſtates, or borrow, to make, as they called it, an inſtantaneous fortune; nay, they even went ſo far as to give two hundred pounds per cent. premium upon that ſubſcription, and eleven hundred pounds per cent. for one hundred pounds ſtock, from which ſtock fell by degrees to eighty ſix; ſo that many thouſand families, eſpecially citizens of this great metropolis, were entirely ruined. Some retaliation, however, was afterwards made by the parliament, who paſſed an act, whereby the directors were compelled to forfeit their eſtates for the relief of thoſe whom they had utterly undone by their iniquitous proceedings.

The following is a compleat and exact ballance of the eſtates of the ſub-governor, deputy-governor, &c. of the South ſea company, as delivered

vered upon oath to the barons of the exchequer, together with the allowances out of each, thought proper by the grand committee of the houſe of commons to be made to each perſon reſpectively.

Perſons.	Eſtates. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	Allowances. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Sir John Fellows, ſub-governor —	243096	00	06		10000	0	0
Charles Joye, Eſq; deputy-governor —	40105	02	00		5000	0	0
Mr. Aſtell —	27750	19	08	¾	5000	0	0
Sir John Blunt —	183349	10	08	¾	1000	0	0
Sir Lambert Blackwell —	83529	17	11		10000	0	0
Sir Robert Chaplin —	45875	14	05		10000	0	0
Sir William Chapman —	39161	06	08	½	10000	0	0
Mr. Cheſter —	140372	15	06		10000	0	0
Mr. Child —	52437	19	01		10000	0	0
Mr. Delaport —	17151	04	06		10000	0	0
Mr. Eyles —	34329	16	07		20000	0	0
Mr. Edmondſon —	5365	00	00		3000	0	0
Mr. Gibbon —	106543	05	06		10000	0	0
Mr. Gore —	38936	15	05		20000	0	0
Mr. Hawes —	40031	00	02	¼	31	0	2
Sir William Hammond —	22707	04	02		10000	0	0
Mr. Horſey —	19962	05	03		10000	0	0
Mr. Holditch —	39527	10	04		5000	0	0
Sir Theodore Janſſen —	243244	03	11		50000	0	0
Sir Jacob Jacobſon —	11481	04	00		11000	0	0
Mr. Ingram —	16795	00	00		12000	0	0
Sir John Lambert —	72508	01	05		5000	0	0
Sir Harcourt Maſter —	11814	12	03	½	5000	0	0
Mr. Morley —	1869	10	03		1800	0	0
Mr. Page —	34817	12	03	¼	10000	0	0
Mr. Raymond —	64373	06	03		30000	0	0
Mr. Read —	117297	16	00		10000	0	6
Mr. Reignolds —	18368	13	02	¼	14000	0	0
Mr. Sawbridge —	77254	01	08		5000	0	0
Mr. Tillard —	19175	14	04		15000	0	0
Mr. Turner —	881	17	06		800	0	0
Mr. Surman, deputy-caſhier	121321	10	00		5000	0	0

This iniquitous ſcheme produced ſuch miſery to traders in general, that it became unfaſhionable not to be a bankrupt; and no age can parallel the great number of ſelf-murders committed about that time.

At firſt South-ſea ſtock ſold at 86l. and afterwards roſe to 1100l. which advance upon their original fund of ten millions, made their ſtock about one hundred and ten millions; which, with the riſe of their four ſubſcriptions, made the whole about two hundred and ninety-five millions.

This amazing ſum had ſuch an effect on other ſtocks, that Bank ſtock roſe from 100l. to 260l. India from 100l. to 405l. African from 100l. to 200l. York-buildings from 10l. to 305l. Luſtring from 5l. 2s. 6d. to 105l. Engliſh copper from 5l. to 105l. Welſh copper from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 95l. Royal Exchange aſſurance from 5l. 5s. to 250l. London aſſurance from 5l. to 175l.

William, duke of Cumberland, being born on the fifteenth of April, 1721, the Lord-mayor and aldermen attended his majeſty on the occaſion, when the recorder, in their name, congratulated the king in words to the following effect:

"May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen of "the city of London moſt humbly intreat your "majeſty's permiſſion to congratulate your ma-"jeſty on the birth of the young prince. Theſe "your majeſty's faithful and dutiful ſubjects, be-"ing ſenſible of their felicity under the govern-"ment of a proteſtant king, having reaſon to be "thankful for the preſervation of their religion, "their laws, and liberties, and for the many "bleſſings they enjoy from your majeſty's mild "and gracious diſpoſition, cannot but rejoice at "this increaſe of your majeſty's royal progeny, "at this addition of ſtrength to the proteſtant "intereſt, and on this agreeable proſpect of the "continuance of happineſs to them and their "poſterity. They have great ſatisfaction in the "hopes, that this young prince will inherit the "bright and virtuous qualities of his anceſtors; "they beg leave to wiſh for his health and wel-"fare, and that your majeſty may live long, and "have the comfort to ſee him flouriſh and proſ-"per, and to ſee him prove an ornament to your "majeſty's moſt illuſtrious family, and a glory "and honour to the Britiſh nation."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

"The zeal and affection you have upon all "occaſions ſhewn to my perſon and government, "leave me no room to doubt of your joy at this "happy increaſe of my family.

"I cannot omit taking this opportunity of aſ-"ſuring you, that I am truly concerned at the "calamity brought upon you by the wicked ma-"nagement of affairs in the South-ſea company. "I have, however, this comfort, that the reproach "of any part of this misfortune cannot, with "the leaſt juſtice, be imputed to me. Nothing "will give me more eaſe and ſatisfaction, than "the ſeeing you delivered from your preſent ſuf-"ferings, your trade revived, and public credit "re-eſtabliſhed."

About this time, the plague raging violently at Marſeilles in France, the parliament, fearful it ſhould approach this kingdom, paſſed an act for performing quarantine; wherein it was enacted, that every infected place ſhould be incloſed and ſhut up by a line or trench, in order to cut off all communication; and that all perſons endeavouring to eſcape from the ſaid infected place, without having regularly performed quarantine, ſhould ſuffer death as felons convict, without benefit of clergy.

The citizens of London apprehending that not only their rights and privileges, but likewiſe that the trade and proſperity of the city were greatly affected by this act; the Lord-mayor, aldermen, common-council, and merchants, petitioned the houſe of lords againſt three clauſes in the ſaid act, then under their lordſhips conſideration. After ſome debates, the queſtion being put that the ſaid petition be received, it paſſed in the negative by a majority of ſixty-three againſt twenty-two voices; when ſeventeen of the latter entered their proteſt for the following reaſons:

1. Becauſe the liberty of petitioning the king (much more that of petitioning either houſe of parliament) is the birth-right of the free people of this realm, claimed by them, and confirmed to them, ſoon after the revolution, in an act, declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and

and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown: and whenever any remarkable check hath been given to the free exerciſe of this right, it hath always been attended with ill conſequences to the public.

2. Becauſe, the petition ſo rejected, was, in our opinion, every way proper and unexceptionable, both as to the manner of wording and preſenting it, and the matter to which it referred; nothing being more natural and reaſonable than that any corporate body ſhould, if they deſire it, be heard upon any bill, under the conſideration of parliament, whereby they judge their particular intereſts to be highly though not ſolely affected. This liberty we remember to have been granted, in a late ſeſſion, to the traders of Norwich, upon their petition touching the callicoe bill; nor are we aware that it hath ever, in like circumſtances, been refuſed to the meaneſt corporation in the kingdom: but, if it had, we humbly conceive that, in this caſe, a diſtinction might have been made in favour of the city of London; which, being the center of credit, of the trade and monied intereſt of the kingdom, and the place where the plague, ſhould we be viſited by it, is moſt likely firſt to appear, and having alſo remarkably ſuffered by means of the late fatal South-ſea ſcheme, was, we think, in a particular manner entitled to apply for relief againſt ſome clauſes in the quarantine act, and deſerved to have been treated, on that occaſion, with more indulgence and tenderneſs.

3. Becauſe the rejecting the ſaid petition tends, we conceive, to diſcountenance all petitions, for the future, in caſes of a public and general concern; and by that means to deprive the legiſlature of proper lights, which they might otherwiſe receive; it being no ways probable, that ſubjects or ſocieties of leſs conſideration will venture to repreſent their ſenſe, in caſes of like nature, after the city of London have been thus refuſed to be heard.

4 Becauſe, as the receiving this petition could have had no ill conſequences, as we conceive, nor have given any great interruption to the buſineſs of parliament, ſo the rejecting it may, we think, widen the unhappy differences that have ariſen, increaſe the diſaffection to the government, which hath already too much prevailed in this kingdom.

5. Becauſe the arguments uſed on the debate, ſeem to us not to be of ſufficient force; for we cannot conceive, that, becauſe the ſaid act of quarantine is a general act, therefore no particular community or city, who think they may, in a diſtinguiſhing manner, be prejudiced by it, have a right to be heard in relation to it, and that at a time when it is under the conſideration of parliament. Nor can we be of opinion, that a petition agreed on by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, in common-council aſſembled, and preſented, not even by the numbers allowed by law, but by a lord of this houſe, can poſſibly be a prelude, or example, towards introducing tumultuous petitions; much leſs can we ſee why it ought the rather to be rejected becauſe it came from ſo great a body as the city of London; on the contrary, we apprehend that an univerſal grievance, which may be occaſioned by any general act, muſt be repreſented to the legiſlature by particular perſons or bodies corporate, or elſe it cannot be repreſented at all; that the rejecting ſuch petitions, and the not receiving of them, is the way to occaſion diſorders and tumults; and that the more conſiderable the body is, the more regard ſhould be had to any applications they make; eſpecially for matters wherein not only the rights, privileges, and immunities, but alſo their trade, ſafety and proſperity, are, as the petition avers, highly concerned.

Briſtol,	Gower,
St. John de Bletſoe,	Fran. Roſſen,
Fran. Ceſtrienſ.	Litchfield,
Cowper,	North and Grey,
Bathurſt,	Trevor,
Boyle,	Guildford,
Ailsford,	Bingley,
Strafford,	Uxbridge.
Aberdeen,	

Notwithſtanding the petition was rejected, yet a bill was ſoon after brought in, and paſſed both houſes for reverſing the clauſes that affected the city of London.

In the year 1722 advices being received of a moſt treacherous conſpiracy carried on againſt the government in favour of the pretender, the lord Townſhend, by command of his majeſty, ſent the following letter to the Lord-mayor of London:

" My lord,

" His majeſty, having nothing more at heart " than the peace and ſafety of his good city of " London, the protection of its inhabitants, and " the ſupport of public credit, has commanded " me to acquaint your lordſhip, that he has re- " ceived repeated and unqueſtionable advices, " that ſeveral of his ſubjects, forgetting the alle- " giance they owe to his majeſty, as well as the " natural love they ought to bear to their coun- " try, have entered into a wicked conſpiracy, in " concert with traitors abroad, for raiſing a re- " bellion in this kingdom in favour of a popiſh " pretender, with a traiterous deſign to over- " throw our excellent conſtitution both in church " and ſtate, and to ſubject a proteſtant free peo- " ple to tyranny and ſuperſtition; but I am " perſuaded that it will be a great ſatisfaction to " your lordſhip and the city to find, that, at " the ſame time I am ordered to inform you of " this deſign, I am likewiſe commanded by his " majeſty to let you know, that he is firmly " aſſured, that the authors of it neither are nor " will be ſupported, nor even countenanced, by " any foreign power. And as his majeſty has " had timely notice of their wicked machina- " tions, and has made the proper diſpoſitions " for defeating them, has no reaſon to doubt " but, by the continuance of the bleſſing of " almighty God, and the ready aſſiſtance of his " faithful ſubjects, this effort of the malice " of his enemies will be turned to their own con- " fuſion.

" His majeſty makes no doubt but your lord- " ſhip, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in you, will, " in conjunction with the other magiſtrates of his

" his good city of London, exert, with the ut-
" moſt care and vigilance, your authority at ſo
" important a conjuncture, for the preſervation
" of the public peace, and the ſecurity of the
" city."

On the receipt of this letter, the Lord-mayor and aldermen immediately drew up an addreſs to his majeſty, which they next day preſented in the following words:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" Your majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed
" to ſignify to the Lord-mayor, how much you
" have at heart the peace and ſafety of your city
" of London, the protection of its inhabitants,
" and the ſupport of public credit; and that your
" majeſty has unqueſtionable advices of a wicked
" conſpiracy, entered into by ſome of your ma-
" jeſty's ſubjects, in concert with traitors abroad,
" for raiſing a rebellion in this kingdom, in fa-
" vour of a popiſh pretender to your majeſty's
" crown.

" We, the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen
" of this city, moſt humbly intreat your majeſty's
" permiſſion to make this our immediate approach
" to your royal preſence, that we may return our
" moſt humble and unfeigned thanks for this in-
" ſtance of your majeſty's tender and indulgent
" regard to your faithful and dutiful ſubj cts of
" this city, and that we may have leave to give
" your majeſty aſſurances of our ſteady and un-
" alterable affection and zeal for your royal perſon
" and government, and for the continuance of the
" proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal family,

" And it is an unſpeakable ſatisfaction to us,
" that we can at the ſame time congratulate your
" majeſty on the happy ſucceſs of thoſe negotia-
" tions, which have procured aſſurances that theſe
" wicked and traiterous purpoſes will not be
" ſupported or countenanced by any foreign
" power.

" When we reflect on the many bleſſings which
" Britons enjoy under the protection of a prince,
" who makes the laws of this land his rule for
" the government of his people, when we conſider
" that neither the civil nor religious rights of your
" majeſty's ſubjects have met with the leaſt in-
" ſtance of violation ſince your majeſty's happy
" acceſſion to the throne of theſe realms, when
" we recollect your majeſty's royal clemency and
" benevolence (ſince the laſt rebellion) to num-
" bers of thoſe who had offended in the higheſt
" degree againſt their king and the laws of their
" country, we cannot but expreſs the utmoſt ab-
" horrence of thoſe vile and deteſtable perſons,
" who ſhall again conſpire and attempt to bring
" a free and happy people under the yoke of
" tyranny and ſuperſtition, and to involve this
" nation in a ſtate of blood, miſery, and utmoſt
" confuſion.

" And as theſe muſt be the unavoidable con-
" ſequences attending any enterprize to alter our
" preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and to introduce
" a popiſh one; as Engliſhmen that value our li-
" berties, as honeſt men that have ſworn allegiance
" to your majeſty, and who have abjured and re-
" nounced the pretender, and as real friends to
" our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate,
" with a proteſtant prince at the head of it, we
" beg leave, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to de-
" clare to your majeſty, that, as we are bound
" in gratitude, we will exert ourſelves in our ſe-
" veral ſtations, with the utmoſt care and vigi-
" lance, for the preſervation of the public peace
" and tranquillity, and for the reſtoring of public
" credit, and that we will uſe our ſincere and
" hearty endeavours for the firm ſupport of your
" majeſty upon the throne, and for the making
" your reign eaſy and happy.

" And we doubt not, but, by the bleſſing of
" almighty God upon the wiſdom and conduct of
" your majeſty, and the vigilance of your coun-
" cils, and the ready and chearful aſſiſtance of
" your majeſty's faithful ſubjects, your majeſty
" will entirely defeat and fruſtrate the malice and
" efforts of all your enemies, their aiders and
" abettors, and that their wicked machinations
" will be turned to their own confuſion."

To this his majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" Your affectionate and cordial aſſurances
" upon this important occaſion, of an un-
" ſhaken zeal and fidelity to my perſon and
" government, give me the greateſt ſatisfaction.
" Your intereſt and mine are and ever muſt
" be inſeparable; and I doubt not but that,
" with the bleſſing of God, the precautions I
" have taken, and your firm adherence to our
" juſt cauſe, will ſoon convince our enemies,
" that their wicked deſigns can end in nothing
" but their own confuſion. You may depend
" upon my conſtant care and utmoſt endeavours
" to ſupport the public credit, to protect the
" privileges and properties of this great and opu-
" lent city, and to maintain the religion, laws
" and liberties of this kingdom."

On the twenty-ſecond of May an order was made by the privy-council for the ſeveral lieute-nancies within the bills of mortality to return an exact account of the number of horſes within their reſpective juriſdictions; when the ſum total, (excluſive of any mention being made in thoſe of Southwark, or any other part on that ſide the river) amounted to no more than ſeventeen thouſand ſix hundred and one.

Diſputes perpetually ariſing between the citizens about building party-walls and water-ſpouts to their houſes, the parliament, to adjuſt theſe contentions, enacted, That if any perſon refuſed or neglected to build his ſhare of a party-wall, after due notice given him, his next neighbour may build it for him, and oblige the perſon ſo neglecting it to pay the charges of rebuilding it. And that the water falling from the tops of houſes, balconies and pent-houſes, ſhall be conveyed into channels or kennels, by pipes in the front, or ſides of the houſes, on pain of forfeiting twenty pounds.

In the year 1725, many citizens of London, being greatly agitated by a bill then depending

in the houſe of commons for regulating elections within the ſaid city, petitioned the houſe, ſetting forth the reſpective grievances under which they laboured, and praying, " That for promoting " the welfare, for preſerving the liberties, the " peace and tranquillity of the ſaid city, and for " ſettling elections on a juſt and laſting founda- " tion, the houſe would take the premiſes into " conſideration, and give the petitioners ſuch re- " lief as they ſhould think moſt expedient."

In conſequence of this application to parliament, a bill was brought in, " For regulating " elections in the city of London; and for pre- " ſerving the peace, good order, and government " of the ſaid city."

This bill, however, created great diſturbances among the citizens, and notwithſtanding it was ſtrongly oppoſed in the houſe of commons, yet it paſſed in the following form:

" Whereas of late years great controverſies and " diſſentions have ariſen in the city of London at " the elections of citizens to ſerve in parliament, " and of mayors, aldermen, ſheriffs, and other of- " ficers of the ſaid city; and many evil-minded " perſons, having no right of voting, have un- " lawfully intruded themſelves into the aſſemblies " of the citizens, and preſumed to give their votes " at ſuch elections, in manifeſt violation of the " rights and privileges of the citizens, and of the " freedom of their elections, and to the diſturb- " ance of the public peace: and whereas great " numbers of wealthy perſons, not free of the " ſaid city, do inhabit, and carry on the trade of " merchandize, and other employments within " the ſaid city, and refuſe or decline to become " freemen of the ſame, by reaſon of an ancient " cuſtom within the ſaid city, reſtraining the free- " men of the ſame from diſpoſing of their perſo- " nal eſtates by their laſt wills and teſtaments: " and whereas great diſſentions have ariſen be- " tween the aldermen and commons of the com- " mon-council of London, in or concerning the " making or paſſing of acts, orders, or ordi- " dinances in common-council, which, if not " timely ſettled and determined, may occaſion " great obſtructions of the public buſineſs and " concerns of the ſaid city, and create many ex- " penſive controverſies and ſuits at law, and be " attended with other dangerous conſequences. " Now to the intent that ſuitable remedies may " be provided for preſerving the privileges of " the city of London, and the freedom of elec- " tions therein, and for ſettling the right of ſuch " elections, and putting a ſtop to the aforeſaid " controverſies and diſſentions, and the ill conſe- " ſequences of the ſame, and that a conſtant ſup- " ply may be had of able officers, capable of " ſupporting the dignity of, and maintaining " good order and government within that ancient, " populous, and loyal city, which is of the " greateſt conſequence to the whole kingdom; " be it enacted by the king's moſt excellent ma- " jeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of " the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and com- " mons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, " and by the authority of the ſame, That at all " times, from and after the firſt day of June, in " the year of our lord 1725, upon every elec- " tion of a citizen or citizens to ſerve for the " ſaid city of London, in parliament, and upon " all elections of mayors, ſheriffs, chamberlains, " bridge-maſters, auditors of chamberlains and " bridge-maſters accounts, and all and every " other officer and officers to be choſen in and " for the ſaid city by the liverymen thereof, and " upon all elections of aldermen and common- " council-men, choſen at the reſpective ward- " motes of the ſaid city, the preſiding officer or " officers at ſuch elections ſhall, in caſe a poll be " demanded by any of the candidates, or any " two or more of the electors, appoint a conve- " nient number of clerks to take the ſame; " which clerks ſhall take the ſaid poll in the pre- " ſence of the preſiding officer or officers, and be " ſworn by ſuch officer or officers truly and in- " differently to take the ſame; and to ſet down " the name of each voter, and his place of reſi- " dence or abode, and for whom he ſhall poll; " and to poll no perſon, who ſhall not be ſworn; " or being a quaker, ſhall not affirm according to " the direction of this act: and every perſon, be- " fore he is admitted to poll at any election of any " citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament, or of " any officer or officers uſually choſen by the " liverymen of the ſaid city, as aforeſaid, ſhall " take the oath herein after mentioned, or being " one of the people called quakers, ſhall ſolemn- " ly affirm the effect thereof."

That every voter for an alderman ſhall ſwear, " That he is a freeman of London, and an houſe- " holder in the ward of ——, and has not polled " at this election.

" That if a poll be demanded, the preſiding " officer or officers at ſuch election ſhall begin " ſuch poll the day the ſame ſhall be demanded, " or the next day following at furtheſt, unleſs the " ſame ſhall happen on a Sunday, and then on the " next day after, and ſhall duly and orderly pro- " ceed thereon, from day to day, Sundays except- " ed, until ſuch poll be finiſhed, and ſhall finiſh " the poll at elections by the liverymen, within " ſeven days, excluſive of Sundays; and the poll " at the wardmote, within three days, excluſive " of Sundays, after the commencing the ſame re- " ſpectively, and ſhall, upon adjourning the poll " on each day, at all and every the elections afore- " ſaid, ſeal up the poll-books with the ſeals, and " in the preſence of ſuch of the reſpective candi- " dates, or perſons deputed by them, as ſhall de- " ſire the ſame; and the ſaid poll-books ſhall not " be opened again, but at the time and place of " meeting, in purſuance of ſuch adjournment: " and after the ſaid poll is finiſhed, the ſaid poll- " books being ſealed, as aforeſaid, ſhall, within " two days after, be publickly opened at the place " of election, and be duly and truly caſt up; and " within two days after ſuch caſting up, the " numbers of the votes or polls for each candi- " date ſhall be truly, fairly, and publicly de- " clared to the electors, at the place of election, " by the officer or officers preſiding at ſuch elec- " tion; and if a ſcrutiny ſhall, upon ſuch decla- " ration made, be lawfully demanded, the ſame " ſhall be granted and proceeded upon, and the " reſpective candidates ſhall immediately nominate

to

" to the preſiding officer or officers at ſuch elec-
" tion, any number of perſons qualified to vote
" at ſuch election, not exceeding ſix, to be ſcru-
" tineers for and on behalf of the candidate or
" candidates on each ſide, to whom the preſiding
" officer or officers at ſuch election, ſhall, within
" ſix days next after ſuch ſcrutiny ſhall be de-
" manded, upon requeſt, and at the charge of
" the candidate or candidates, or any the ſcruti-
" neers on his or their behalfs, deliver or cauſe
" to be delivered, to him or them, a true copy,
" ſigned by ſuch officer or officers, of the poll
" taken at ſuch election; and all and every the
" ſcrutinies to be had or taken upon any election
" to be made by the liverymen of the ſaid city,
" ſhall begin within ten days after the delivery of
" the copies of the ſaid polls, and be proceeded
" on day by day, Sundays excepted, and ſhall be
" finiſhed within fifteen days after the commence-
" ment of ſuch ſcrutiny; and thereupon the
" preſiding officer or officers ſhall, within four
" days after the finiſhing ſuch ſcrutiny, publicly
" declare at the place of ſuch election, which of
" theſe candidates is or are duly elected, and the
" number of legal votes for each candidate ap-
" pearing to him or them upon ſuch ſcrutiny;
" and on the election of any officer or officers at
" the reſpective wardmotes of the ſaid city, if a
" ſcrutiny be demanded, the candidates, or ſcru-
" tineers nominated on their behalfs reſpectively,
" ſhall, within ten days next after the receipt of
" the copy or copies of the polls taken at ſuch
" election, deliver or cauſe to be delivered, to
" the preſiding officer or officers, the names in
" writing of the ſeveral perſons, who have polled
" in the ſaid election, againſt whoſe votes they
" ſhall object, with the particular objections
" againſt each reſpective name; and the preſiding
" officer or officers ſhall thereupon within three
" days then next following, at the requeſt and
" charges of any candidate or candidates, or the
" ſcrutineers named on his or their behalfs, de-
" liver, or cauſe to be delivered, to him or them,
" one or more true copy or copies, ſigned as
" aforeſaid, of the paper containing ſuch names
" and objections, as aforeſaid; and the ſaid pre-
" ſiding officer or officers, within ten days then
" next following, excluſive of Sundays, after
" having fully heard ſuch of the ſaid candidates,
" as ſhall deſire the ſame, or ſome perſon ap-
" pointed by him or them, touching ſuch objec-
" tions, ſhall, at or in the place of election,
" openly and publicly declare which of the ſaid
" candidates is or are duly elected, and the num-
" ber of legal votes for each candidate appearing
" to him or them upon ſuch ſcrutiny; and if the
" ſaid preſiding officer or officers, or any other
" perſon or perſons, ſhall offend in the premiſes,
" every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit for every ſuch
" offence the ſum of two hundred pounds of law-
" ful money of Great-Britain, with full coſts of
" ſuit, over and above all other penalties and
" forfeitures inflicted by any other act or acts of
" parliament.

" That the right of election of aldermen and
" common-councilmen, for the ſeveral and re-
" ſpective wards of the ſaid city, ſhall belong
" and appertain to freemen of the ſaid city of
" London, being houſholders, paying ſcot, as
" herein after is mentioned and provided, and
" bearing lot, when required, in their ſeveral
" and reſpective wards, and to none other what-
" ſoever.

" Provided nevertheleſs, that the houſes of
" ſuch houſholder be reſpectively of true and real
" value of ten pounds a year, at leaſt; and that
" ſuch houſholders be reſpectively the ſole occu-
" piers of ſuch houſes, and have been actually in
" the poſſeſſion reſpectively of a houſe of ſuch
" value, in the ward wherein the election is made,
" by the ſpace of twelve kalendar months next
" before ſuch election.

" Provided alſo and for the better aſcertaining
" what are the rates and taxes, to which ſuch
" houſholders ought to contribute and pay their
" ſcot, the ſame are hereby declared and enacted
" to be a rate to the church, to the poor, to the
" ſcavenger, to the orphans, and to the rates in
" lieu of or for the watch and ward, and to ſuch
" other annual rates, as the citizens of London,
" inhabiting therein, ſhall hereafter be liable unto,
" other than and except annual aids granted or to
" be granted by parliament; and in caſe any ſuch
" houſholder, within the ſpace aforeſaid, ſhall
" have been rated and charged, and contributed
" and paid his ſcot to all the ſaid rates or taxes,
" or thirty ſhillings a year to all, or ſome of them
" except as aforeſaid; every ſuch perſon ſhall be
" deemed and taken to be a perſon paying of
" ſcot." With a proviſo that partners in trade may vote, each paying ten pounds a year rent: and two inhabiting the ſame houſe, each paying ſcot and ten pounds per annum rent. With an exemption of all perſons, who are diſcharged from paying ſcot and bearing any lot by act of parliament, charter or writ of privilege.

It was further enacted, " That no perſon or
" perſons whatſoever, ſhall have any right or
" title to vote at any election of a citizen or citi-
" zens to ſerve in parliament for the ſaid city, or
" of any mayor, or other officer or officers to be
" choſen by the liverymen thereof, who have
" not been upon the livery by the ſpace of twelve
" kalendar months before ſuch election, and who
" ſhall not have paid their reſpective livery-fines,
" or, who having paid the ſame, ſhall have re-
" ceived ſuch fines back again in part or in all,
" or ſhall have had any allowance in reſpect
" thereof; and no perſon or perſons whatſoever
" ſhall have any right to vote at any election of
" a citizen or citizens to ſerve in parliament, or
" of any mayor, alderman, or other officer or
" officers of or for the ſaid city, or any the wards,
" or precincts thereof who have at any time,
" within the ſpace of two years next before ſuch
" election or elections, requeſted to be, and ac-
" cordingly have been diſcharged from paying to
" the rates and taxes, to which the citizens of
" London, inhabiting therein, are or ſhall be
" liable, as aforeſaid, or any of them; or have,
" within the time aforeſaid, had or received any
" alms whatſoever; and the vote of every ſuch
" perſon ſhall be void.

" And

" And that no act, order, or ordinance what-
" ſoever, ſhall be made or paſſed in the common-
" council of the ſaid city, without the aſſent of
" the mayor and aldermen preſent at ſuch com-
" mon-council, or the major part of them, nor
" without the aſſent of the commons preſent at
" ſuch common-council, or the major part of
" them.

" Provided always, that nothing in this act
" contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to ex-
" tend, to any election, nomination or appoint-
" ment in common-council, of any common-
" ſerjeant, town-clerk, judges of the ſheriffs-
" court, coroner, common-cryer, commiſſioners of
" ſewers, garbler, and the governor and aſſiſtants
" of London of the new plantation of Ulſter in
" Ireland; but that the election, nomination, or
" appointment, of all or any of the ſaid officers,
" ſhall and may be made by the mayor, alder-
" men and commons, in common-council aſſem-
" bled, or the major part of them."

This act then proceeds with a clauſe to enable freemen to diſpoſe of their perſonal eſtates, alledging, " that to the intent that perſons of wealth
" and ability, who exerciſe the buſineſs of mer-
" chandize, and other laudable employments,
" within the ſaid city, may not be diſcouraged
" from becoming free of the ſame, by reaſon of
" the cuſtom reſtraining the citizens and freemen
" thereof from diſpoſing of their perſonal eſtates
" by their laſt wills and teſtaments; be it further
" enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall
" and may be lawful to and for all and every
" perſon and perſons, who ſhall, at any time
" from and after the firſt day of June, 1725, be
" made, or become free of the ſaid city, and alſo
" to and for all and every perſon and perſons,
" who are already free of the ſaid city, and on
" the ſaid firſt day of June, 1725, ſhall be un-
" married, and not have iſſue by any former
" marriage, to give, deviſe, will, and diſpoſe of
" his and their perſonal eſtate and eſtates, to ſuch
" perſon and perſons, and to ſuch uſe and uſes,
" as he or they ſhall think fit; any cuſtom or
" uſage of or in the ſaid city, or any by-law or
" ordinance, made or obſerved, within the ſame,
" to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwith-
" ſtanding."

It was alſo enacted, by another clauſe added to this bill, (for the alteration of a freeman's oath) " That there ſhall be omitted and left out of the
" oath of a freeman of the ſaid city, the words
" following, that is to ſay, [ye ſhall know no
" foreigner to buy or ſell any merchandize with
" any other foreigner within the ſaid city, or the
" franchiſe thereof: but ye ſhall warn the cham-
" berlain thereof, or ſome miniſter of the cham-
" ber:] and alſo theſe words following, that is
" to ſay, [ye ſhall implead or ſue no freeman
" out of the city, whilſt ye may have right and
" law within the ſame city]: and after theſe
" words, [ye ſhall take no apprentice] the
" words immediately following ſhall alſo be omit-
" ted, that is to ſay, [but if he be free-born,
" that is to ſay, no bondſman's ſon, nor the child
" of an alien,] and for [no] theſe words [for any]
" ſhall be inſerted in the ſaid oath."

As ſoon as the citizens knew the contents of this bill, and that it was ſent up to the houſe of lords for their determination, a great number of freemen petitioned the houſe againſt it in the following manner:

" That your petitioners waited with much pa-
" tience and contentment of mind, (as very well
" became them) whilſt the bill lately depending
" in the honourable houſe of commons, intituled,
" (an act for regulating elections in the city of
" London, and for maintaining the peace, good
" order, and government of the ſame city,) was
" there forming.

" That they were fully perſuaded that the ſame
" at laſt would be there ſo finiſhed, as fully to
" anſwer the title thereof, and the good inten-
" tions which that honourable houſe always bears
" towards the citizens of London; but notwith-
" ſtanding, your petitioners, with great concern
" of mind, humbly crave leave to repreſent to
" your lordſhips, that the ſaid bill now tranſmit-
" ted thence to your lordſhips, in the form it
" now ſtands, will not only, as your petitioners
" apprehend, highly affect the rights and privi-
" leges of the freemen in particular, but the laud-
" able and ancient government and cuſtoms of
" the city in general, in many inſtances, ſome of
" which, with perfect duty, ſubmiſſion, and re-
" ſignation, we beg leave to lay before your lord-
" ſhips.

" For that the ſaid bill takes away from great
" numbers of the freemen (other than paupers
" and nonjurors) the undoubted rights which
" they before had of voting in their corporate
" elections, without any crime or fault in them
" aſſigned.

" For that it deſtroys the former qualification
" of a voter in wardmote elections, and hath
" ſubſtituted a new, complicated, and uncertain
" one, in the room of it, and which, as your
" petitioners apprehend, may be productive of
" various controverſies and diſputes.

" For that the ſaid bill, in effect, leaves all the
" remaining votes of the city at the mercy of the
" preſiding officer, who may ſtill declare as he
" may be inclined, without granting a copy of
" the poll ſcrutinized, or giving any account
" what votes he allows or diſallows, notwith-
" ſtanding this bill; whence the remedy either
" for the injured candidate or voter, becomes
" exceeding difficult, if not wholly impracti-
" cable.

" For that the bill, in a manner, aboliſhes the
" ancient and laudable cuſtom of diſtribution of
" freemen's perſonal eſtates, ſo agreeable to na-
" tural equity, and ſo wiſely adapted to the proſ-
" perity of a trading city, without juſt occaſion,
" and upon ſuggeſtions not well grounded, as we
" humbly apprehend.

" Laſtly, For that by the ſame bill as your
" petitioners humbly apprehend, the commoners
" in common-council, who are two hundred and
" thirty-four in number, and though they are
" all unanimous, may nevertheleſs be reſtrained
" from applying to his majeſty, or either houſe
" of parliament, upon any occaſion, how neceſ-

" ſary

" ſary ſoever; from iſſuing out of the chamber " ſo much as one farthing, upon any occaſion, " how juſt ſoever; or ſeal any city leaſe, though " upon terms ever ſo advantageous; or come to " any reſolution whatſoever, and how reaſonable " ſoever, without the conſent of the mayor and " aldermen, or the majority of them, though " they ſhould be no more than three of them " there preſent: and this, as it is ſaid, by the " ancient conſtitution of the city; and yet, which " is very extraordinary, the ſame bill lays no " reſtraint upon the power, which the Lord-" mayor and aldermen exerciſe themſelves over " the public purſe and the ſeal, which is now " become very great and extenſive: if ſuch hath " been the ancient conſtitution of the city, your " petitioners humbly beg leave to ſay, that the " ſame hath been ſo ancient, that few or no foot-" ſteps thereof have remained to this day; and " that in the memories of the oldeſt of us, the " ſame hath never ſo much as been claimed or " mentioned by the mayor and aldermen, except " twice only; firſt in the year 1674, and now " again very lately, and both times relinquiſhed " as ſoon as mentioned: and yet we find by " experience, that the Lord-mayor and al-" dermen are never wanting to aſſert the moſt " remote pretenſions to all their rights and pri-" vileges.

" From ſuch alterations and innovations, your " petitioners have too juſt reaſon to apprehend, " that the good fruit and effect intended by this " bill is not to be expected from it in the form " it now ſtands, and that the controverſies and " diſſentions of the city will not thereby be leſ-" ſened but increaſed.

" Wherefore your petitioners humbly intreat " your lordſhips to take the premiſes into your " tender conſideration; to aſcertain the qualifi-" cations of the ſeveral voters in our elections; " the manner of our elections; to put a check " upon the behaviour of the preſiding officers; " and to eſtabliſh the good government and an-" cient cuſtom of the city, in ſuch manner, as " to your lordſhip's profound wiſdom ſhall ſeem " juſt and reaſonable, and may be compatible " with the rights, privileges, and freedom of the " ſaid city: and that your petitioners may be " heard by their council, or otherwiſe, what they " have humbly to offer againſt ſuch parts of the " ſaid bill, as relate to the matters aforeſaid, in " ſuch manner as your lordſhips ſhall think " fit."

After the petition was read, it was propoſed to aſk the opinions of the judges, " whether this " bill does repeal any of the preſcriptions, privi-" leges, cuſtoms and liberties of the ſaid city of " London, reſtored to them, or preſerved by the " act paſſed in the ſecond year of king William " and queen Mary, for reverſing the judgment " in a *quo warranto* againſt the city of London, " and for reſtoring the ſaid city to its ancient " rights and privileges.

Various debates ariſing thereupon the queſtion was put, " whether the judges ſhall deliver " their opinions upon the ſaid propoſed queſtion?" It was reſolved in the negative. On which the lords for the queſtion entered their proteſt as follows:

Diſſentient'.

1. Becauſe it being enacted and declared, by the act mentioned in the queſtion, that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, ſhall for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be preſcribed to be a body corporate in *re facto & nomine*, by the name of mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and ſhall, as by law they ought, peaceably enjoy all and every their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, cuſtoms, uſages, conſtitutions, preſcriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, eſtates, and hereditaments whatſoever, which they had, or had a right or intereſt in, or to, at the time of giving the ſaid judgment: and we being apprehenſive that the alterations made in this bill, in the conſtitution of the common-council, and other ancient rights, franchiſes, and preſcriptions of the city, may utterly aboliſh the ancient legal title of the city to their rights, franchiſes, preſcriptions, and conſtitutions, in the particulars contained in the ſaid bill, and may, in conſequence thereof, work a total change of the whole ancient conſtitution of the corporation of the ſaid city, or greatly confound or prejudice the ſame, which has ſtood for ſo many ages, upon the foundation of its ancient title, rights, and preſcription, confirmed by many grants, made by his majeſty's royal progenitors, and by many acts of parliament, all which were reſtored ſo ſoon after the happy and glorious revolution, and which have been peaceably enjoyed to the preſent time. We are of opinion that the ſolution of the ſaid queſtion by the judges, muſt have tended greatly to the neceſſary information of the houſe, and to their better judgment upon a bill of ſo great importance, as well as to the ſatisfaction and quiet of the citizens of London, who, ſo far as we can collect from the petitioners againſt the bill, are greatly alarmed at the conſequence thereof: and we are of opinion, that it was the more neceſſary, and more conſiſtent with the wiſdom of this houſe, to be informed of the law by the judges upon the queſtion propoſed, becauſe we don't find in this bill, any ſaving or confirmation of any of the antient titles, rights, preſcriptions, privileges or franchiſes of the ſaid city reſtored to them by the former law.

2. We think the queſtion ought to have been propoſed to the judges, the rather becauſe the opinions of ſeveral counſels were admitted to be read at the bar of the committee of the whole houſe, in favour of the bill.

Bathurſt,	Litchfield,	Foley,
Wharton,	St. John Bletſoe,	Franc. Ceſtrienſis,
Arundel,	Strafford,	Lechmere,
Bruce,	Bingley,	Montjoy,
Coventry,	Gower,	Abingdon.
Briſtol,		

When it was reſolved in the affirmative that the ſaid bill with the amendment ſhould paſs, the following proteſt was entered:

Diſſentient'.
Lechmere, *Warrington.*

1. Becauſe we apprehend, that the penalty of two hundred pounds upon the officer preſiding at wardmote elections, as well at elections even for members of parliament, is ſo ſmall, that it may be conſtrued into an indemnification, and be looked upon rather as an encouragement than a reſtraint, by a wealthy, partial, and arbitrary officer: at leaſt, we are of opinion, that ſuch a one will not be ſufficiently deterred by it from returning ſuch candidates as he likes, rather than ſuch as the city chooſes; and if ever that melancholy caſe ſhall happen, we fear, neither the candidates nor voters will be able to find an effectual method of doing juſtice for ſo flagrant an injury, either to themſelves or to the nation.

2. Becauſe we cannot but think, from the evidence given at the bar, that this bill will take away from many citizens their right of voting in wardmote elections, by giving an excluſion to all thoſe who inhabit houſes under ten pounds a year, even though they pay pariſh duties, or thirty ſhillings in lieu of them, which we conceive an unjuſtifiable hardſhip upon thoſe who may have long enjoyed that right, and have had no crime objected to them, much leſs proved, as we think it ought to be, before they can juſtly be deprived of it.

3. Becauſe by this bill no act is to paſs in common-council, for the future, except what relates to the nomination of ſome few officers, without the aſſent of the major part of the mayor and aldermen, preſent in ſuch common council, which we conceive will give too great an addition of power to the mayor and aldermen, who have already many and large prerogatives inconteſtably allowed them by the commonalty of the city; and though the council for the bill inſiſted, that the mayor and aldermen had anciently that right, which this bill eſtabliſhes, yet the proof of that right appeared to us ſo remote and obſcure, that we our ownſelves were too ſhort ſighted to diſcern it; and on the other ſide it appears plain to us, that even from the time of incorporating the city to this preſent time, ſuch a claim has very ſeldom been made; and that it has never been acknowledged, and therefore we conceive if there be any foundation for ſuch right, which we are far from thinking there is, the diſpute ſhould be decided firſt in the inferior courts of juſtice, and rather determined in the houſe of lords upon an appeal, than ended by an act of parliament, which ſeems to us ſuch a method of determining controverſies of this nature, as may prove of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the rights and properties of all the ſubjects of Great Britain.

4. Becauſe the bill aboliſhes the cuſtom relating to the diſtribution of the perſonal eſtates of free citizens; which is a cuſtom not only of great antiquity, but ſeems to us to be wiſely calculated for the benefit of a trading city, and has been acquieſced under for ſo many years, without the leaſt complaint of any one free citizen, that we ever heard of; that the taking it away in this manner cannot but appear to us too raſh and precipitate; and may too, probably, in our opinion, be very detrimental to the true intereſt of this ancient, populous, loyal, and hitherto flouriſhing city, the preſervation of whoſe good order and government, the bill itſelf very juſtly and judiciouſly allows to be of the greateſt conſequence to the whole kingdom.

Scarſdale,	Bruce,	Montjoy,
Strafford,	Fr. Ceſtrien'.	Gower,
Boyle,	Abingdon,	Foley,
Bathurſt,	Uxbridge,	Briſtol,
Bingley,	Wharton,	Exeter,
Compton,	Craven,	Arundel,
Berkeley de Str.	Weſton,	Litchfield,
		St. John Bletſoe.

Diſſen'ient'.

For the foregoing reaſons, and thoſe that follow, (viz.)

1. Becauſe we are of opinion that the great alterations made by this bill in the ancient conſtitution of the common-council, and other the rights, franchiſes, and preſcriptions of the city of London, will, if paſſed into a law, entirely ſubvert and deſtroy the ancient title, which the city at this time lawfully claims, and has had hitherto; and will introduce and enact a new conſtitution upon the city hereafter, to be claimed and enjoyed, not upon the foundation of their ancient title, but of this act of parliament, which muſt, as we conceive, in all future times, whenever the city of London may have occaſion to aſſert or defend their ancient title and franchiſes, bring them under inſuperable difficulties, and may be followed with dangerous conſequences, concerning the very being and conſtitution of the corporation, many of which it is impoſſible to foreſee or enumerate.

2. We are of opinion, that the new conſtitution of the common-council enacted by this bill, whereby a negative is declared, and given to the mayor and aldermen, not only in the making of by-laws, for the government of the city, but in other acts concerning the iſſuing and diſpoſal of the treaſure of the city, and alſo of the ſeal of the city, whereby their lands and other eſtates are ſubjected to the ſaid negative, and in all other acts and powers at this time, as we conceive, belonging to the common-council, except only the appointment of ſome few officers, mentioned in the bill, is a dangerous innovation upon the city, unſupported by any evidence offered at the bar, of the ancient conſtitution, and though in late time mentioned to be claimed, yet contrary, as we conceive, to a clear, uninterrupted, and convincing proof of the exerciſe of the powers and authorities of the common-council, in all ages, to the 29th of January, 1723. And we conceive, the alteration made by the bill, in this reſpect, to be the more unwarrantable, becauſe the written evidence offered to ſupport the claim of a negative by the mayor and aldermen, was either conceived in general terms, unapplicable to that claim, and not maintained by ſubſequent practice, or was drawn from proceedings in times of trouble and confuſion.

3. We

3. We are of opinion, that the extraordinary power given by this bill to the mayor and aldermen, will reſt in them new and exorbitant authorities over all the citizens, their rights, liberties, and franchiſes of all kinds inconſiſtent with that balance of power in the city by which the ſame have been preſerved, and in the future exerciſe thereof, muſt, as we conceive, lay the foundation of conſtant and laſting diſputes, diviſions, and diſtraction in the city of London.

4. We think this bill is more dangerous, becauſe it creates a new conſtitution in ſeveral particulars contained in it, not framed upon the ancient rights, proved or pretended to, or diſputed on either ſide; but is a new model, without due regard to the antecedent rights, as claimed by either ſide; and will deprive a great number of citizens of their ancient rights and franchiſes in elections, and otherwiſe, without leaving them any opportunity of aſſerting the ſame by due courſe of law; and is a precedent of the moſt dangerous conſequence to all the cities and corporations of this kingdom.

5. We are of opinion, that the abolition of the ancient cuſtom of the city, touching the perſonal eſtates of freemen, is a dangerous innovation, tending to let in to the government of the city, perſons unexperienced and unpractiſed in the laudable and beneficial trade of the city and kingdom, and unfit for the magiſtracy of the city, and may thereby introduce improper and pernicious influences over the citizens; and we think that the ſtrength, the riches, power and ſafety of the city of London have been hitherto, in a great meaſure ſupported by this and other cuſtoms of the city, as the walls thereof; and we fear, that the decay of trade, and with that of the grandeur of the city of London, and the diminution and loſs of the great exciſes and duties ariſing from the trade of the city, on which the ſupport of his majeſty's government ſo much depends, may be the conſequence of the abolition of this ancient cuſtom and privilege of the freemen of the city of London.

6. Becauſe we are of opinion, that the petition of the many thouſand freemen of the city againſt this bill, ought to be of far greater weight, than the petition of fifteen aldermen for it, and that the confuſion which may ariſe from this bill, if paſſed into a law, may tend greatly to the future diſturbance of his majeſty's wiſe and gentle government.

Wharton, Strafford,
Coventry,

Notwithſtanding theſe debates, the bill ſoon after paſſed, in conformity to the original intent.

CHAPTER XL.

Treaty concluded between the emperor of Germany and Spain. Foundation of Guy's-hoſpital. Mutiny in Newgate. Death of George I. *and acceſſion of George* II. *King and queen entertained at Guildhall on Lord-mayor's-day. Account of the banquet. A deſign formed to rob the queen on her return from the city. Remarkable high tide. A petition for filling up Fleet-ditch, and making a market. Scheme for a general exciſe. Marriage of the princeſs royal with the prince of Orange. Great conteſt on the election of chamberlain. Violent ſtorm of wind. Regulation of bakers. Black-friars added to the city. Act of parliament for a new method of Lighting the city, and ſettling the watch. A boy killed by the fly of a mill. King's printing-houſe burnt. Merchants petition againſt the depredations of the Spaniards.*

A Treaty of peace having been concluded between the emperor of Germany and king of Spain very diſadvantageous to the rights and privileges of Great-Britain, and calculated to deſtroy the chief branches of the britiſh trade, and to favour the cauſe of the pretender, the citizens of London highly reſenting the ſame, preſented a loyal addreſs to their injured king; in which they aſſured his majeſty, "that the loyal city of London would be always "ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in "defence of his royal perſon and government, "and of our excellent conſtitution, both in "church and ſtate, againſt all his enemies whatſoever."

His majeſty not only returned them his hearty thanks for this additional mark of their affection for his perſon and government, but likewiſe entertained the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in a very ſumptuous and magnificent manner at dinner, in his palace at St. James's, accompanied by the principal miniſters of ſtate, and a great number of the nobility.

About this time Orator Henly, the ſon of a worthy divine, ſet up a new ſect under the title of an oratory. To advance which he informed the public, that on the third of July the oratory would be opened; that the fundamental authority of this inſtitution, conſidered as a church, would be the ſame with that of all the modern churches; that is, "a legal liberty of private judgment in reli-"gion, which is the very principle of the refor-"mation, the baſis of all the proteſtant intereſt, "and the moſt valuable branch of the freedom "of our conſtitution." At the ſame time, in order to prevent any diſturbance he might receive,

on

on account of his ſeparation from the church, in which he had been ordained a prieſt, he reſolved to ſhelter himſelf under the canon of the tolera tion act; for which purpoſe he took the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, before the bench of juſtices at Hicks's-hall.

The place Mr. Henly adapted for his oratory was very remarkable, and befitting his novel inſtitution; being a ſort of wooden booth, built over the ſhambles in Newport market, near Leiceſter-fields, formerly uſed for a temporary meeting-houſe of a calviniſtical congregation, After which he moved near to the weſt entrance into Clare market.

Although his private fortune was greatly increaſed by money paid for admiſſion into his oratory for upwards of thirty-five years, yet he could never form an eſtabliſhed congregation; nor does it appear that his religion gained him one proſelyte; his whole ſyſtem and conduct for that time exhibiting nothing more than ſatyr, burleſque, and grimace.

This year Guy's hoſpital was built at the ſole expence of Mr. Thomas Guy, formerly a bookſeller in London, afterwards member of parliament for Tamworth, who left a benefaction of two hundred thouſand pounds for its ſupport.

In the year 1726, ſome malefactors under ſenſentence of death in the condemned hold of Newgate, having been previouſly ſupplied with arms, barrocaded the door of the ſaid hold on the morning appointed for their execution; intimation whereof being ſent to the ſheriff, he went to the priſon, and endeavoured to perſuade them to ſurrender; but they remaining obſtinate, the keepers fired in upon them from above; and after ſeveral wounds received, they ſurrendered, and were executed according to their ſentence. The ſheriff, however, was ſeized with the goal diſtemper, of which he ſoon after died.

In the year 1727, his majeſty, who had not been abroad for two years, reſolved to viſit his German dominions. Accordingly, having appointed a regency, he embarked at Greenwich on the third of June, and landing in Holland on the ſeventh, ſet out on his journey to Hanover. On the ninth he arrived in apparent good health, between ten and eleven at night, at Delden. He ſupped heartily, reſted well, and proceeded on his journey about four in the morning. Between eight and nine he ordered the coach to ſtop, and perceiving one of his hands to ſtand motionleſs, ſaid, "I cannot move this hand." Soon after his eyes began to ſtare, his mouth to be diſtorted, and his tongue to ſwell, ſo that he was deprived of the faculty of ſpeech. He was inſtantly ſeized with a fit of the palſy, and though recovered a little by opening a vein, he ſoon after became lethargic, and was conveyed in a ſtate of inſenſibility to Oſnaburg, where he expired on Sunday the eleventh of June, in his brother's palace, and was interred at Hanover among his anceſtors.

On the demiſe of king George I. his only ſon, his royal highneſs George, then prince of Wales, was proclaimed on the fifteenth of June, by the name of king George II. The proclamation was firſt made before Leiceſter houſe, where the officers of ſtate, nobility, and privy-counſellors were preſent, with the officers of arms, all being on foot; then the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done in Leiceſter-ſquare, at Charing-croſs, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide, and laſtly, at the Royal Exchange, with the uſual ſolemnities. The proclamation ran thus:

"Whereas it hath pleaſed almighty God to "call to his mercy our late ſovereign lord king "George, of bleſſed memory, by whoſe deceaſe "the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France "and Ireland, are ſolely and rightfully come "to the high and mighty prince George, prince "of Wales; we, therefore, the lords ſpiritual "and temporal of this realm, being here aſſiſted "with thoſe of his late majeſty's privy-council, "with numbers of other principal gentlemen of "quality, with the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and "citizens of London, do now hereby, with one "full voice, and conſent of tongue and heart, "publiſh and proclaim, That the high and "mighty prince George, prince of Wales, is "now, by the death of our late ſovereign, of "happy memory, become our only lawful and "rightful liege lord George the ſecond, by the "grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France "and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to "whom we do acknowledge all faith and con-"ſtant obedience, with all hearty and humble "affection, beſeeching God, by whom kings and "queens do reign, to bleſs the royal king George "the ſecond with long and happy years to reign "over us. Given at the court at Leiceſter-houſe, "this fourteenth day of June, 1727.

"God ſave the king."

Two days after, the city of London addreſſed his majeſty and the queen in a moſt loyal and affectionate manner. And on the ſixth of October following, they invited their majeſties, his royal highneſs the duke, and the three eldeſt princeſſes to dinner at Guildhall, on the approaching Lord-mayor's day; which their majeſties graciouſly accepting, a committee of eight aldermen and ſixteen commoners were appointed to ſuper-intend the entertainment to be provided for the occaſion. On the appointed day, their majeſties, with the duke and princeſſes, attended by the great officers of ſtate, with a numerous train of the nobility, and all the foreign miniſters, came into the city, and in the uſual place appointed for the purpoſe, beheld the pompous cavalcade; after which they were conducted to Guildhall, where, on entering the council chamber, the recorder, in the name of the citizens, complimented his majeſty in the following ſpeech:

May it pleaſe your majeſty,

"The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons "of this city beg leave to offer their moſt hum-"ble acknowledgements for this great honour to "the city by the preſence of your majeſty, your "royal conſort, the princeſs royal and his royal "highneſs. Their joy is inexpreſſible, to behold "their ſovereign condeſcending to accept their "good will and affections, and, in the moſt en-

"gaging

" gaging manner, vouchſafing here to receive their " homage and duty.

" This day will ever be remembered by them " with the higheſt ſatisfaction. This happy day " which gave birth to their moſt gracious king, " who is pleaſed thus to honour them in the en- " joyment of all their rights and privileges. A " prince who takes pleaſure in promoting their " happineſs; and who thinks it gives the trueſt " luſtre to his crown, to preſerve the religion, " the laws, and liberties of his people. Fortu- " nate is their preſent condition, and delightful " is their proſpect, while they have in view your " majeſty, their moſt gracious and juſtly ad- " mired queen, and the illuſtrious branches of " your royal family.

" Permit, Sir, theſe your majeſty's moſt faith- " ful ſubjects, to take this opportunity of aſſur- " ing your majeſty of their unalterable attach- " ment to your royal perſon, and of the warmeſt " zeal for the ſupport of your government; the " beſt, the only ſecurity of our excellent conſti- " tution in church and ſtate, and of every thing " which is dear and valuable to Engliſhmen. " Gratitude and intereſt make theſe the unani- " mous ſentiments of this your majeſty's moſt " loyal, and moſt dutiful city of London."

Their majeſties and the princeſſes then proceeded to the huſtings, where they were moſt ſumptuouſly entertained; after which they were graciouſly pleaſed to honour the ball with their preſence till eleven o'clock in the evening. And his majeſty ordered the ſum of one thouſand pounds to be paid to the ſheriffs, for the relief and diſcharge of poor inſolvent debtors.

As the citizens of London exerted their utmoſt abilities to make this royal entertainment as ſplendid as poſſible, it may not be unentertaining to our readers to give a particular account of it as recorded in the entertainment book in the chamber of London.

Fifteen tables were placed for the accommodation of the illuſtrious company; at the firſt of which, on the huſtings, ſat their majeſties, the princeſſes, and the ladies of the bedchamber, which, with the other tables, were ſeverally ſerved with the number of diſhes as follows:

	Diſhes.
The royal table	279
For the nobility	144
For the foreign miniſters	144
For the Lord-mayor and aldermen	132
For the common-council-men	128
For the judges and ſerjeants	36
For gueſts in the old council-chamber	36
In the mayor's court, for the lady mayoreſs and aldermen's ladies	48
Two tables in the mayor's court for ladies	76
Two ditto in the orphan's court for ladies	52
In all	1075

The following are the ſeveral ſorts and quantities of wines provided for this entertainment.

	doz.	bot.
Preniach	20	1
Champaigne	20	1
Burgundy	12	0
Claret	167	1
Malmſey and Madeira	10	0
An auln or awme of Moſell	13	4
Red Port	42	0
White Port	21	6
Canary	5	8
Old Hock	4	0
In all	315	9

An account of the ſeveral ſums of money paid for the diſcharge of this royal banquet, and to whom.

	£.	s.
To the king's cook, for his aſſiſtance	10	10
To Leonard Pead and Bowler Miller, cooks	1100	0
To Mr. Page, the confectioner	250	0
To different perſons for wine (excluſive of that returned)	651	0
To Mr. Colt, for knots and cockades	42	0
To Meſſrs. Rite and Smith, for work	21	0
To Joſeph Thompſon, for work	68	0
To Samuel Bick for wax-candles	129	0
To Mr. Sedgwick, for lighting Guildhall-yard	22	0
To Mr. Claypole, the butler, for napkins, knives, forks, &c.	240	0
To Meſſrs. Myngay and Tomlinſon, for cloth	24	10
To Eleanor Rogers, for gloves	8	2
To Elizabeth Biddle and Co. for gold fringe	94	7
To Edward Colt, for gold favours	52	13
To Mr. Remembrancer, for attendance	26	12
To Elizabeth Charles, for entertaining the horſe-grenadiers	25	0
To James Nelſon, for entertaining the horſe-guards	30	0
To John Parker, for entertaining his majeſty's coaches	9	5
To the clerks of the chamber, for their trouble in ſearching for precedents	10	10
To John Stuart, for Stationary ware	9	0
To Mr. Fiſher, for entertaining the yeomen of the compter, and officers of the guards	16	9
To Samuel Bennet, on account of the wine cellar	10	10
To Mr. Weſt, clerk to the committee	105	0
To James Brown, for work	107	16
To Anne Leigh, for entertaining his majeſty's coaches	14	0
To Richard Smith for entertaining the yeomen of the guard	23	0
To John Shirley, for entertaining the band of gentlemen penſioners	10	0
To Mr. Ayley, for entertaining the ſheriffs yeomen	4	10
To Mrs. Berkley, for entertaining the ſerjeants of the Poultry-compter	4	10
To Mr. Cordwell, for work done in and about Guildhall	590	0
To Mr. Cleve, for the uſe of pewter	132	0
To John Robins, for work done in and about Guildhall	74	0
To the city muſick	11	1
To George Smith, for diſburſments and work	20	19
To Mr. Holley, for entertaining the committee and officers of the horſe-guards and horſe grenadiers	20	7
To Mr. Burſcough, for entertaining the committee	4	8
To Edward Meakin, for entertaining the committee	5	9
To Mr. Blackwell, as a gratuity for the artillery company	20	0
To Mr. Robinſon, for attending the committee	2	2
To Mr. Turner, for extraordinary attendance of ſerjeants of the chamber	4	10
To Iſaac Fryer, for glazier's work in Guildhall	8	14
To the marſhall's men, for attendance	1	10
To Thomas Naſh, &c. for upholſterer's work	500	0
To the concert of muſick	100	0
To Daniel Collyer and Mr. Shaw, yeomen of the chamber, for attendance	4	0
To Robert Leak, for charges at Blackwell-hall	3	0
To Daniel Collyer, the hall-keeper, for ſundry diſburſments	206	15
To his man, for aſſiſtance	5	5
To the clerk to the committee's clerk	2	2
To Mr. Cooper, &c. for coffee, tea, &c.	48	0
To Mr. Walker, for attending the committee	5	5
Sum total of expence for this royal entertainment	£4889	4

The cities of London and Weſtminſter had been greatly peſtered for a conſiderable time paſt with a great number of ſtreet robbers; and ſo audacious were they become in their villanies, that they formed a ſcheme of robbing the queen in St. Paul's church-yard, as ſhe returned privately from ſupper in the city, to St. James's palace. This ſcheme, however, was fruſtrated by their being buſily employed in robbing Sir Gilbert Heathcote, an alderman of London, as he was returning in his chariot from the houſe of commons; during which time her majeſty luckily eſcaped them in her coach.

This circumſtance greatly alarming both the court and city, letters were immediately ſent to all the magiſtrates, enjoining them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſuppreſs ſuch flagitious villanies; and many of them being apprehended and executed, theſe diabolical proceedings were ſoon after entirely eradicated.

On the 31ſt. of December, 1732, the river Thames roſe with ſuch a high tide, that it overflowed Wapping, Tooley-ſtreet, and many other places, and did incredible damage by filling cellars and warehouſes, and ſpoiling great quantities of different merchandize.

The ſame year an epidemical diſtemper, which was a cold attended with a fever, raged ſo violently in the city of London, eſpecially among the more advanced people, that not one in ſix eſcaped its fury: and the bill of mortality in one week, was increaſed four times its uſual number.

On the twenty-ſixth of February 1732-3, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council preſented a petition to parliament, praying that a bill might be brought in to empower them to fill up that part of Fleet-ditch, lying between Holbourn bridge and Fleet-bridge, and to convert the ground to ſuch purpoſes as they might think moſt convenient and proper. In conſequence of this petition a bill was ſoon after brought in and paſſed; by virtue of which the premiſes were arched over, and the ſite converted into a market, which was opened on the thirtieth of September in the year 1737.

This market has two rows of ſhops of a great length, from north to ſouth, with a handſome walk between; into which light is thrown by windows placed along the top; and in the centre is a neat lanthorn, with a clock; the whole of which part is paved with rag-ſtones. On the ſouth end the fruiterers ſtands are made in the form of piazzas, erected on each ſide, and theſe have proper conveniences to depoſit their remaining ſtock: and at the north-end is a ſpacious opening for gardeners, and dealers in vegetables.

The fee-ſimple of the ground and ditch, by this act, is veſted in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, for ever, with a proviſo, that ſufficient drains ſhall be made in and through the ſaid channel or ditch, and that no houſes or ſheds exceeding fifteen feet in height ſhall be erected thereon.

In the year 1733 the nation was greatly alarmed with an attempt made by the miniſtry to introduce a general exciſe, under pretence of eaſing the people of various taxes, and promoting the intereſt of the fair-trader. It was ſtrongly oppoſed by the independent members of the houſe, who repreſented it as a meaſure that would in the end ſo enrich the crown, as to render the aſſiſtance of parliament entirely uſeleſs, which could produce no other conſequence than that of enſlaving the whole nation.

When Sir Robert Walpole, the projector, moved for the bill in the houſe of commons, Sir John Barnard and Mr. Aldermen Perry, two of the city members, oppoſed it with their utmoſt abilities; and the fourteenth of March being appointed for the houſe to reſolve themſelves into a committee to conſider of the moſt proper methods for the better ſecurity and improvement of the duties and revenues already charged upon and payable from tobacco and wines, the common-council aſſembled on the occaſion, earneſtly requeſted, by written inſtructions, the city members to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to defeat the ſaid pernicious deſign; alledging, that any extenſion of the exciſe laws to commodities not yet exciſed, muſt be very prejudicial to trade, as it would tend to diminiſh the conſumption of commodities, ſubject the fair-trader to exciſe officers and laws, from which there is no appeal; and that an extenſion of ſuch laws would encreaſe the number and power of officers, which would be inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty on which our happy conſtitution is founded; and would farther deprive the ſubjects of England of thoſe valuable privileges, which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed them from other nations.

Notwithſtanding the diſcouragements Sir Robert Walpole met with, yet he perſevered in bringing his ſcheme into parliament with all the power he was maſter of, both of elocution, influence, and artifice. But Sir John Barnard and Mr. alderman Perry ſupported their arguments ſo vehemently, aſſiſted by other great men, friends of their king and country, that Sir Robert, findin the ſcheme likely to prove abortive, had recourſe to that miniſterial reſort of depending upon numbers under direction. And when the queſtion was put on Sir Robert's motion, the houſe divided.

For the exciſe, with teller	266
Againſt the exciſe, with teller	205

This ſucceſs of the miniſter did not diſcourage the opponents to his arbitrary meaſures; for when the report thereof was made to the houſe on the ſixteenth of March, Sir John Barnard renewed the attack in a moſt elaborate and pathetic ſpeech conſiſtently adapted to the principles and inſtructions of that great city which he had the honour to repreſent in parliament.

This ſpeech of Sir John Barnard was followed by Sir Thomas Aſton, who obſerved, that it was his misfortune to know too much of the influence that the officers of the cuſtoms and exciſe had at elections; for at his own election, there were many of the voters ſo free and open as to tell him, that they would vote for him rather than any other, but that thoſe officers had threatened to ruin them if they did; and others told him, that they had promiſes either for themſelves or for their ſons to be made officers in the cuſtoms or exciſe,

exciſe, by his antagoniſt, and as their bread depended upon getting thoſe promiſes fulfilled, which they could not expect if they did not vote againſt him, therefore they hoped he would excuſe them. "Thus, Sirs, ſays he, I know the evil of "this illegal influence by experience, and there- "fore I ſhall always be againſt any meaſure that "may tend to increaſe it, as this ſcheme moſt "evidently will; for I hope I ſhall always diſdain "to owe the honour of repreſenting my country "in parliament, to any adminiſtration whatever; "I hope I ſhall always depend upon the free votes "of my fellow-ſubjects, and, for that reaſon I "muſt be againſt what I think will deſtroy that "freedom, upon which only I am always to de- "pend."

Notwithſtanding the ſolidity of theſe arguments, yet ſo powerful was miniſterial influence, that, on a diviſion, two hundred and forty-nine againſt one hundred and eighty-nine agreed that a bill ſhould be brought in purſuant to the reſolution on the ſaid motion. The bill was brought into the houſe on the fourth of April, when every means were uſed to expedite it, and every art practiſed to prevent the contents of it being known among the people: and when a motion was made for printing a ſufficient number of copies for the uſe of the members, as is uſual, it was carried in the negative by a majority of ſixteen voices.

The citizens were ſo alarmed at theſe illegal proceedings of the houſe, that Sir John Barber, the Lord-mayor, ſummoned a common-council to deliberate on the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent paſſing the ſaid bill; on which occaſion his lordſhip opened the court with the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen,

"There is a bill depending in the houſe "of commons (a copy of which I have procured) "for laying an inland duty on tobacco; which du- "ty it is univerſally agreed, will prove extremely "detrimental to the trade and commerce of this "great city, as well as to that of the whole na- "tion. And as the high ſtation I have the ho- "nour to be in, obliges me to be watchful over "every thing that may affect the intereſt of my "fellow-citizens, I ſhould think myſelf wanting "in my duty, if I neglected to call you together "on this extraordinary occaſion, that you might "have an opportunity to deliberate on an affair of "ſo much importance, wherein our liberty and "property are ſo much concerned."

His lordſhip then laid the bill before the common-council, who reſolving to petition the houſe againſt it, the ſame was immediately drawn up, and ordered to be preſented to the houſe on the ſixteenth of April. In which petition the citizens of London, after delivering their ſentiments on the bill depending in that houſe, and expreſſing the bad apprehenſions they conceived of its effects, conclude thus: "Therefore your peti- "tioners moſt humbly pray that this honourable "houſe will be pleaſed to hear them by their "counſel againſt the ſaid bill."

This petition occaſioned the exciſe ſcheme to be again brought upon the carpet in that honourable houſe. The citizens of London have always enjoyed one privilege ſuperior to any other body whatever; which is, that any petition from them is preſented to the houſe by their ſheriffs, and is brought up by the clerk of the houſe, and read at the table, without aſking leave of the houſe for that purpoſe; whereas all other petitions muſt be preſented by a member of the houſe, and cannot be by him brought up, or read at the table by the clerk, till leave be firſt aſked of and granted by the houſe. Accordingly this petition was brought up and read at the table; after which Sir John Barnard got up, and ſhewed how much the city and citizens of London, as well as all the other trading part of the nation, were to be affected by the bill for altering the method of raiſing the duties payable upon tobacco, and what juſt reaſons they had to inſiſt upon being heard by their counſel againſt it; and concluded with a motion for granting them leave to be heard by their counſel if they thought proper.

It was inſiſted on, in oppoſition to this motion, that it had always been the practice of that houſe never to receive any petitions, and much leſs to admit counſel to be heard againſt any bill for impoſing taxes upon the ſubject; for if any ſuch thing were to be admitted of, it would be impoſſible ever to paſs any ſuch bill, becauſe that there would be ſo many different petitions preſented againſt it by thoſe who were to be ſubject thereto, that it would be impoſſible to hear counſel ſeparately upon every ſuch petition within the uſual time of the continuance of one ſeſſion of parliament; and that, in refuſing to admit counſel to be heard, there could be no inconvenience, becauſe every man, and every body of men had their repreſentatives in that houſe, who certainly would repreſent their caſe to the houſe, if any particular hardſhip was to be put upon them by any bill then before the houſe.

The reply made to this was, that the houſe had never pretended to any general cuſtom of refuſing petitions, except againſt thoſe bills which were called money-bills, that was to ſay, ſuch bills as were brought in for raiſing money for the current ſervice of the year; and that, even as to them, there were many precedents where the houſe had admitted the parties, whom they thought to have a real intereſt therein, to be heard by their counſel againſt the paſſing of ſuch bills; that the admitting of counſel even in ſuch caſes could never prevent the paſſing of ſuch bills, becauſe the houſe could always order all parties petitioning to be heard at one time, and could give ſuch directions, that it could never take up many days to hear every thing that could be objected by every one of the parties petitioning; that though every part of the nation had their repreſentatives in that houſe, yet it was well known, that ſpeaking in public was a talent that every man was not endowed with, from whence it might happen, that the particular perſons, or part of the nation, which was then to be aggrieved by what was paſſing in the houſe, might not have any ſuch members as were proper to lay their caſe fully and clearly before the houſe; and that therefore, even as to money-

money-bills, it was proper to admit parties to be heard againſt them, when it appeared that they were very particularly intereſted therein. But as to the caſe then before them, there was not the leaſt pretence for refuſing the deſire of the petition, becauſe the bill againſt which it was preſented was no money-bill; it was granted by the advocates for the bill: it was even inſiſted on, as the greateſt argument for it, that there were no new duties to be impoſed; it was a bill only for altering the method of collecting the taxes already impoſed, and therefore it could never be pretended that there was any practice or cuſtom of the houſe for refuſing to admit parties intereſted to be heard againſt ſuch a bill; that, if there had been ſuch a cuſtom introduced, it ought not to be obſerved, eſpecially when ſuch a conſiderable body as the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, come with an humble petition to be heard againſt a bill, which they thought would not only be injurious to them in particular, but deſtructive to the trade and commerce of the nation in general.

In the courſe of this debate many precedents were brought by Mr. Sandys, Mr. Gybbon, and Mr. Bootle, where the houſe had received petitions, and admitted counſel to be heard againſt money-bills; and there were likewiſe precedents brought by Sir William Yonge and Mr. Wollaſton, where the ſame had been refuſed, the reading of which took up a conſiderable part of the day.

The principal ſpeakers for granting the deſire of the petition were,

Sir John Barnard, Samuel Sandy's, Eſq; Philip Gybbon, Eſq; Thomas Bootle, Eſq; William Pulteney, Eſq; Sir William Wyndham, Walter Plummer, Eſq; George Heathcoate, Eſq; Thomas Wyndham, Eſq;

The principal ſpeakers againſt granting the deſire of the petition were,

Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, Horatio Walpole, Eſq; Thomas Winnington, Eſq; Mr. Solicitor-general, Mr. Attorney-general, Sir William Yonge, Hon. Henry Pelham.

On the queſtion being put, for allowing the petitioners to be heard by their counſel againſt the bill, there was a diviſion, and the queſtion was carried in the negative two hundred and fourteen againſt one hundred and ninety-ſeven.

Notwithſtanding this, the powerful oppoſition of the city which was ſupported by many different counties, ſoon convinced Sir Robert of the impoſſibility of carrying his point without endangering the peace of the nation, and his own ſafety. In conſequence of which the bill, inſtead of being read a ſecond time on the eleventh of the following month, was, upon a motion made by the chancellor of the exchequer, deferred till the twelfth of June, a day exceeding the time of cloſing the ſeſſions; ſo that the paſſing of this bill become impracticable, and Sir Robert Walpole's ſcheme, by the firm and ſteady interpoſition of the citizens, proved entirely abortive.

On the twelfth of April complaint was made to the houſe by ſeveral members, who had voted in favour of the ſcheme, that a tumultuous crowd of people had been aſſembled together the preceeding night, and ſeveral days during the ſeſſion, in the court of requeſts, and other avenues to that houſe; and that they themſelves, and ſeveral other members of the houſe, had been, in their return from the houſe, menaced, inſulted, and aſſaulted by a tumultuous crowd of people in the paſſages to the houſe; whereupon it was reſolved and declared, firſt, that the aſſaulting, inſulting, or menacing any member of that houſe, in his coming to, or going from the houſe, or upon account of his behaviour in parliament, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, a moſt outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Secondly, that the aſſembling and coming of any number of perſons in a riotous, tumultuous, and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, deſtructive of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor. Thirdly that the inciting and encouraging any number of perſons to come in a riotous, tumultuous, and diſorderly manner to that houſe, in order either to hinder, or promote the paſſing of any bill, or other matter depending before the houſe, was an high infringement of the privilege of that houſe, deſtructive of the freedom and conſtitution of parliament, and an high crime and miſdemeanor.

It was then ordered, firſt, that the members of that houſe, who ſerved for the city of London, ſhould ſignify the ſaid reſolutions and declarations to the Lord-mayor of London, ſecond, that thoſe who ſerved for the county of Middleſex ſhould ſignify the ſame to the ſheriff of Middleſex; and thirdly thoſe who ſerved for the city of Weſtminſter ſhould ſignify the ſame to the high bailiff thereof.

On the eleventh of March 1734 the princeſs royal was given in marriage to the prince of Orange; on which occaſion the citizens of London, to teſtify their approbation of his majeſty's wiſe choice in beſtowing his eldeſt daughter on a prince of the houſe of their great deliverer king William III. preſented the following loyal and grateful addreſs:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" We the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com-
" mons of the city of London, in common-
" council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg leave to
" congratulate your majeſty on the happy con-
" cluſion of the marriage of the princeſs royal
" with his moſt ſerene highneſs the prince of
" Orange.

" Our minds preſage the greateſt glory, the
" brighteſt triumphs, and the moſt diſtinguiſh-
" ed proſperity, to theſe nations, both in the
" preſent and future age, from another alliance
" with that truly illuſtrious houſe, the houſe
" of Naſſau; from whence ſo many heroes have
" ſprung,

" ſprung, the ſcourgers of tyrants and the aſſer-
" tors of liberty."

" Among theſe we muſt for ever remember
" that glorious prince, king William III. who
" delivered theſe kingdoms from the imminent
" dangers of popery and arbitrary power; and,
" during the courſe of his important reign, eſta-
" bliſhed the conſtitution, and ſecured our liber-
" ties in ſuch a manner, that he ſeems to have
" left nothing more to be done than what, we
" hope, was reſerved to complete the glories of
" your majeſty's reign; a reign in which we juſtly
" promiſe ourſelves that nothing will be omitted,
" which may appear neceſſary for the confirming
" our ancient conſtitution, for eaſing the people
" from thoſe heavy burthens which the defence
" of their liberties induced them to impoſe on
" themſelves, for encouraging the trade, and
" advancing the maritime power of this king-
" dom, for making us happy at home, and re-
" ſpected abroad. And, as we have a grateful
" ſenſe of the many bleſſings we enjoy under
" your majeſty's auſpicious reign, we beg leave
" to aſſure your majeſty of our hearty endeavours,
" in our ſphere, to promote an affectionate zeal
" for your majeſty's perſon and government, that
" your reign may be eaſy and happy."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" My Lord-mayor and Gentlemen,

" I return you my thanks for this dutiful and
" loyal addreſs; and am very glad that the mar-
" riage of my daughter with the prince of
" Orange gives ſuch general ſatisfaction.

" It is a great pleaſure to me to ſee this metro-
" polis remember, with ſo much gratitude, the
" deliverance of theſe kingdoms from popery and
" ſlavery by my great predeceſſor king William.

" A juſt ſenſe of the imminent dangers that
" this nation then eſcaped, and of the ineſtimable
" bleſſings that we now enjoy, will beſt ſecure
" to my people the continuance and preſervation
" of our preſent happineſs, which it has been,
" and always ſhall be, my care to ſupport and
" maintain to the utmoſt of my power."

About this time, a great conteſt aroſe between the citizens and the miniſtry, reſpecting the election of a chamberlain. The candidates were, Mr. John Boſworth, a tobacconiſt, of Newgate-ſtreet; Mr. William Selwin, a ſilkman, in Pater-noſter-row; and Mr. John Thomas, a fiſhmonger, near the Monument; the latter of whom making no ſhew of hands in the common-hall, declined. And Mr. Boſworth being declared to have the majority of hands, a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Selwin. This was conducted with the greateſt dexterity and influence; and notwithſtanding both candidates were equally well reſpected by their fellow-citizens, and ſuppoſed to be equally well qualified for the diſcharge of that important truſt, yet the conteſt, for ſeven days, was the warmeſt ever known; the citizens being determined to preſerve their own principles of freedom in elections againſt any miniſterial oppoſition whatever. On the cloſe of the poll, however, the numbers appeared ſo equal that a ſcrutiny was demanded; and when the declaration was made on the fourth of May, the numbers appear as follows:

For Mr. Boſworth	3212
Mr. Selwin	3208

In conſequence of which the former was declared duly elect, and chamberlain of the city of London.

The miniſtry, however, ſo highly reſented this ſtrenuous oppoſition of the citizens to a candidate of their choice, that they conferred the office of receiver-general of the land-tax, which had generally been annexed to the chamberlainſhip, on their diſappointed friend Mr. Selwin, who had obtained the ill-will of the independent voters of the city of London, by having unadviſedly ſollicited the government, or miniſterial intereſt, to oblige all their dependents to vote for him.

On the firſt of January 1734-5, a beautiful marble ſtatue of king William III. was placed in the great hall of the bank. On the pedeſtal is a latin inſcription, the tranſlation of which runs thus:

For reſtoring efficacy to the laws,
Authority to the courts of juſtice,
Dignity to the parliament,
To all his ſubjects their religion and liberties,
And confirming theſe to poſterity
By the
Succeſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover
to the Britiſh throne:
To the beſt of princes, William III.
Founder of the bank,
This corporation, from a ſenſe of gratitude,
Has erected this ſtatue,
And dedicated it to his memory,
In the year of our Lord M.DCC.XXXIV.
And the firſt year of this building.

On the eighth of January this year, about eleven o'clock in the morning, a moſt violent ſtorm of wind aroſe, little inferior to that in November 1703. It blew down a great number of houſes and barns, ſtripped the churches, and tore up trees by the roots without number: but the greateſt damage was done to the ſhipping, nothing but wrecks being ſeen on every coaſt. Such heavy rains fell before and during the ſtorm, that the rivers roſe ſo high as to overflow the banks, by which a great number of cattle were drowned; and the inhabitants had no other reſource to ſave themſelves from the like fate, but by taking refuge on the tops of their houſes. The damage done to the park of Carſhalton, in Surry, only amounted to two thouſand pounds.

On the twenty-fifth of November following, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, for the better regulation of the bakers, enacted, that, excluſive of the fine, the names and places of abode of all bakers, detected and convicted of making bread under weight, ſhall be publiſhed, and that the aſſize of bread (inſtead of quartern loaves, wherein the poor were oftentimes defrauded of half a farthing) be penny, two-penny, and three-penny loaves, and to be

marked accordingly: the weight of which to be as follows:

The penny loaf (fine) 8 ounces 7 drams.
Wheaten 12 ounces 10 drams.
Houſhold 16 ounces 4 drams.
And all other in proportion.

In the year 1735, the inhabitants of the precinct of Black Friars claiming a privilege of exemption from the juriſdiction of the city of London, in right of the ancient monaſtery being diſſolved there by king Henry VIII. occaſioned the Lord-mayor and aldermen to aſcertain their right thereto, which they did by a trial in the court of King's-bench, on the tenth of July; wherein John Boſworth, Eſq; chamberlain of London, was plaintiff, and Daniel Watſon, ſhalloon and drugget-ſeller, defendant. The action was brought againſt the latter for opening ſhop in Black-friars, and retailing his goods there without being a freeman of the city. The counſel for the plaintiff alledged, that Black-friars actually belonged to the city of London when it was a monaſtery, and before trades were ever occupied there; to prove which they produced ſeveral ancient records, viz. a charter of king Edward I. and a record, 2 Richard II. calling it the Friary of London; and another 21 Hen. VIII. mentioning a parliament held at the Friars-preachers of the city of London, Nov. 3, 1530, and other records of this kind: they likewiſe cited a parallel caſe to this, 15 Car. I. when an action was brought againſt one Philpot, a ſhoemaker of Black-friars, for opening a ſhop, and vending ſhoes there, without being free of the city: and after a fair trial by an equal and indifferent jury of the county of Hertford, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with five ſhillings damage. In conſequence of this deciſion, Black-friars became a precinct of the ward of Farringdon within, and ſends two members to repreſent it in the common-council of this city.

The following year, Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty king George III. was married to the princeſs Saxa-Gotha; on which occaſion the Lord-mayor and aldermen preſented the moſt dutiful and loyal addreſſes to the king, queen, and their royal highneſſes, in which they expreſſed the greateſt zeal and concern for the proſperity and ſupport of his majeſty's family and government, and their joyful ſentiments on the ſolemnization of the ſaid nuptials.

The city of London being at this time greatly peſtered with ſtreet-robbers and houſe-breakers, owing to the inſufficiency of lights in the night, the Lord-mayor and common-council, to prevent the like enormous crimes for the future, and to enable them to light the ſtreets in a more effectual manner, applied to parliament; who enacted, That the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of London, be empowered to erect a ſufficient number of ſuch ſort of glaſs lamps as they ſhall judge proper, to be put in ſuch places of the city and liberty as they ſhall think fit, to be lighted and kept burning, from the ſetting to the riſing of the ſun throughout the year: and in order to defray the expences of maintaining and repairing the ſame, the following rates and aſſeſſments are to be laid yearly on the inhabitants of the ſeveral wards: every houſe under 10l. per annum, charged to the poor, to pay 7s. From 10l. to 20l. per annum, 12s. From 20l. to 30l. per annum, 14s. From 30l. to 40l. per annum, 16s. From 50l. and upwards, 20s. per annum at moſt. It was likewiſe further enacted, that all pariſh churches, cemeteries, chapels, meeting-houſes, ſchools, markets, warehouſes, and other public edifices, (except hoſpitals) together with pieces of void ground and ſpacious places, ſhould be ſeverally taxed and aſſeſſed in due proportion by the alderman, deputy, and common-council men of the reſpective wards: the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to pay for the fence round the cathedral, if not lighted at their own expence; all public ſtructures by the church and chapel wardens, and chief officers, maſters, wardens or governors belonging thereto; and Moorfields, and other void and ſpacious places by the chamberlain of London. All perſons who think themſelves aggrieved by the aſſeſſment have a right to appeal to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen for redreſs, whoſe deciſion ſhall be concluſive. The rates to be collected half-yearly, without any expence, and to be paid in ſuch manner into the chamber of London, that no collector ſhall at any time have in his poſſeſſion, for the ſpace of ten days, the ſum of fifty pounds, and all embezzlements to be made good by a reaſſeſſment of the ward in which it ſhall happen.

By this act, and many others ſince paſſed for the better lighting ſtreets, pariſhes and roads, it is computed that the whole number of public and private lamps now, within the bills of mortality, cannot amount to leſs than fifteen thouſand.

The uſe of ſpirituous liquors was at this time become ſo general among the inferior ſort of people, and ſo deſtructive to the morals of the populace, that the parliament, in order to prevent its evil conſequences, enacted, That after the twenty-ninth of September, 1736, no perſon whatſoever ſhould ſell any ſort of ſpirituous liquors in a leſs quantity than two gallons, without taking a licence for ſuch purpoſe; for which every retailer was not only annually to pay the ſum of fifty pounds, but likewiſe twenty ſhillings duty for every gallon ſold after that manner. And every perſon who ſhall ſell ſuch liquors without qualifying himſelf as aforeſaid, is to forfeit for every ſuch offence, the ſum of one hundred pounds. And, to prevent all perſons from hawking and vending of ſpirituous liquors, both by land and water, every offender to forfeit the ſum of ten pounds. And in caſe the party offending is incapable of paying the penalty, he, ſhe, or they are to be committed to hard labour in the houſe of correction, for the ſpace of two months.

On the ſeventeenth of December, the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen preſented the freedom of the city of London to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, who was graciouſly pleaſed to accept the ſame from the hands of the chamberlain.

On the ſecond of March, a petition of the maſter and wardens of the company of Bakers, in the city of London, on behalf of themſelves, and

and the reſt of the bakers within the bills of mortality, was preſented to the houſe, and read, ſetting forth, "That the meal-weighers, who were "officers appointed to bring in the prices of "wheat to the magiſtrates, in order to affix the "aſſize of bread within the city of London, made "their cockets or returns of the prices of three "different kinds of wheat, as ſold at the market "of Bear-key only; from which three prices of "wheat the aſſize of the three ſorts of bread, "diſtinguiſhed by the names of white, wheaten, "and houſhold, was always aſcertained: and that "the beſt kind of wheat at Bear-key was gene-"rally ſold in parcels with wheat of inferior qua-"lity at one common price; ſo that the meal-"weighers were not able to diſtinguiſh the true "and real price of the beſt wheat: and that the "firſt ſort of bread in the aſſize-table, diſtinguiſhed "by the name of white bread, being that kind "of bread commonly called French rolls, was "of late years greatly improved; and in making "ſuch white bread the petitioners uſed only the "fineſt part of the flour, produced from the "choiceſt kind of wheat, collected not from "Bear-key only, but from all the adjacent mar-"kets; and even ſuch ſelected wheat afforded "but a very ſmall quantity of that ſort of flour, "which was alſo uſed in making the fineſt kind "of paſte: and that although the fineſt ſort of "wheat, mentioned in the cockets of the meal-"weighers, was not of a quality fine enough to "make the firſt ſort of bread, called white bread, "yet the aſſize of ſuch white bread was fixed "from the price of the firſt ſort of wheat in-"ſerted in thoſe cockets; and that the ſecond "ſort of bread in the aſſize-table, diſtinguiſhed "by the name of wheaten bread, which was the "beſt kind of large bread wherewith the fami-"lies within the city of London and bills of "mortality were daily ſerved, was made entirely "of the firſt ſort of wheat mentioned in the "cockets of the meal-weighers; and the ſecond "ſort of wheat contained in thoſe cockets was "not of a ſufficient goodneſs to make ſuch "wheaten bread; nevertheleſs the aſſize of that "wheaten bread was aſcertained according to the "price of that ſecond ſort of wheat, as returned "by the meal-weighers: and that the petitioners "apprehended, that the aſſize of wheaten bread "ought to be ſettled according to the aſſize of "the firſt ſort of wheat mentioned in the cock-"ets of the meal-weighers, being the very grain "of which the wheaten bread was made; and "that the aſſize of the white bread ought to be "advanced in proportion: and that, although "the expences, attending the trade and buſineſs "of the petitioners were very greatly increaſed "ſince the making of the table of aſſize, yet they "had had no allowance in reſpect to ſuch increaſe "of expences: and that by theſe means much "the greateſt number of the petitioners were re-"duced to very low circumſtances; and the moſt "conſiderable among them, notwithſtanding all "their pains, application, and frugality, found "their ſubſtance daily diminiſhing: and therefore "praying the houſe to give leave, that a bill "might be brought in for explaining and amend-"ing the laws then in being for regulating the "price and aſſize of bread, or to give ſuch other "relief to the petitioners, in the premiſes, as to "the houſe ſhould ſeem meet."

This petition was referred to the conſideration of a committee, who, making a favourable report, a bill was ordered to be brought in for giving a proper relief to the petitioners, which was accordingly ſoon after done, and paſſed both houſes.

About this time the citizens of London, not having ſufficient authority for the eſtabliſhing, ordering or well-governing of the city watch, applied to parliament to enable them to regulate the ſame. For which purpoſe they enacted, that the common-council of London ſhall, from year to year, be impowered to appoint ſuch a number of beadles and watchmen for the ſeveral wards of the city, and liberties thereof, as they ſhall judge neceſſary; to order the arming of them, to appoint the time they are to watch, to aſcertain their wages, and to appoint the number of conſtables that ſhall attend in each of the ſaid wards: the inhabitants to be aſſeſſed by the aldermen and common-council in each ward; and that the ſaid rate be paid quarterly. That any perſon neglecting or refuſing to pay the ſame when demanded, ſhall be diſqualified from voting at elections within the city of London: and that houſes let into tenements, and occupied by three or more tenants, ſhall be aſſeſſed on the owners of ſuch houſes, but paid by ſome one or more of the tenants. That the mayor, commonalty and citizens, may impoſe any reaſonable tax upon tenants and occupiers, and upon owners of houſes, &c. where there is no preſent occupier; to be levied by diſtreſs; and to order ſuch places before houſes, ſhops, &c. untenanted to be well and ſufficiently paved and amended as often as need ſhall be, to be paid for by the owner, under pain of diſtreſs.

In the year 1738, on the ſeventh of January, a young lad, thirteen years of age, ſervant to Mr. Snowden, a brewer, at Fleet-ditch, going up a ladder, fell backwards under a mill where the malt was grinding, when one of the flyers ripped his body entirely open, and killed him on the ſpot.

On the fourteenth of the ſame month the king's printing-houſe in Black-friars was burnt down by an accidental fire which began in the kitchen of Mr. Baſket, the patentee. The flames communicated themſelves with ſuch rapidity, that the family in the dwelling houſe eſcaped with the utmoſt difficulty. The deſtruction made by this fire, in printing materials and ſtock in trade was computed at leaſt to twenty-thouſand pounds. And

On the twenty-fifth a fire broke out in Duke's-place, which conſumed upwards of twenty houſes beſides the meeting-houſe at the corner of Bury-ſtreet.

The merchants of London finding themſelves ſtill greatly oppreſſed by the Spaniſh depredations on our American trade and navigation, preſented a petition to the houſe of commons on the third of March; in which they ſet forth the ſeveral applications that had been made to parliament

liament againſt the Spaniſh depredations; and complaining, that, notwithſtanding his majeſty's moſt gracious endeavours, they had not only continued the ſame ever ſince the treaty of Seville, but had laſt year carried them to a greater height than ever; and therefore praying relief, and to be heard by themſelves and counſel.

This petition was preſented by Mr. Alderman Perry, who opened it with an elaborate ſpeech that did him the higheſt honour. After which he moved for leave to bring it up; which being granted, and the petition read, he then moved that it might be referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe; which being likewiſe agreed to, he moved for an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they do admit the ſaid petitioners to be heard, if they think fit, by themſelves and counſel, before the ſaid committe.

Mr. Speaker oppoſed this laſt motion by obſerving, that it never was the method of that houſe to admit parties to be heard by themſelves *and* counſel, but only by themſelves *or* counſel. In reply to this, Sir John Barnard ſaid, that as this petition was founded on facts, he ſhould be ſorry to ſee the deſign of it defeated by a ſcrupulous adherence to any points of form whatever; and that he humbly thought it would be a hardſhip on the petitioners to deny them a requeſt of ſo little importance as the preſent, meerly becauſe it interfered with a matter of form.

The ſpeaker, however, inſiſting, before he put the queſtion, to take the ſenſe of the houſe with regard to the terms in which he was to put it upon the preſent motion, Mr. alderman Wilmot roſe, and ſpoke as follows:

" Sir,

" I think the petitioners ought to have liberty " to be heard, not only by themſelves *and* coun- " ſel, but if it were poſſible that we could indulge " them in other advantages we ought to do it. " To talk of working upon paſſions.—Can any " man's paſſions be wound up to a greater height; " can any man's indignation be more raiſed, " than every free-born Engliſhman's muſt be " when he reads a letter which I received this " morning, and which I have now in my hand? " this letter, Sir, gives an account that ſeventy of " our brave ſailors are now in chains in Spain. " Our countrymen in chains! and ſlaves to Spa- " niards! Is not this enough, Sir, to fire the " coldeſt? Is not this enough, Sir, to rouſe all " the vengeance of a national reſentment? and " ſhall we, Sir, ſit here debating about words " and forms, while the ſufferings of our country- " men call out loudly for redreſs?"

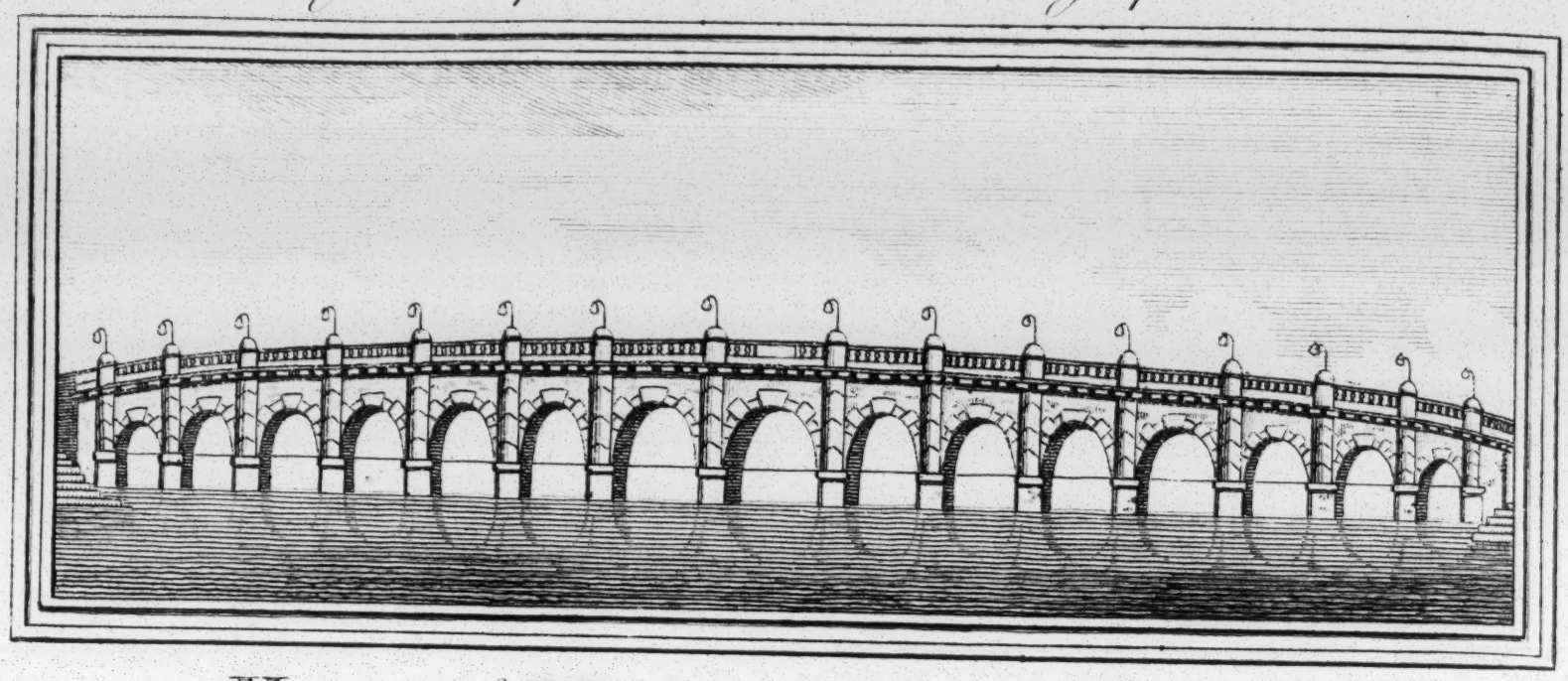
Though this had not its wiſhed-for effect, yet on Tueſday the ſixteenth of March, the merchants, agreable to appointment, attended to make good their allegations; which they accompliſhed after the examination of witneſſes for ſeveral days. This being done, Sir William Pultney got up, and ſpoke vehemently in defence of the merchants, againſt the cruelties of the Spaniards. And after ſtrongly enforcing every part of the petition, he concluded thus: " We aſſemble in " this houſe, in order to receive the petitions, and " hear the complaints of injured ſubjects; but " we are not to receive and hear only, we are " likewiſe in duty bound to provide a remedy for " the grievances they juſtly complain of, and to " take the moſt effectual meaſures for that purpoſe. " We have twice already come to general reſo- " lutions upon this ſubject: we have twice already " found that ſuch general reſolutions have pro- " duced no effect; therefore it would be unpar- " donable in us to proceed no further upon the " preſent occaſion. Perhaps ſome gentlemen may " think, we ought now to go much farther than " I have taken the liberty to propoſe; but I can- " not think any gentleman will oppoſe our going " thus far; for the leaſt we can do, is to aſſert " thoſe national rights, which ſeem of late to " have been neglected; becauſe, after ſuch a ſo- " lemn and public declaration of our rights, I " hope no miniſter will hereafter dare to give up " any of them by treaty, or to allow them to be " any longer incroached on and violated, under " the pretence of a negociation."

Sir Robert Walpole, deſirous at all events of preventing a rupture with Spain, roſe up, and ſpoke many things by way of alleviation; in which after ſetting forth the hazards of ſuch a war to the merchants trading to Spain, Italy and Turkey, he concluded as follows:

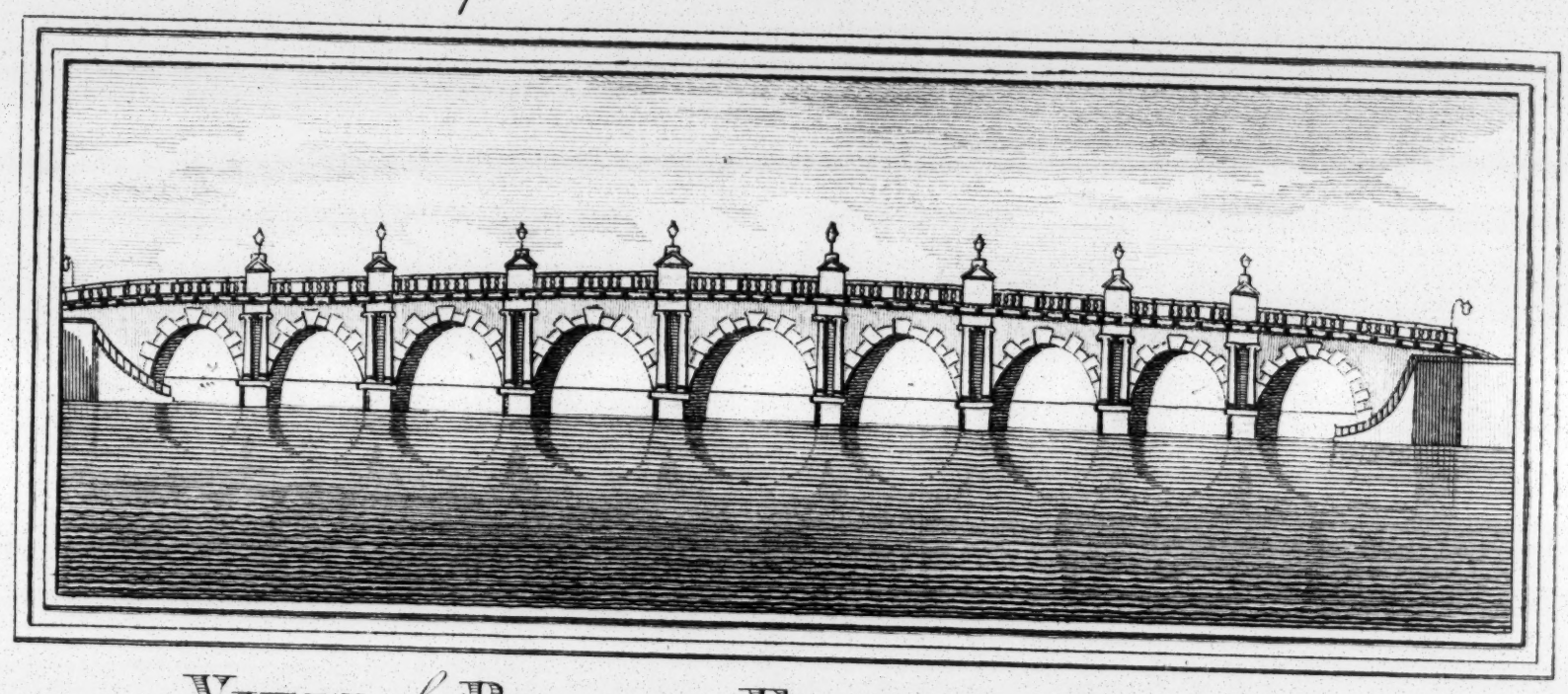
" Having thus, Sir, laid my thoughts before " you, upon the matter now under our conſi- " deration, and having given you my reaſons for " not approving of all the propoſitions, the ho- " nourable gentleman has told us he is about to " make, I ſhall now beg leave to offer an amend- " ment to his motion, which is, that the firſt part " of his motion ſhould ſtand as it is in theſe " words: that it is the natural and undoubted " right of Britiſh ſubjects to ſail with their ſhips " on any part of the ſeas of America, to and " from any part of his majeſty's dominions. So " far I entirely agree with him; but, in my " opinion, all that he has propoſed to follow after " theſe words, ought to be left out; and inſtead " thereof, I propoſe, that theſe words or reſo- " lutions ought to be inſerted, That the freedom " of navigation and commerce, which the ſub- " jects of Great-Britain have an undoubted right " to by the law of nations, and which is not the " leaſt reſtrained by virtue of any of the treaties " ſubſiſting between the crowns of Great-Britain " and Spain, has been greatly interrupted by the " Spaniards, under pretences altogether ground- " leſs and unjuſt. That before and ſince the exe- " cution of the treaty of Seville, and the de- " claration made by the crown of Spain purſuant " thereunto, for the ſatisfaction and ſecurity of " the commerce of Great-Britain, many unjuſt " ſeizures and captures have been made, and " great depredations committed by the Spaniards, " which have been attended with many inſtances " of unheard-of cruelty and barbarity. That " the frequent applications made to the court of " Spain, for procuring juſtice and ſatisfaction to " his majeſty's injured ſubjects, for bringing the " offenders to condign puniſhment and for pre-

" venting

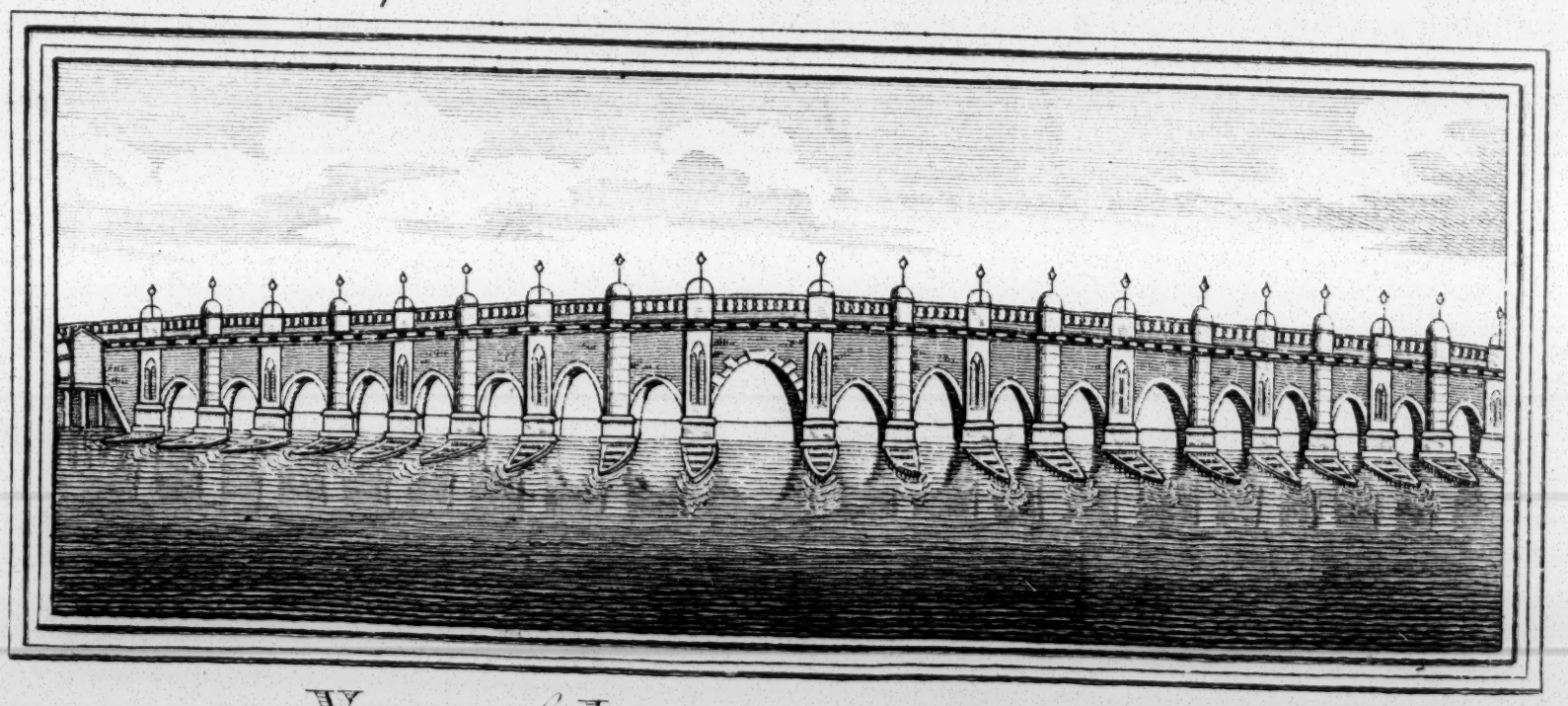
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW of WESTMINSTER BRIDGE



VIEW of BLACK-FRYER'S BRIDGE



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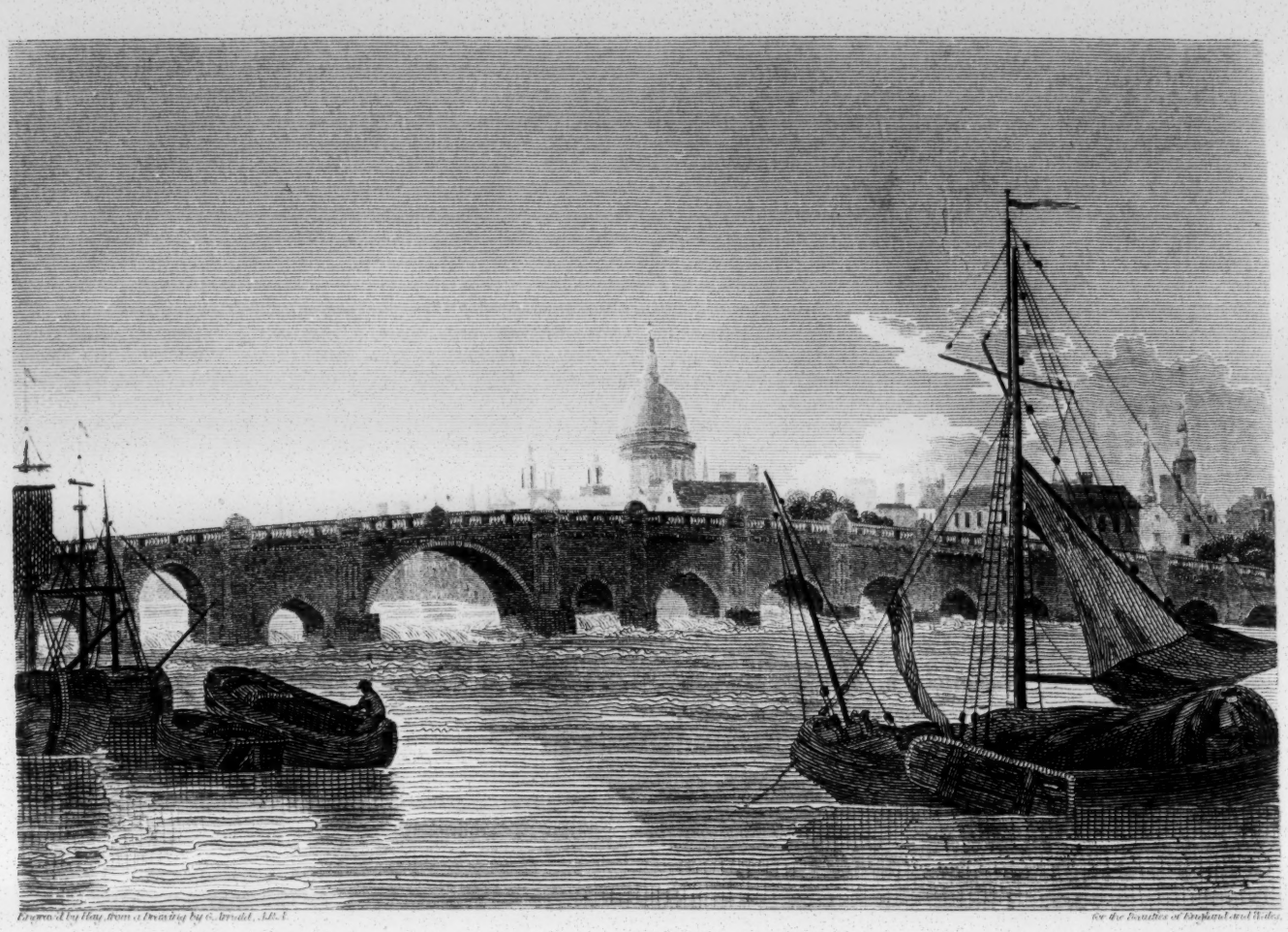

Engraved by Hay, from a Drawing by C. Tindal, A.M.

for the Beauties of England and Wales.

LONDON BRIDGE &c.

London, Published by Longman Hurst Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row, April 1808.

" venting the like abuſes, for the future, have " proved vain and ineffectual; and the ſeveral " orders or cedulas, granted by the king of " Spain, for reſtitution and reparation of great " loſſes ſuſtained, by the unlawful and unwarrant- " able ſeizures and captures made by the Spa- " niards, have been diſobeyed by the Spaniſh " governors, or totally evaded and eluded. And " that theſe violences and depredations have been " carried on to the great loſs and damage of the " ſubjects of Great-Britain trading to America " and in direct violation of the treaties ſubſiſting " between the two crowns."

This amendment was, however, after a long debate, carried in the affirmative; and the two houſes of parliament addreſſed his majeſty on the vigorous reſolutions taken by them againſt the depredations of the Spaniards.

CHAPTER XLI.

Birth of his preſent majeſty king George III. *Scheme for preſſing men for the ſea ſervice. Foundation of Weſtminſter-bridge. Deſcription of the ſame. City's petition againſt the convention between England and Spain. Debates thereon. Violent ſtorm of thunder and lightening: War declared againſt Spain. Foundation of the Manſion-houſe; with an account of the building. Remarkable froſt. Charter granted for eſtabliſhing the Foundling-Hoſpital. Deſcription of the ſame. Conteſt for the election of Lord-mayor. King George* II's *charter, creating all the aldermen juſtices. City's petition to parliament on their loſſes by Spaniſh privateers.*

ON the twenty-fourth of May 1738 her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was delivered of a prince at Norfolk-houſe, in St. James's-ſquare, who, on the twenty-firſt of June following, was chriſtened by the name of George William Frederick; and is at this time our moſt gracious ſovereign king George III. The ceremony of baptiſm was performed by the biſhop of Oxford; and the godfathers were the king of Sweden and the duke of Saxa-gotha; the godmother was the queen of Pruſſia; all which were repreſented by proxy. On this occaſion the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, in a cavalcade of eighty-four coaches, excluſive of the Lord-mayor's, waited on the prince and princeſs of Wales at Norfolk-houſe with the moſt ſalutary congratulations on this royal birth.

On the ſecond of Auguſt this year, the populace were greatly alarmed at the ſight of two large birds which were perched on the top of St. Paul's-cathedral. They ſat very quietly, the one on the croſs, the other on the pine apple, till a man went up to the gallery, and fired a gun at them, which occaſioned them to fly away. In conſequence of the great number of people aſſembled to view theſe birds, the following ſcheme was formed, in order to ſupply the neceſſities of the ſtate, which required a fleet of ſhips to be immediately manned. The preſs-gangs placed a live turkey on the top of the Monument, which in a ſhort time occaſioning a great number of idle people to aſſemble, they had the opportunity of ſelecting ſuch a number of men as anſwered the purpoſes of their intended project.

About this time the town was greatly entertained by a moſt uncommon creature brought from Carolina. It was a female, whoſe height was about four feet, and in every part formed like a woman, except the head, which nearly reſembled an ape. She walked upright, ſat down to her food, which was chiefly vegetables, and fed herſelf as a human creature. She expreſſed great reſpect for a boy who was on board the ſhip with her, and ſeemed very unhappy at his abſence. It was ſuppoſed to be the female of the creature which the Angolans call Chimpanze, or the Mockman.

On the thirteenth of September this year, the pile was driven for the foundation of Weſtminſter-bridge; and on the twenty-ninth of January 1738-9, the firſt ſtone was laid by the earl of Pembroke. This bridge, after having been eleven years and nine months building, was opened about twelve o'clock at night on the ſeventeenth of November, 1750. And as it is univerſally allowed, by the judges of architecture, to be one of the grandeſt in the world, we ſhall be more particular in giving an account of it.

Deſcription of WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

THIS bridge is built in a neat and elegant taſte, and with ſuch ſimplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the paſſenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable ſurprize. The ſemi-octangular towers, which from the receſſes of the foot-way, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the baluſtrade, are at once, the moſt beautiful, and, in every other reſpect, the beſt contrived.

It is forty-four feet wide; a commodious foot way is allowed for paſſengers, about ſeven feet broad on each ſide, raiſed above the road, allowed for carriages, and paved with broad Moor ſtones, while the ſpace left between them is ſufficient to admit three carriages, and two horſes, to go a-breaſt, without the leaſt danger.

Its extent from wharf to wharf is 1223 feet, which is above 300 feet wider than the ſame river at London-bridge.

The free water-way under the arches of this bridge is 870 feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water-way left between the ſterlings of London-bridge; which, together with the gentleneſs of the ſtream, are the chief reaſons why no ſenſible fall of water can ever ſtop, or in the leaſt endanger the ſmalleſt boats, in their paſſage through the arches.

It conſiſts of 14 piers, 13 large, and two ſmall arches, all ſemi circular, and two abutments.

The length of every pier is about 70 feet, from point to point; and each end is terminated with a ſaliant right angle againſt either ſtream.

The two middle piers are each 17 feet wide at the ſpringing of the arches, and contain 3000 cubic Feet, or near 200 tons of ſolid ſtone; and the others decreaſe in breadth equally on each ſide, by one foot; ſo that the two next to the largeſt are each ſixteen feet wide; and ſo on to the two leaſt of each ſide which are twelve feet wide at the ſpringing of the arches.

Each of theſe piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at top, and each of them is laid on a ſtrong bed of timber, of the ſame ſhape as the pier, about 80 feet long, 28 feet wide, and two feet thick.

The value of 40,000 pounds is computed to be always under water, in ſtone, and other materials. And here it may not be improper to obſerve, that the caiſſon, on which the firſt pier was ſunk, contained 150 loads of timber: for it is a precaution uſed in moſt heavy buildings, to lay their foundations on planks, or beds of timber, which (if found when laid, and always kept wet) will not only remain ſound, but grow harder by time.

The depths or heights of every pier are different, but none of them have their foundations laid at a leſs depth than five feet under the bed of the river, and none at a greater depth than fourteen feet under the ſaid bed. This difference is occaſioned by the nature and poſition of the ground; for though the foundations of all the piers and abutments are laid in a hard bed of gravel (which by boring was found to grow harder, the deeper it was bored into) yet this bed of gravel lies much lower, and is more difficult to come at on the Surry ſide than on the Weſtminſter ſide.

All the piers are built the ſame on the inſide as on the outſide, of ſolid Portland block ſtones, none leſs than one ton, or twenty hundred weight, unleſs here and there a ſmall one, called a cloſer, placed between four other large ſtones; but moſt of them are two or three tons weight, and ſeveral of four or five tons. All the ſtones are ſet in (and their joints fitted) with a cement called dutch tarris, and they are beſides faſtened with iron cramps, run in with lead, and ſo placed, that none of thoſe cramps can be ſeen, or ever affected by the water.

All the arches of Weſtminſter-bridge are ſemicircular, that form being one of the ſtrongeſt and the beſt adapted for diſpatch in building.

They all ſpring from about two feet above low-water mark, and from no higher; which renders the bridge much ſtronger than if the arches ſprang from taller piers, beſides the ſaving a great quantity of materials and workmanſhip.

The middle arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide, and the others decreaſe in width equally on each ſide by four feet; ſo that the two next to the middle arch are ſeventy-two feet wide, and ſo on, to the leaſt of the two arches, which are each 52 feet wide. As to the two ſmall ones, cloſe in ſhore to the abutments, they are each about 25 feet wide.

The ſoffiet of every arch is turned and built quite through, the ſame as the fronts, with large Portland blocks, over which is built, bounded in by the Portland, another arch of Purbeck ſtone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; ſo calculated and built, that by the help of this ſecondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio; ſo that each arch can ſtand ſingle, without affecting or being affected, by any of the other arches.

Moreover, between every two arches a drain is managed to carry off the water and filth, which in time, might penetrate, and accumulate in thoſe places, to the great detriment of the arches. Some bridges have been ruined for want of this precaution, which ſhould be obſerved in all conſiderable ſtone or brick bridges; and yet it has been generally if not always omitted.

Juſt above and below each abutment there are large and commodious flights of Moor ſtone ſteps, for the ſhipping and landing of goods and paſſengers.

All the piers are laid at a conſiderable depth under the bed of the river, in a hard bed of gravel, which never requires piling; it being, after rock, the beſt ſort of foundation; whereas the uſual method of building ſtone or brick bridges over large tide-rivers, is to build them upon ſtilts; that is, driving piles in the bed of the river, ſhowing their heads at low-water mark, and often above; then laying ſome planks, to erect the piers thereon. Such are the foundations of London and Rocheſter bridges, and of many others in Great-Britain as well as abroad.

The materials of Weſtminſter-bridge, are the beſt four kinds of ſtone (for the ſeveral uſes to which they are employed) that are; and they are all not only durable, but ſome of the heavieſt in England, ſome kinds of marble only excepted. And the ſize and diſpoſition of thoſe materials are ſuch, that there is no falſe bearing, or ſo much as a falſe joint, in the whole bridge; ſo that every part is fully and properly ſupported; and whatever ought to be made of one ſtone, is not made of ſeveral ſmall ones, as is but too common in other buildings.

Inſtead of chalk, ſmall, ſtones or rubbiſh, with which the inſides of moſt buildings are filled, the piers are entirely built with ſolid blocks of Portland, and ſecured as we have explained before; and in building the arches, ſeveral precautions have been uſed, as have been ſcarcely ever before obſerved, ſuch as building them quite through with the ſame ſorts of large ſtones as in the fronts, thus deſtroying their lateral preſſures by a proper diſpoſition of the materials, in, between, and over thoſe arches.

Nothing

Nothing is more common in the conſtruction of bridges, than for ſome of the piers to ſink, or at leaſt ſo far give way, as to occaſion the neceſſity of rebuilding them, even before the fabric is paſſable: this has been the caſe of one of the piers of Weſtminſter-bridge, which, by ſinking, damaged the arch to which it belonged ſo much, that the commiſſioners thought fit to have it pulled down; when, by laying 12,000 Tons of cannon and leaden weights on the lower part of the pier, the foundation was ſettled and ſet to rights, in ſuch a manner as to render it completely ſecure from all accidents of the like kind for the future. This misfortune happened in 1747, when this noble ſtructure was almoſt compleated, and prevented its being finiſhed till the tenth of November 1750; when the laſt ſtone was laid by Thomas Lediard, eſq; in the preſence of ſeveral of the commiſſioners; and, on the ſeventeenth, about twelve at night, it was opened by a proceſſion of ſeveral gentlemen of that city, the chief artificers of the work, and a crowd of ſpectators, preceded by trumpets, kettle-drums, &c. and guns firing during the ceremony.

As to the time that has been employed in erecting this magnificent bridge, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the ballaſt-men having dug the foundation of the firſt pier to the depth of five feet under the bed of the river, levelled it, and kept it level, by a proper incloſure of ſtrong piles, and the caiſſon being brought over to the place where it was to be ſunk, on the 29th of January, 1738-9, the firſt ſtone of the weſtern pier was laid by the Right Hon. the earl of Pembroke; ſo that the erecting this noble ſtructure was compleated in eleven years and nine months; a very ſhort period, conſidering the vaſtneſs of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of ſtone made uſe of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by ſea; the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and ſcaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occaſioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together, reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

The charge of building this bridge, from the beginning to the finiſhing, and for procuring the ſeveral conveniencies requiſite thereto, amounted to the ſum of 389,500l. whereof 197,500l. was raiſed by three ſucceſſive lotteries, and the remainder, being 192,000l. was granted by parliament.

A guard, conſiſting of twelve watchmen, is appointed for the ſecurity of the paſſage over this bridge; they are to be upon duty at the cloſe of every day, till the opening of it the next morning.

In the year 1739, the citizens of London finding themſelves greatly injured by the miniſtry, who had, during the receſs of parliament, contrived and ſigned a convention between the two courts of London and Madrid, thought it expedient to exert their accuſtomed ſpirit of liberty, and to petition the houſe of lords againſt the ſaid convention. For which purpoſe a court of common-council was immediately called, and a petition drawn up which was approved of, and preſented to the houſe by his grace the duke of Bedford, who introduced the ſame in words to the following effect:

" My lords,

" I have in my hand a petition from a very " great body of men, no leſs a body, my lords, " than the citizens of London. The importance " of this juncture called upon them to aſſemble " and deliberate upon the moſt proper means of " preventing the effects of the convention, which " they apprehend to be ruinous, not only to " them, but the whole kingdom, from taking " place. Encouraged, my lords, by their for- " mer experience of your lordſhips great indul- " gence, they reſolved to proceed in the moſt " dutiful manner, by petitioning your lordſhips " to take the reaſons they are ready to offer " againſt the convention into your mature deli- " beration."

The purport of the petition itſelf was as follows: " That the citizens of London are too " deeply intereſted in whatever affects the trade " of this nation, not to expreſs the utmoſt anxiety " for the welfare of that only ſource of our riches; " and it is with a concern the petitioners are una- " ble to expreſs, that they perceive the trade to " his majeſty's American colonies ſtill continues " expoſed to the inſults of the Spaniards, who, " under unwarrantable and injurious pretences, " continue to ſtop, ſearch, and make prize of " Britiſh veſſels navigating the American ſeas, " in manifeſt violation of the treaties ſubſiſting " between the two crowns; and that the peti- " tioners apprehend, that the trade from theſe " his majeſty's kingdoms to his American colo- " nies is of the utmoſt importance, and almoſt " the only profitable trade this nation now enjoys " unrivalled by others; and that the petitioners " were induced to hope, from his majeſty's " known goodneſs and paternal care of his ſub- " jects, ſupported by the vigorous reſolutions of " both houſes of parliament, and the equipment " of a very powerful fleet, that his majeſty's " trading ſubjects in the ſeas of America, as well " as in all other parts of the ocean, would not " only have received a full ſatisfaction for all " their loſſes, occaſioned by the Spaniſh depreda- " tions, but alſo an undoubted ſecurity for their " navigation and commerce in time to come; " and that reaſonable and adequate reparation " would likewiſe have been obtained for the bar- " barities and inhuman cruelty exerciſed by that " nation on the Engliſh ſeamen, who have had " the unhappineſs of falling into their mercileſs " hands; and expreſſing their great concern and " ſurprize to find, by the convention lately conclud- " ed between his majeſty and the king of Spain, " that the Spaniards are ſo far from giving up " their, as the petitioners apprehend, unjuſt pre- " tenſions of a right to viſit and ſearch our ſhips " in the open ſeas of America, that this preten- " ſion of theirs is, amongſt others, referred to " the future regulation and deciſion of pleni- " potentiaries appointed on each ſide, whereby " the petitioners apprehend it is in ſome degree

" admitted

" admitted; and that the petitioners conceive " they have too much cauſe to fear, if the right " pretended to by Spain, of ſearching Britiſh " ſhips at ſea, be admitted in any manner or de- " gree whatſoever, that the trade of his majeſty's " ſubjects in or to America will become ſo pre- " carious, as to depend in a great meaſure upon " the indulgence and juſtice of the Spaniards, of " both which they have given, for ſome years " paſt, ſuch ſpecimens, as the petitioners think " this nation can have no cauſe to be ſatisfied " with; and expreſſing the apprehenſions of the " petitioners, that ſuch a precarious ſituation as " this muſt inevitably expoſe the trade in and to " the American ſeas to continual interruptions " and alarms, as well as to frequent loſſes; and " that, to theſe unhappy cauſes the petitioners " apprehend the preſent low ſtate of the Britiſh " colonies in America may, in a great meaſure, " be attributed; and that, if the cruel treatment " of the Engliſh ſailors, whoſe hard fate has " thrown them into the hands of the Spaniards, " ſhould be put up without any reparation, the " petitioners apprehend it may be the m " deterring ſeamen from undertaking vo " the ſeas of America, without an adv " wages, which that trade, or any otl " not be able to ſupport; and that tl " tioners therefore, having laid before par " the high importance this trade is of " kingdom in general, and this city in p " lar, thought it their indiſpenſable duty " preſent to parliament, the fatal conſe " of leaving the freedom of our navigati " commerce any longer in ſuſpenſe and " tainty; and therefore expreſſing thei " that the parliament will take it into " deliberation, and do therein as ſha " meet."

Various were the debates in the houſe of conſequence of this petition; and notwit the merchants minutely proved all their tions, and were ſtrongly ſupported by man lords, yet it was at laſt carried in favour convention by a majority of twenty-four And the miniſtry procured an addreſs of to his majeſty from the houſe of common for procuring the ſaid convention. This, ever, prognoſticated Sir Robert Walpole's of power in that houſe; for, upon the di he had no more than two hundred and ſix contents, againſt two hundred and thirty-fiv contents, with ſixty-one abſentees; and : theſe two hundred and ſixty-two, were tw dred and thirty-four placemen, whoſe er ments amounted to the value of two hu and twelve thouſand, nine hundred and fi pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-penc was in conſequence of this that Sir Robert the liberty of calling the citizens *ſturdy be* and in order to propagate a mean opinion of and to leſſen them in the eſteem of the me of both houſes, he procured printed liſts common-council, with the addition of the veral trades, or companies, to inſinuate tha were an inſignificant or contemptible bo tradeſmen and mechanics.

The citizens, however, took every meaſure to ſhew their abhorrence of the miniſter's colluſion with the court of Spain; and being thoroughly convinced that Sir George Champion, knt. who was the alderman next the chair, and member for Ayleſbury, had voted for the convention, they, on the twenty-ninth of September, the day of election, rejected him from the high office of Lord-mayor, and for ever looked on him with the greateſt contempt.

On the tenth of September, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, there fell a moſt violent ſtorm of thunder and lightening, accompanied with very heavy rain, which continued till near twelve at night. Though the thunder was not very violent, yet the flaſhes of lightening were as quick, and at the ſame time as ſtrong as perhaps were ever known in this part of the world. This tempeſtuous night, among many other things, was the deſtruction of a large aviary of ſparrows, which had for many years reſted themſelves in a grove of high trees adjoining to Mile-end turnpike. Such numbers of them were killed by the

GUILDHALL CHAPEL,
London.

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Various were the debates in the houſe of lords in conſequence of this petition; and notwithſtand- the merchants minutely proved all their allega- tions, and were ſtrongly ſupported by many noble lords, yet it was at laſt carried in favour of the convention by a majority of twenty-four voices. And the miniſtry procured an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty from the houſe of commons alſo, for procuring the ſaid convention. This, how- ever, prognoſticated Sir Robert Walpole's decay of power in that houſe; for, upon the diviſion, he had no more than two hundred and ſixty-two contents, againſt two hundred and thirty-five non- contents, with ſixty-one abſentees; and among theſe two hundred and ſixty-two, were two hun- dred and thirty-four placemen, whoſe employ- ments amounted to the value of two hundred and twelve thouſand, nine hundred and fifty-ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. It was in conſequence of this that Sir Robert took the liberty of calling the citizens *ſturdy beggars*; and in order to propagate a mean opinion of them, and to leſſen them in the eſteem of the members of both houſes, he procured printed liſts of the common-council, with the addition of their ſe- veral trades, or companies, to inſinuate that they were an inſignificant or contemptible body of tradeſmen and mechanics.

The citizens, however, took every meaſure to ſhew their abhorrence of the miniſter's colluſion with the court of Spain; and being thoroughly convinced that Sir George Champion, knt. who was the alderman next the chair, and member for Ayleſbury, had voted for the convention, they, on the twenty-ninth of September, the day of election, rejected him from the high office of Lord-mayor, and for ever looked on him with the greateſt contempt.

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The ſtatue of king Edward VI. in braſs, left by Charles Ivy, eſq; late treaſurer, was, on the twenty-ſecond, fixed on a marble pedeſtal in the middle ſquare of St. Thomas's hoſpital in South- wark.

The day of election for Lord-mayor being ar- rived, the livery paid no regard to the ſeniority of Sir George Champion. They returned Sir John Salter and Sir Robert Godſchall: but a poll being demanded by the friends of Sir George, the ſame was continued for about a quarter of an hour; when, finding the livery were determined to oppoſe him, it was thrown up, and the num- bers, on inſpection, appeared as follows:

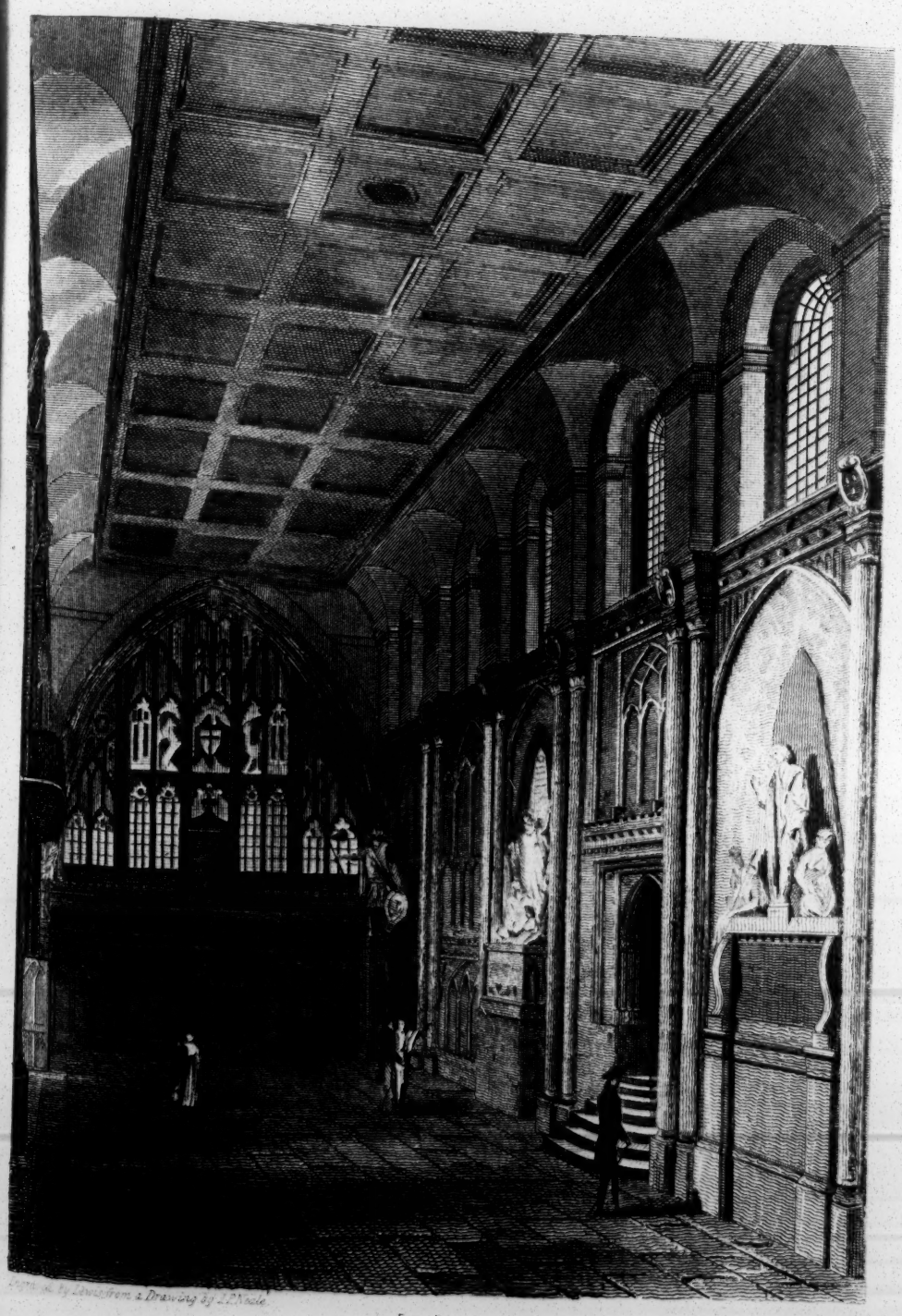
Sir John Salter	95
Sir Robert Godſchall	90
Sir George Champion	21

In conſequence of which Sir John Salter, knt. was declared, in the common-hall, Lord-mayor for the year enſuing.

The nation grew more and more clamorous againſt the miniſtry, and repeated their addreſſes, ſo ſtrenuouſly to the houſe of commons for a vi- gorous war with Spain, that his majeſty reſolved to comply with their requeſt. Accordingly, on the twenty-ſecond of October the officers of arms, with the ſerjeants at arms and trumpeters, mounted their horſes in the ſtable-yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the palace-gate, garter prin- cipal king of arms read his majeſty's declaration of war, and Norroy king of arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a proceſſion was made to Charing croſs in the following manner:

A party of horſe-guards or grenadiers to clear the way.
Beadles of Weſtminſter bare-headed, with ſtaves, two and two.
Conſtables of Weſtminſter in like manner.
High conſtable of Weſtminſter with his ſtaff.

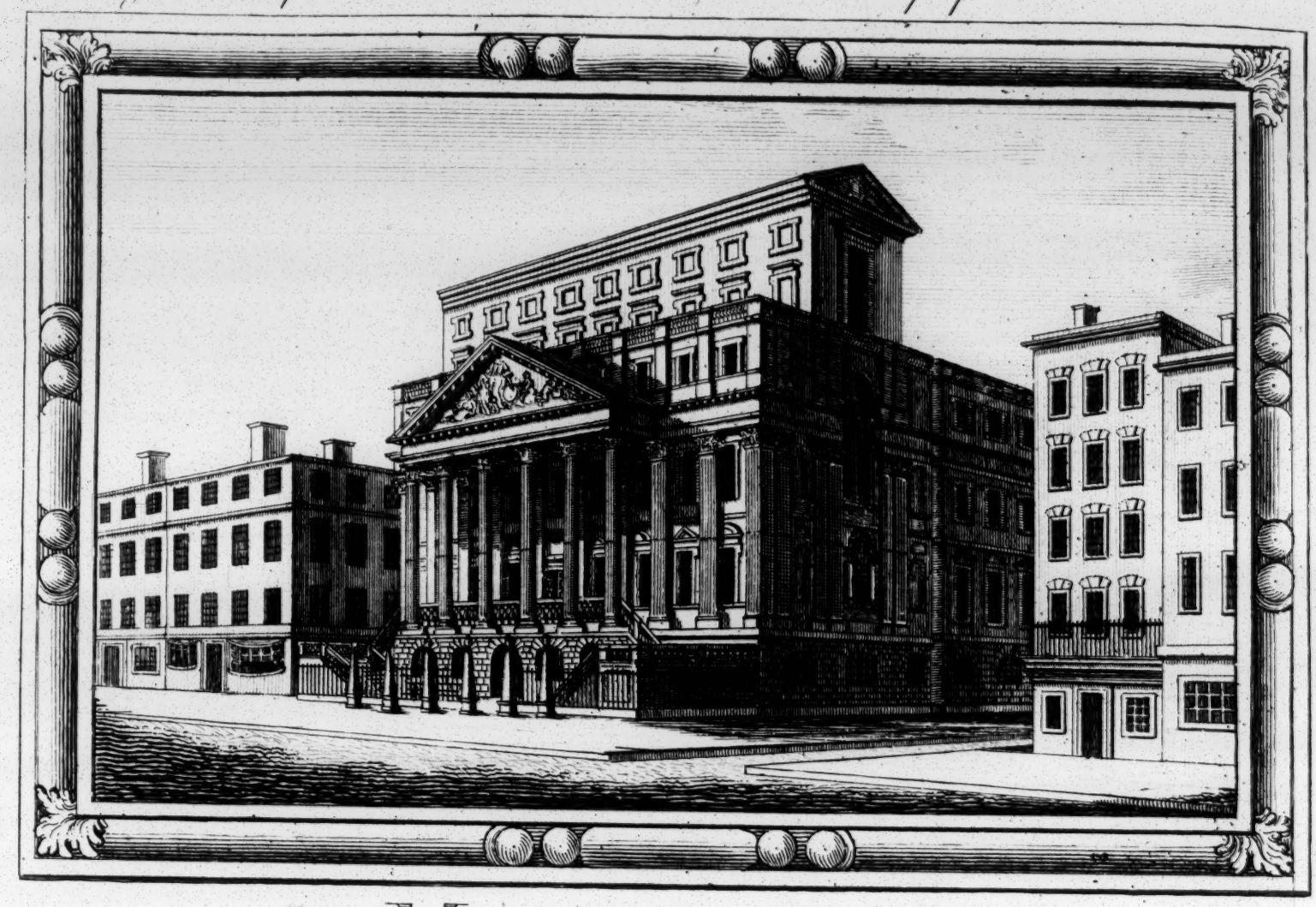
The



Engraved by Lewis from a Drawing by J. C. Nattes

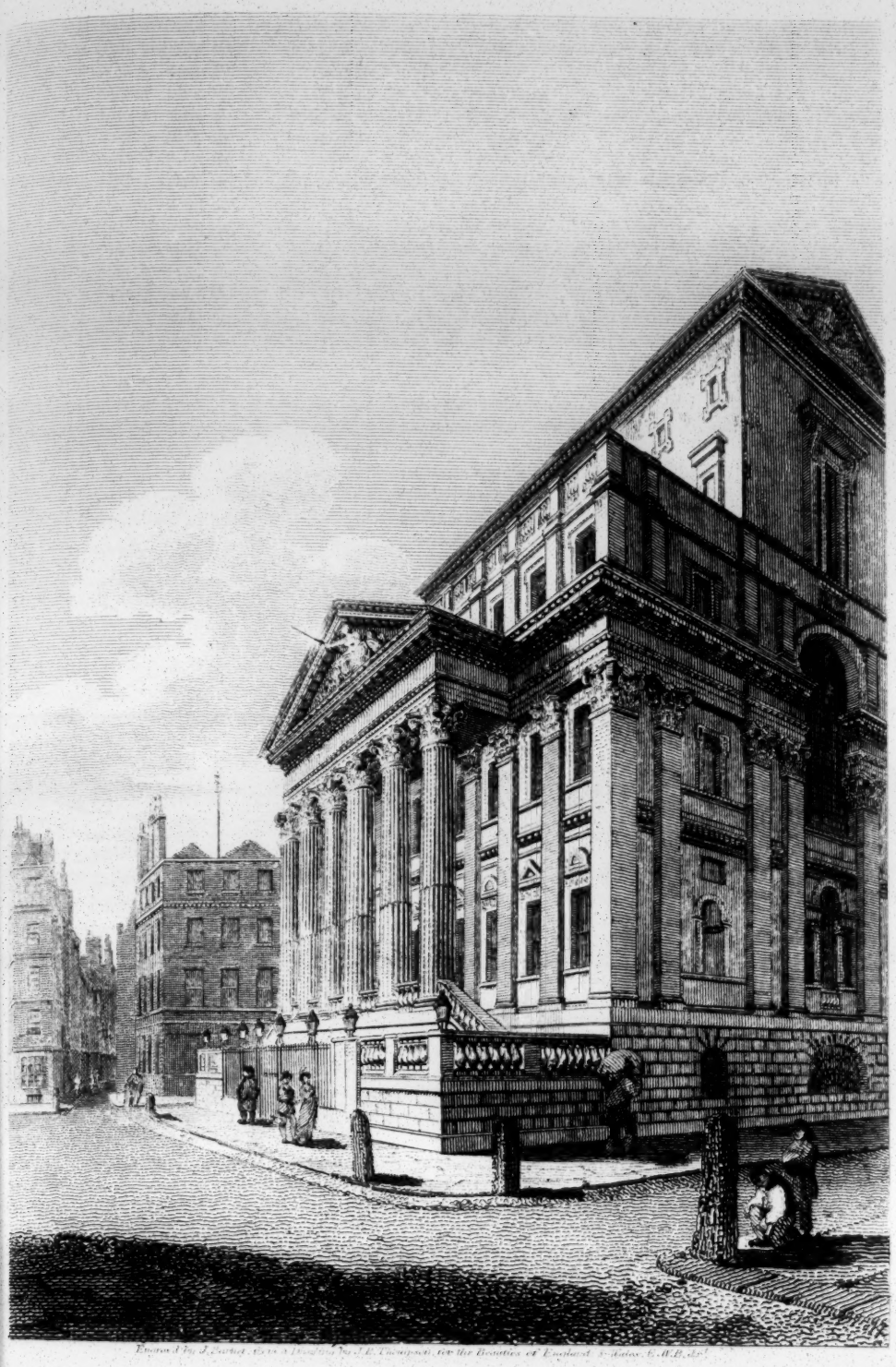
Interior of
GUILDHALL,
London.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



The MANSION HOUSE

The GUILDHALL *of London.*



THE MANSION HOUSE,
London.

GUILD HALL,
London.

MERCHANT TAYLORS HALL,
London.

London. Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, July 1810.

The officers of the high bailiff of Weſtminſter on horſeback, with white wands.
Clerk of the high bailiff of Weſtminſter.
High bailiff himſelf, with the deputy ſteward on his right hand.
Knight marſhal's men.
Knight marſhal.
Drums.
Drum major.
Trumpets.
Serjeant trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.
Purſuivants, bluemantle, rougedragon, portcullis.
Richmond herald.
Windſor herald.
York herald between two ſerjeants at arms.
Somerſet herald between two ditto.
Norroy king of arms, between two ditto.
Garter king of arms, between two ditto.
And the proceſſion was cloſed by
A party or troop of horſe-guards.

At Charing-croſs the declaration was read by Norroy king of arms, and proclaimed aloud by Somerſet herald. They then proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of the city of Weſtminſter retired; and within the gate the Lord-mayor, aldermen, deputy-recorder, and ſheriffs in ſcarlet attended; and bluemantle purſuivant having preſented to his lorſhip the earl marſhal's warrant, the city proceſſion followed the troops. At the end of Chancery-lane Somerſet herald read the declaration, and York herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of Wood-ſtreet York herald read the declaration, and Windſor herald proclaimed it aloud. And laſtly, at the Royal Exchange, Windſor herald read the declaration, and Richmond herald proclaimed it aloud. This ceremony was performed at each reſpective place amidſt innumerable ſpectators, who teſtified their approbation by the moſt joyful acclamations.

The chief corner-ſtone of the Manſion-houſe for the Lord-mayor of the city of London to reſide in, was laid on the twenty-fifth of this month, by the Right Hon. Micajah Perry, Eſq; Lord-mayor: on which was cut the following inſcription:

This chief corner-ſtone
Was laid the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King o Great-Britain, France and Ireland,
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq;
Lord-mayor of the city of London.

ALDERMEN.

Sir Francis Child, Knt.	John Barber, Eſq;
Sir Edward Bellamy, Knt.	Sir John Williams, Knt.
Sir John Barnard, Knt.	Sir Robert Godſchall, Knt.

COMMONERS.

Mr. Deputy John Snart,	Mr. Deputy James Danſie,
Mr. William Tims,	Mr Deputy Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everett,	Mr. Deputy John Ayliffe,
Mr. Deputy R. Farrington,	Mr. Deputy Benj. Hodges,
Mr. Deputy Samuel Tatem,	Mr. Deputy Thomas Naſh,
Mr. Robert Evans,	Mr. Charles Hartley.

Being the committee appointed by order of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of this city, in common-council aſſembled, to erect this fabric for a manſion-houſe, for the uſe of the Lord-mayor of this city for the time being.

George Heathcote, Eſq; } Aldermen, being ſheriffs.
Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. }
George Dance, Architect.

* * *

Deſcription of the MANSION-HOUSE.

THIS edifice is very ſubſtantially built of Portland ſtone, and has a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order in the front; the ſame order being continued in pilaſters both under the pediment, and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is very maſſy and built in ruſtic. In the centre of this ſtory is the door which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices; and on each ſide riſes a flight of ſteps of very conſiderable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door that leads to the apartments and offices where buſineſs is tranſacted. The ſtone baluſtrade of the ſtairs is continued along the front of the portico, and the columns, which are wrought in the proportions of Palladio, ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a very noble piece in bas relief, repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the city of London. Beneath this portico are two ſeries of windows, which extend along the whole front, and above theſe is an attic ſtory with ſquare windows crowned with a baluſtrade. The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long ſide; it has an area in the middle, and the fartheſt end is an Egyptian-hall, which is the length of the front, very high and deſigned for public entertainments. Near the ends at each ſide is a window of extraordinary height, placed between coupled Corinthian pilaſters, and extending to the top of the attic ſtory.

The inſide apartments and offices are moſt elegantly furniſhed; and the bas relief over the grand pediment is finely deſigned, and as beautifully executed by Mr. Taylor. The principal figure on which repreſents the genius of the city of London in the dreſs of the goddeſs Cybele, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head; in her right hand holding the prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars

* * Before the building of this noble edifice, it was cuſtomary for the chief magiſtrate of the city to hold his mayoralty at one or other of the halls belonging to the twelve principal companies. This, however, being attended with great inconveniencies, it was thought proper, for the honour of the city, and the more regular diſcharge of that high office, to erect a houſe, as the Manſion for the Lord-mayor for the time being. This being determined by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, ſeveral places were propoſed, as the end of Pater-noſter-row, fronting Cheapſide, Moorfields, and Stocks-market, and the latter was choſen from its being ſituated nearly in the centre of the city, and in the heart of buſineſs. Stocks-market was therefore removed to Fleet-ditch, and the earth dug up for laying the foundation, when the ground was found ſo full of ſprings, that it became neceſſary to erect the building on piles. This great work was finiſhed in 1753, and Sir Criſp Gaſcoigne was the firſt Lord-mayor who reſided in it.

or columns, to expreſs the ſtability of her condition; and, on her right hand, ſtands a naked boy, with the faſces and axe in one hand, and the ſword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in the other; to ſhew, that authority and juſtice are the true ſupports of liberty; and that while the former were exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a ſtate of youth. At her feet lies faction, as it were in agony, with ſnakes twining round his head; intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preſerves herſelf, but retorts juſt puniſhment on ſuch as envy her happy condition. In the group farther to the right, the chief figure repreſents an ancient River-god, his head crowned with flags and ruſhes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious ſtream; the ſwan at his feet ſhews this to be the Thames; the ſhip behind, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically expreſs the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to the city, to which it belongs. On the left hand there appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble poſture, preſenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia or horn of plenty, with the other; ſignifying, that abundance which flows from the union of domeſtic induſtry and foreign trade. Behind her is a ſtork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and holding the neck of the ſtork; to ſignify that piety, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and ſecure that vaſt ſtock of wealth, of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogſheads; ſo that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but, at the ſame time, inſtructively expreſſive of the happy condition of that great city, for the reſidence of whoſe chief magiſtrate this noble building was erected.

The whole expence of building the Manſion-houſe, (including the ſum of 3900l. paid for purchaſing houſes to be pulled down) amounted to 42638l. 18s. 8d.

In the reign of queen Anne ſeveral eminent merchants, filled with compaſſion for the many innocent children who were daily expoſed to miſery and deſtruction, propoſed to erect an hoſpital for the reception of ſuch infants, as either the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents ſhould leave deſtitute of other ſupport; and to employ them in ſuch a manner as to render them fit for the moſt laborious offices, and the loweſt ſtations. With theſe laudable views, they propoſed a ſubſcription, and ſollicited a charter; but from the ill-grounded prejudices of ſome weak people, who ſuggeſted that ſuch an undertaking would encourage perſons in vice, by making too eaſy a proviſion for their illegitimate children, all their ſollicitations proved ineffectual.

Although this was ſuſpended, yet it did not entirely defeat this laudable deſign: ſome of theſe worthy perſons left large benefactions for the uſe of ſuch an hoſpital as ſoon as it ſhould be erected; which coming to the ears of Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ſhip in the merchants ſervice, he left the ſea to ſollicit a charter for the eſtabliſhment of this charity, and with unwearied aſſiduity ſpent all the remainder of his life in promoting this noble deſign.

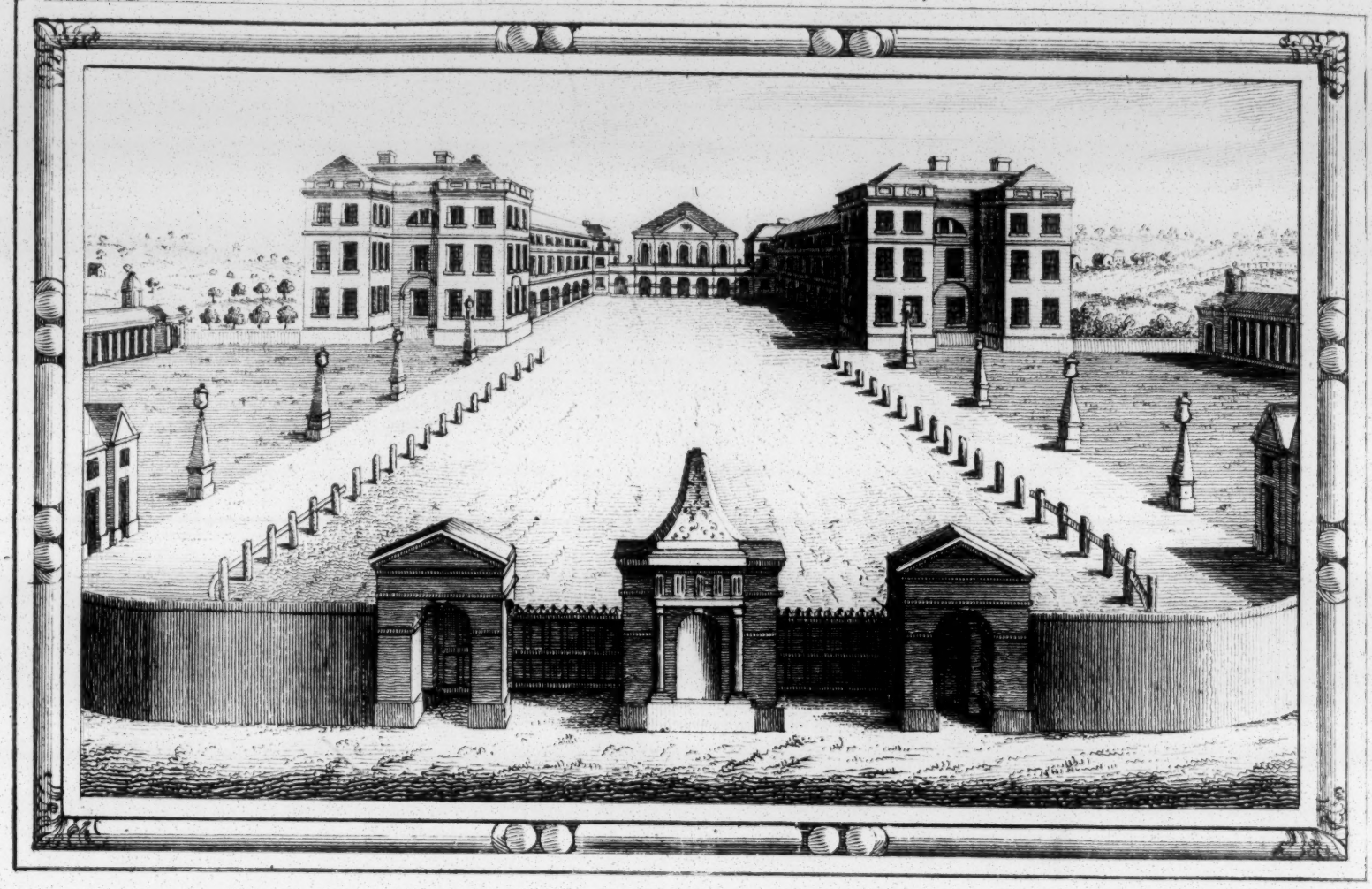
Previous to his preſenting any petition to the king, his firſt ſtep was to procure a recommendation of his deſign from ſome perſons of quality and diſtinction. This he purſued with ſuch unbounded diligence, that in a ſhort time he procured the following memorial, ſigned by the ladies whoſe names are underwritten:

" Whereas, among the many excellent deſigns " and inſtitutions of charity which this nation, " and eſpecially the city of London, has hitherto " encouraged and eſtabliſhed, no expedient has " yet been found out for preventing the frequent " murders of poor miſerable infants at their birth, " or for ſuppreſſing the inhuman cuſtom of ex- " poſing new-born infants to periſh in the ſtreets, " or the putting out ſuch unhappy foundlings to " wicked and barbarous nurſes, who, undertak- " ing to bring them up for a ſmall and trifling " ſum of money, do often ſuffer them to ſtarve " for want of due ſuſtenance or care, or, if " permitted to live, either turn them into the " ſtreets to beg or ſteal, or hire them out to looſe " perſons, by whom they are trained up in that " infamous way of living, and ſometimes are " blinded or maimed, and diſtorted in their " limbs, in order to move pity and compaſ- " ſion, and thereby become fitter inſtruments of " gain to thoſe vile, mercileſs wretches.

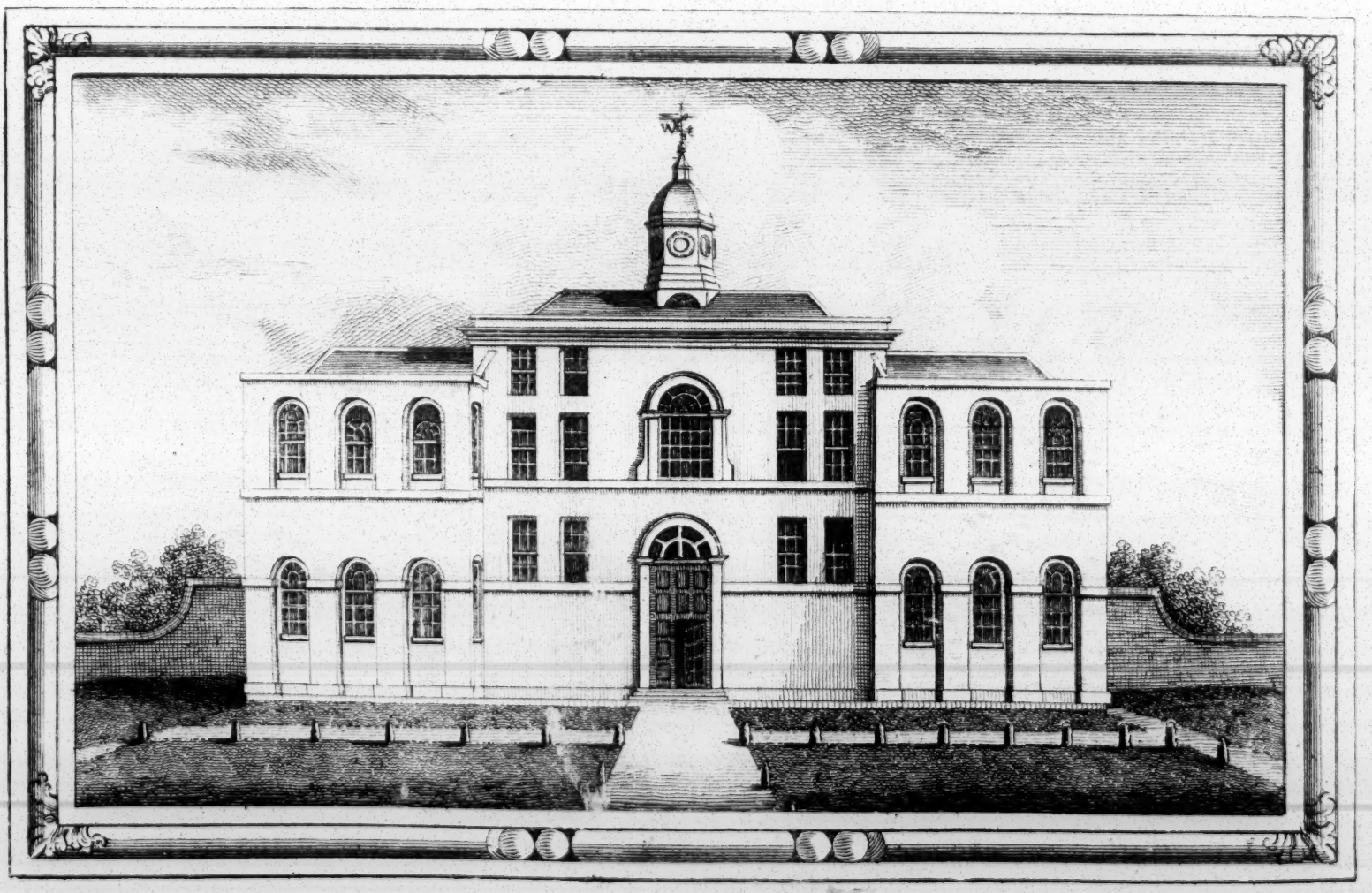
" For a beginning to redreſs ſo deplorable a " grievance, and to prevent as well the effuſion " of ſo much innocent blood, as the fatal conſe- " quences of that idleneſs, beggary, or ſtealing, " in which ſuch poor foundlings are generally " bred up, and to enable them, by an early and " effectual care of their education, to become " uſeful members of the commonwealth; we, " whoſe names are underwritten, being deeply " touched with compaſſion for the ſufferings and " lamentable condition of ſuch poor, abandoned, " helpleſs infants, as well as the enormous a- " buſes and miſchiefs to which they are expoſed; " and in order to ſupply the government plenti- " fully with uſeful hands on many occaſions; " and for the better producing good and faithful " ſervants from amongſt the poor and miſerable " caſt-off children or foundlings, now a peſt to " the public, and a chargeable nuiſance within " the bills of mortality; and for ſettling a yearly " income for their maintenance and proper edu- " cation, till they come to a fit age for ſervice; " are deſirous to encourage, and willing to con- " tribute towards erecting an hoſpital for infants " whom their parents are not able to maintain, " and having no right to any pariſh; which we " conceive will not only prevent many horrid " murders, cruelties and other miſchiefs, and be " greatly beneficial to the public, but will alſo " be acceptable to God Almighty, as being the " only remedy of ſuch great evils, which have " been ſo long neglected, though always com- " plained of; provided due and proper care be " taken for ſetting on foot ſo neceſſary an eſta- " bliſhment, and a royal charter be granted by

" the

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL *Lambs Conduit Fields.*



View of the SMALL-POX HOSPITAL *near St.ⁿ Pancrass.*

" the king to ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhall " approve of, who ſhall be willing to become " benefactors for the erecting and endowing ſuch " an hoſpital; and for the receiving the vo- " luntary contributions of charitable and well- " diſpoſed perſons; and for directing and ma- " naging the affairs thereof gratis to the beſt ad- " vantage, under ſuch regulations as his majeſty " in his great wiſdom ſhall judge moſt proper for " attaining the deſired effect of our good inten- " tions.

Charlotte Somerſet,
S. Richmond,
H. Bolton,
Anne Bolton,
I. Leeds,
A. Bedford,
M. Cavendiſh Portland,
J. Mancheſter,
F. Hartford,
M. Harold,
S. Huntington,
F. Wa. and Nottingham,
E. Cardigan,
Dorothy Burlington,
F. Litchfield,
A. Albemarle,
F. Biron,
A. Trevor,
A. Torrington,
E. Onſlow,
A. King."

After Mr. Coram had obtained this recommendation from the ladies, he procured another to the ſame purpoſe, ſigned by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, both of which he annexed in his petition to the king, who not only approved of the ſame, and paſſed a licence for nominating truſtees, for erecting an hoſpital for foundlings, &c. but was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to grant his royal charter, dated the 17th of October 1739, for eſtabliſhing this hoſpital.

His grace the duke of Bedford, who was appointed firſt preſident, ſummoned the ſeveral members of the ſociety to meet him at Somerſet-houſe on the twentieth of November, when moſt of the noblemen and gentlemen mentioned in the charter being aſſembled, Thomas Coram, eſq; thanked his grace in particular and the reſt of them in general, for their protection and aſſiſtance in promoting the patent.

After this, the court, purſuant to their charter, proceeded to the election of a ſecretary; and a committee of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen were choſen to conduct the affairs of the corporation.

Books were now opened, and the governors obtained large ſubſcriptions; the work went on with great ſpirit; an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majeſty to the governors and guardians of the hoſpital. A piece of ground was purchaſed in Lamb's Conduit-fields, of the earl of Saliſbury, which his lordſhip not only ſold at a very reaſonable conſideration, but promoted the charity by a noble contribution.

The governors were ſo anxious for the commencement of this charity, that, during the building of the hoſpital, they hired a large houſe in Hatton-Garden, nurſes were provided, and it was reſolved that ſixty children ſhould be admitted; but as the funds increaſed, ſo a greater number were received in proportion.

As ſoon as one wing of the hoſpital was finiſhed, the committee ordered the children to be removed thither, and quitted the houſe in Hatton-garden. And a chapel being much wanted, and ſeveral ladies of quality expreſſing their deſire of contributing to it, a ſubſcription was opened for that purpoſe, and a neat and elegant edifice was ſoon erected.

Two years after the governors being informed of the increaſe of benefactions to this charity, of the number of the children, and the expediency of keeping the boys ſeparate from the girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the hoſpital; ſince which the whole deſign has been compleated.

Deſcription of the FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

THE wings of the hoſpital are directly oppoſite to each other, and are built in a plain but regular manner, of brick, with handſome piazzas. At the farther end is placed the chapel, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each ſide, and is very elegant within. Before the hoſpital is a large piece of ground, on each ſide whereof is a colonade of great length, which alſo extends towards the gates, that are double, with a maſſy pier between, ſo that coaches may paſs and repaſs at the ſame time; and on each ſide is a door to admit thoſe on foot. The large area between this outer gate and the hoſpital is adorned with graſs plats, gravel walks and lamps erected upon handſome poſts, excluſive of which there are two handſome gardens.

In the court room are placed four capital pictures, taken from ſacred hiſtory, the ſubjects of which are ſuitable to the place for which they were deſigned.

The firſt, which is painted by Mr. Hayman, is taken from Exodus ii. 8, 9. " The maid went " and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's " daughter ſaid unto her, take this child away " and nurſe it for me, and I will give you " wages."

The following verſe is the ſubject of the next picture, done by Mr. Hogarth, viz. " And the " child grew up, and ſhe brought him to Pha- " raoh's daughter, and he became her ſon, and " ſhe called his name Moſes."

The third picture is the hiſtory of Iſhmael, painted by Mr. Highmore, the ſubject of which is taken from Gen. xxi. 17. " And the angel of the " Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid " to her, what aileth thee, Hagar? fear not, for " God hath heard the voice of the lad where he " is."

The fourth picture is painted by Mr. Wills, and is taken from Luke xviii. 16. " Jeſus ſaid, ſuffer " little children to come unto me, and forbid " them not, for of ſuch is the kingdom of hea- " ven."

On each ſide of theſe pictures are placed ſmall drawings in circular frames of the moſt conſiderable hoſpitals in and about London, done by Mr. Haytley, Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Whale, and Mr. Gainſborough.

Over the chimney is placed a very curious baſ-relief, done by Mr. Ryſbrack, and preſented by him, repreſenting children employed in huſbandry and navigation.

The

The other ornaments of the room were given by ſeveral ingenious workmen, who had been employed in building the hoſpital, and were willing to contribute to adorn it. The ſtucco work was given by Mr. William Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by Mr. Deval; the table with its frame curiouſly carved, by Mr. John Saunderſon, and the glaſs by Mr. Hallet.

In the other rooms of the hoſpital are the pictures of ſeveral of the governors and benefactors, viz. Mr. Thomas Coram, by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobſon, by Mr. Hudſon; Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramſey; and Mr. Emerſon, by Mr. Highmore. In the dining-room is a large and beautiful ſea-piece of the Engliſh fleet in the downs, by Mr. Monamy; and over the chimney in another room is Mr. Hogarth's original painting of the march to Finchley.

The altar-piece in the chapel, which is moſt beautifully painted, repreſents the wiſe men making their offerings to the infant Jeſus, who is held in his mother's arms. Here is likewiſe a fine organ preſented by Mr. Handel; in conſequence of whom the foundation has been enriched by a ſacred oratorio being performed ſeveral times in the year to crowded audiences.

Several very handſome ſhields done in lead were given by Mr. Ives, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inſcriptions; and other artiſts have contributed their labours to the ornamenting of the hoſpital and chapel, for which they received the thanks of the corporation: and an inſcription is put up to inform the public, that theſe ornaments were the benefactions of the ſeveral artiſts whoſe names are wrote thereon.

Another good foundation was eſtabliſhed this year, which was the erecting a mathematical ſchool in the Grey-coat hoſpital, in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, for training up boys in the art of navigation, ſo as to fit them for the ſervice of their country; many of whom, ſince the erection of this ſchool, have been put apprentice to captains in the king's ſervice.

On Chriſtmas-day a moſt ſevere froſt began, which continued, with ſome ſhort intermiſſions, near eight weeks. Its intenſeneſs and bad effects exceeded all others ever remembered. A few days after it began a very high wind aroſe, which did great damage among the ſhipping. Several ſhips loaded with corn, others with coals, &c. were ſunk by the ice; many were thrown on their anchors which made holes in them; ſome on their ſides, foul of others; ſeveral lighters and boats under the ice; and, on the whole, the river Thames preſented a more diſmal ſcene than had ever been beheld by the oldeſt man living. The damage done between the Medway and London-bridge amounted to 100,000l. beſides the number of perſons who loſt their lives. The neceſſities of the poor were ſo great, that had it not been for the extenſive collections in moſt pariſhes, and the benefactions of a great number of the gentry, they muſt have inevitably periſhed.

An act of parliament was paſſed this ſeſſions, to amend and extend the powers of the Court of Conſcience in the city of London; in which it was enacted as follows: "That it ſhall be lawful for every citizen and freeman of London, and every other perſon inhabiting within the ſaid city or liberties, and every perſon who rents or keeps any ſhop, ſhed, ſtall, or ſtand, or ſeeks a livelihood in the ſaid city or liberties, which have any debt owing to him not exceeding forty ſhillings, by any perſon inhabiting, or ſeeking a livelihood, within the ſaid city or liberties, during their reſpective inhabiting there, to cauſe ſuch debtor to be ſummoned by any of the beadles, or officers of the Court of Requeſts, by writing left at the dwelling-houſe, lodgings, ſhed, ſtall, or ſtand, or any other place of ſeeking a livelihood, of ſuch debtor, or by any other reaſonable notice, to appear before the commiſſioners of the Court of Requeſts, holden in the Guildhall of the ſaid city. And the ſaid commiſſioners, or three of them, ſhall, after ſummons, have power by this act to ſet down ſuch orders between ſuch parties as ſtand with equity and good conſcience; all ſuch orders to be regiſtered in a book, as they have been accuſtomed to be.

"If any perſon contemptuouſly affront any of the commiſſioners of the ſaid court, during the time of their ſitting, it ſhall be lawful for the commiſſioners then ſitting, or three of them, to certify under their hands and ſeals the name of the perſon ſo offending, and the nature of his offence, to the Lord-mayor of London, who ſhall ſummon ſuch perſon before him; and upon his appearance, and the fact alledged being proved upon the oath of one or more witneſſes, or in default of his appearance, ſhall puniſh the perſon ſo offending, by fine or impriſonment, or both; provided the fine do not exceed twenty ſhillings, and impriſonment be for no longer than ten days.

"Upon the non-payment of the ſaid fine, it ſhall be lawful for the Lord-mayor to iſſue a warrant for levying the ſaid fine on the goods and chattels of every offender, and to cauſe ſale to be made thereof in caſe they be not redeemed in five days; which fine, when levied, ſhall be paid over to the church-wardens or overſeers of the poor of the pariſh, wherein ſuch offender, at the time of ſuch offence, inhabits, or ſeeks a livelihood, towards the ſupport of the poor.

"The number of beadles or officers employed in the execution of the orders of the ſaid commiſſioners, may, by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen of London, be enlarged to two or more, not exceeding four.

"The act 3 Jac. I. c. 15. and all things therein not hereby altered, ſhall continue in force, and extend to all perſons to whom this preſent act doth extend.

"If any action be brought for any thing done in purſuance of this act, or the act 3 Jac. I. c. 15. the action ſhall be brought within ſix months after the fact is committed; and ſhall be laid in the city of London: and the defendant may plead the general iſſue; and if the plaintiff become nonſuited, &c. the defendant ſhall recover double coſts."

In

In the year 1740 both houſes of parliament addreſſed his majeſty on the ſucceſs of admiral Vernon, who, with ſix ſhips only, had entered the port, and taken the town of Porto-Bello; and on the twenty-fifth of March a motion was made in the common-council to preſent the admiral with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box; and to congratulate his majeſty on the occaſion: both of which being agreed to, the latter was preſented to his majeſty, by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the twenty-ſeventh of the ſame month. And,

On the tenth of May the Lord-mayor and aldermen waited on his majeſty with their compliments on the nuptials of the princeſs Mary with the prince of Heſſe; after which they addreſſed the new married princeſs on the occaſion.

In conſequence of a motion being made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for a place bill, the court of common-council met on the eighteenth of June, and agreed to thank their four worthy repreſentatives for their good conduct in parliament; which they did in the following manner:

"We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com-
"mons, of the city of London, in common-coun-
"cil aſſembled, return you our thanks for your
"faithful and diligent attendance in parliament,
"particularly while the place bill was depending
"laſt ſeſſions; and being ſollicitous that the rights
"and liberties which this nation has hitherto en-
"joyed, ſhould be continued to lateſt poſterity,
"and conſidering that thoſe bleſſings can alone
"be ſecured by the independency of parliament,
"do moſt earneſtly require of you to renew your
"endeavours in procuring a proper bill for re-
"ducing and limiting the number of placemen
"in the houſe of commons.

"As we apprehend that your expectations laſt
"ſeſſions were in a great meaſure diſappointed,
"through the abſence of a few members from
"parliament, we cannot but entertain the ſtrong-
"eſt hopes of ſucceſs the next year, not doubt-
"ing but thoſe gentlemen, being at laſt con-
"vinced that a diligent attendance in the houſe
"of commons is of the utmoſt conſequence to
"the nation, will not hazard a ſecond loſs of this
"ſalutary law, ſo immediately neceſſary to pre-
"ſerve the freedom of our conſtitution; to re-
"ſtore unanimity among the people, and eſta-
"bliſh that confidence in his majeſty's meaſures,
"as may effectually enable him, at this impor-
"tant juncture, to aſſert the honour of his crown
"and kingdom."

On the twenty-fifth of September a previous meeting of the livery was held at Vintner's-hall, to conſider of two proper perſons to be returned on Michaelmas-day at Guild-hall, to the court of aldermen, for the choice of one to be Lord-mayor.

After Mr. Glover, who was in the chair, had opened the cauſe of their meeting, it was reſolved to ſupport the nomination of Sir Robert Godſchall, knt. and George Heathcote, eſq; in the common-hall on Michaelmas-day, they being the two ſenior aldermen (except Sir George Champion) below the chair. Theſe two gentlemen were accordingly returned by the common-hall; but the court of aldermen, contrary to the uſual method, choſe Mr. Heathcote, who very politely begged to be excuſed on account of his health being greatly impaired by ſerving the office of ſheriff the foregoing year.

This occaſioned great debates; and ſtrong oppoſition was made by the friends of the negative aldermen. However, it was at laſt carried that Mr. Heathcote ſhould not be compelled to ſerve; and that he ſhould be excuſed without paying any fine.

Another common-hall was ſummoned to meet on the fourteenth of October, previous to which the livery met again at Vintner's-hall, and reſolved on the nomination of Sir Robert Godſchall and Humphry Parſons, eſq; who had lately been Lord-mayor; accordingly theſe two were unanimouſly returned by the common-hall; but the aldermen, after a debate of near three hours, were pleaſed to put by Sir Robert Godſchall again, and returned Humphry Parſons, eſq; who, at a court of common-council held on the twenty-ſecond told them, that if it was their deſire, he was willing to accept the office of Lord-mayor, for the enſuing year, let the expence be what it would. This declaration was received by the court with unanimous applauſe; and thereupon the following motion was made: "That the thanks of this
"court be given to Humphry Parſons, eſq;
"Lord-mayor elect, for accepting a ſecond time
"the laborious and expenſive office of the mayor-
"alty, and thereby, in ſome meaſure reſtoring
"the peace and tranquillity of this city, which
"has been greatly diſturbed by a late extraordi-
"nary and uncommon proceeding;" which queſtion, after long debates, was agreed to by a great majority: but an amendment being propoſed by ſome of the aldermen preſent, and Sir John Eyles and Sir Robert Baylis inſiſting that the opinion of the aldermen ſhould be ſeparately taken thereon, and ſeveral of the court of aldermen inſiſting upon a negative, a long debate enſued, in which their power of putting a negative on the queſtion, was diſputed with great warmth; but they ſtill inſiſting upon that power, Sir John Barnard, and the reſt of the worthy aldermen, who voted for Sir Robert Godſchall, and a very great majority of the common-council, withdrew from court, proteſting, that the aldermen had no right to vote ſeparately, or to put a negative in the forming of a queſtion. After which the aldermen and common-council returned thanks to the Lord-mayor elect, for his accepting the office a ſecond time. And

On Wedneſday the twenty-ninth the right hon. Humphry Parſons, eſq; the new Lord-mayor, was, with the uſual ſolemnity, ſworn into that high office for the year enſuing.—This gentleman was the firſt who rode in a coach drawn by ſix horſes in the proceſſion on Lord-mayor's day.

On the third of November the London Infirmary, now called the London-hoſpital, which was carried on in a little houſe adjoining to Upper Moor-fields, was removed and opened in a more commodious ſituation in Preſcot-ſtreet, Godman's-fields.

On the eleventh of the ſame month, a court of

common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and the queſtion put, "That "the court of aldermen have the power of put-"ting a negative upon the framing of a queſ-"tion," which paſſed in the negative; and it likewiſe paſſed the ſame in the court of aldermen, by a majority of ten to four. Another motion was then made, and the queſtion put, "that the "court of aldermen have not the power of put-"ting a negative upon the framing of a queſ-"tion," which paſſed in the affirmative; and the ſame paſſed in the affirmative, by a majority of eleven to four, in the court of aldermen.

The day following, being the birth-day of admiral Vernon, the citizens of London, to expreſs the ſenſe they entertained of the advantages the nation might reap from a vigorous war with Spain, celebrated the ſame with the greateſt rejoicings that had been known for many years. The effigy of Don Blaſs, governor of Porto Bello, was burnt in many places; and at Chancery-lane end was erected a pageant, repreſenting a Spaniard on his knees, offering his ſword to admiral Vernon. A view of Porto Bello, and the ſhips and warlike implements. Over the admiral's head was written, *Veni, vidi, vici*, and under him theſe words, *Semper viret*.

On the nineteenth a meeting of the livery was held at Vintner's-hall, to conſider of proper perſons to repreſent the city in the enſuing parliament; and a letter was produced from Sir John Barnard, in which he deſired to be excuſed all further attendance in parliament, on account of his ill ſtate of health. This plea, however, had no effect on the livery, who, unwilling to loſe ſo worthy a member, put him in nomination, together with Mr. alderman Parſons, Sir Robert Godſchall, and Mr. alderman Heathcote. Death, however, ſoon after fruſtrated their deſigns, by taking off alderman Parſons, their Lord-mayor, who died on the twenty-firſt of March, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age. In conſequence of which, the next day (being Sunday) a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the queſtion was put, Whether precepts ſhould be iſſued for a new election, which was carried accordingly. And on Monday the twenty-third, a court of huſtings was held at Guildhall, by virtue of a precept from the Locum Tenens and court of aldermen, for the election of a Lord-mayor for the reſidue of the year; when the common-hall almoſt unanimouſly returned Sir Robert Godſchall and Sir John Barnard to the court of aldermen, who, in oppoſition to the livery, once more rejected Sir Robert, and elected Sir John Barnard, who, in a moſt geenteel ſpeech, informed them he was not obliged by the laws of the city to ſerve that high office more than once; after which, deſiring to be excuſed, it was readily granted. They then proceeded to a new election; when the livery returned Sir Robert Godſchall and Daniel Lambert, eſq; and the aldermen elected the latter by a majority of thirteen to ten. Accordingly that ſame evening at nine o'clock, alderman Lambert was accepted by the lord-chancellor with the uſual ceremonies; and next day went in great ſtate to the Tower, attended by the twelve companies, where, on a booth erected for that purpoſe without the gate, he was ſworn in by the right honourable the lord Cornwallis, conſtable of the Tower, according to ancient cuſtom when the barons of the exchequer are out of town. The laſt Lord-mayor that had been ſworn on Tower-hill was Sir Thomas Bloodworth, in the year 1665, when the courts of law were held at Oxford on account of the dreadful plague in London.

The election of an alderman for Broad-ſtreet ward was ſoon after attended with great trouble and expence. The candidates were Charles Ewer, eſq; and Mr. Eggleton. On the cloſe of the poll a ſcrutiny was demanded, and the numbers appearing to be exactly equal, the Lord-mayor held a wardmote at Draper's hall for a new election; at which Charles Ewer, eſq; meeting with no oppoſition, was declared duly elected. In conſequence of this Mr. Eggleton petitioned the court of aldermen, ſetting forth his right to the ſaid election. On the day following, a rule was made in the court of King's-bench, to ſhew cauſe why a mandamus ſhould not be granted to ſwear in Mr. Eggleton alderman of Bread-ſtreet ward; and on the twenty eighth the court of aldermen, by conſent of both parties, returned that neither party was duly elected. So that the determination of the election muſt be tried in the court of King's-bench, which was accordingly done in the Michaelmas term following, in favour of Charles Ewer, eſq; who was accordingly ſworn in.

On the twelfth of May 1741, the poll ended at Guildhall for members of parliament for the city of London; when the liſt at Vintner's-hall carried it by a great majority; the numbers ſtanding thus:

For the Rt. Hon. Daniel Lambert, eſq;		Lord-mayor	3217
Sir John Barnard	—	—	3769
Sir Robert Godſchall	—	—	3143
Alderman Heatchcote	—	—	3322
Admiral Vernon	—	—	1175
Sir Edward Bellamy	—	—	1311
Alderman Perry	—	—	1710

Whereupon the ſheriffs next day declared the four firſt gentlemen duly elected.

It having been found, on the great increaſe of inhabitants of this city, that it was neceſſary for the better government thereof, and the more eaſy bringing delinquents to puniſhment, to increaſe the juſtices of peace within the city of London, and its liberties, his majeſty, for that purpoſe was pleaſed to grant the following charter:

"George the ſecond, by the grace of God, "of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, king, "defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom "theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas "our royal predeceſſor king Charles I. late king "of England, by his letters patent, under the "great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſt-"minſter, the eighteenth day of October, in the "fourteenth year of his reign, did give and "grant unto the mayor and commonalty, and "citizens of the city of London, and their ſuc-"ceſſors, amongſt other things, that the then "mayor and recorder of the ſaid city, and the "mayor and recorder of the ſaid city for the "time being, as well as thoſe aldermen who be-

"fore

" fore that time had ſuſtained and borne, as thoſe
" aldermen who thereafter ſhould have ſuſtained
" and borne, the charge and office of mayoralty
" of the ſaid city, although they ſhould ceaſe
" from the mayoralty, or ſhould be diſmiſſed
" therefrom, ſo long as they ſhould remain alder-
" men there; and the three ſenior aldermen of
" the ſaid city, for the time being, who ſhould
" have been longeſt in the office of aldermanſhip,
" and had not before ſuſtained and borne the
" charge and office of mayoralty of that city for
" ever, ſhould be all and every of them a juſtice
" and juſtices, to preſerve and keep the peace of
" the ſaid king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, within
" the ſaid city of London and liberties thereof,
" and appointed the ſaid mayor and recorder, for
" the time being, to be of the Quorum. And
" whereas our royal predeceſſors, king William
" and queen Mary, by certain other letters patent,
" under their great ſeal of England, bearing date
" at Weſtminſter, the 28th day of July, in the
" fourth year of their reign, reciting the ſaid let-
" ters patent of king Charles I. and reciting
" alſo, that the ſaid mayor and aldermen, by
" their humble petition, had repreſented to their
" majeſties, that the number of juſtices of the
" peace, conſtituted within the ſaid city by the
" ſaid letters patent of king Charles I. were ſo
" few, that, by reaſon thereof, it frequently
" happened, that juſtice could not be admini-
" ſtered within the ſaid city with ſo much ex-
" pedition, ſo commodiouſly, and in ſuch a man-
" ner, as might be moſt expedient for their ſaid
" late majeſty's ſervice, and the utility of their
" ſubjects: and their ſaid late majeſties, there-
" fore, by their ſaid recited letters patent, did
" grant to the ſaid mayor and commonalty, and
" citizens of the city of London, and their ſuc-
" ceſſors, that ſix other aldermen of the ſaid
" city for the time being, who then were, or for
" the future ſhould be, next in the office of al-
" dermanſhip to the three ſenior aldermen men-
" tioned and conſtituted juſtices of the peace in
" the ſaid firſt-mentioned charter, and who then
" had borne, and thereafter ſhould have borne,
" the office of ſheriff of the ſaid city, beſides
" and beyond the three ſenior aldermen as afore-
" ſaid, ſhould for ever thereafter be juſtices of
" the peace within the ſaid city of London and
" liberties thereof; and theſe ſix aldermen, with
" the mayor and recorder for the time being, as
" well as thoſe aldermen who had borne the office
" of mayoralty, and the aforeſaid three ſenior
" aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the
" ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be
" one, are by the ſaid laſt-recited letters patent
" conſtituted juſtices of the peace for the ſaid
" city and liberties, with the ſame powers that
" are granted to the juſtices of the peace of any
" county of this kingdom, as by the ſaid ſeveral
" recited letters patent (amongſt divers other
" matters and things therein contained, rela-
" tion being thereto reſpectively had) may
" more fully and largely appear. And whereas
" the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the ſaid city
" of London have, by their petition, humbly
" repreſented unto us, that, ſince the granting of
" the ſaid laſt-mentioned letters patent, the du-
" ties of the juſtices of the peace, within the
" ſaid city and liberties, are, by many acts of
" parliament, very much increaſed; ſo that the
" petitioners, who are conſtituted juſtices by the
" ſaid charter, have, for the more ſpeedy and ef-
" fectual execution of juſtice, agreed amongſt
" themſelves to ſit daily, by turns, in the Guild-
" hall of the ſaid city, for the public adminiſtra-
" tion of juſtice: and that the petitioners moſt
" humbly conceive it will be for the public uti-
" lity of all our ſubjects within the ſaid city and
" liberties, and that juſtice may ſtill be more
" commodiouſly and expeditiouſly adminiſtered,
" if the preſent number of juſtices of the peace,
" within the ſaid city of London and liberties
" thereof, was increaſed: and the petitioners fur-
" ther repreſent, that the Lord-mayor and re-
" corder being the only juſtices of the Quorum,
" if by ſickneſs or other unavoidabl accident, it
" ſhould happen that neither may be able to attend
" the ſeſſion, great inconveniences may ariſe:
" the petitioners, therefore, have humbly be-
" ſought us to grant to our good ſubjects, the
" mayor and commonalty and citizens of the
" ſaid city, that, for the future, the mayor, re-
" corder, and all the aldermen, for the time be-
" ing, may be juſtices of the peace for the ſaid
" city of London and liberties thereof; and that
" all thoſe aldermen, for the time being, who
" ſhall have borne and ſuſtained the office of
" mayoralty of the ſaid city, may be of the Quo-
" rum, as well as the mayor and recorder: we
" being willing to gratify the petitioners in their
" requeſt; know ye, therefore, that we, of our
" ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere
" motion, have given, granted, and by theſe
" preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do
" give and grant, to the mayor and commonalty
" and citizens of the city of London, and their
" ſucceſſors, that the mayor, recorder and all the
" aldermen of the ſaid city of London, for the
" time being, and every one of them, be for ever
" hereafter a juſtice or juſtices of the peace of us,
" our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid city
" of London and liberties thereof: and we do
" by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſ-
" ſors, conſtitute, make, and ordain, the mayor,
" recorder, and all the aldermen of the ſaid city
" of London, for the time being, and every of
" them, or any four of them (of whom the mayor
" and recorder, or any one of the aldermen who
" have ſuſtained the office of mayoralty, for the
" time being, we will ſhall always be one) juſtices
" of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſaid
" city of London and liberties thereof, to keep,
" and cauſe to be kept, all and ſingular ſtatutes
" and ordinances, in all their articles, made, and
" to be made, for the preſervation of the peace,
" of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and for the
" peaceable ruling and governing the people of
" us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well within the
" ſaid city as the liberties thereof, according to
" the form and effect of the ſame; and to cor-
" rect and puniſh, in the manner preſcribed by
" thoſe ſtatutes and ordinances, all ſuch perſons
" as ſhall be found offending, within the ſaid
" city and liberties thereof, againſt the form and
" effect of the ſame ſtatutes and ordinances, or

" any

" any or either of them; and to demand ſuch " ſufficient ſecurity for the peace, and good be- " haviour towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, " and all the ſubjects of us, our heirs and ſucceſ- " ſors, of all ſuch perſons who ſhall ſend threat- " nings to any ſubject or ſubjects, of us, our " heirs or ſucceſſors, concerning their bodies, or " the burning their houſes; and if they refuſe to " find ſuch ſecurity, then to cauſe them to be " ſafely kept in our goal of Newgate, or in any " other priſon of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, in " our ſaid city of London, until they ſhall have " found ſuch ſecurity; and to do and perform all " and ſingular other matters and things, which " any juſtices or keepers of the peace of us, our " heirs and ſucceſſors, within any county of that " part of our kingdom of Great-Britain called " England, may, can, or ought to do and per- " form, by virtue of any ſtatutes and ordinances " of this part of our kingdom of Great-Britain " called England, or by virtue of any commiſſion " of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to preſerve the " peace in any ſuch county. In witneſs whereof " we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made " patent.

" Witneſs John archbiſhop of Canterbury, " and other guardians and juſtices of the " kingdom, at Weſtminſter, the 25th day " of Auguſt, in the fifteenth year of our " reign.

About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the eighth of September, the wind due ſouth, a prodigious hurricane aroſe, which did conſiderable damage to the ſhips and craft in the river Thames; it uncovered houſes, threw down chimnies, and tore up trees by the roots. But the moſt conſiderable damage was done in the countries.

About this time the city of London, and places adjacent were viſited with an epedemic fever, which carried off great numbers for ſeveral months together. The cauſe of it was ſuppoſed to ariſe from the heat of the weather, which occaſioned a coagulation of the blood, or a ſtagnation thereof in the capillary arteries.

The removal of Sir Robert Walpole producing a great change in the miniſtry, the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, on the tenth of February, preſented the following inſtructions to their repreſentatives in parliamen .

To the right hon. Sir Robert Godſchall, knt. Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. Mr. alderman Lambert, and Mr. alderman Heathcote.

" This court doth take this public occaſion to " acknowledge their grateful ſenſe of your vigi- " lant and faithful conduct in parliament, which " hath already contributed to the production of " many good effects.

" As they have now reaſon to hope for a change " of meaſures as well as of men, they deſire you " will ſtrenuouſly promote all thoſe ſalutary laws " as are or ſhall be propoſed in the houſe of com- " mons, ſuch as the place-bill, a penſion-bill and " the repeal of the ſeptennial act, in order to re- " ſtore the ancient freedom of our conſtitution, " and ſecure it againſt all future attempts either " of open or ſecret corruption, or of any undue " influence whatſoever.

" And more particularly they recommend that " you will perſiſt, with unwearied diligence, to " make the earlieſt and ſtricteſt enquiry into the " cauſes of all paſt miſmanagements, and exert " your utmoſt endeavours to prevent the like for " the future.

" And they further expect, that you will ex- " tend ſuch enquiry to all perſons who, in their " reſpective employments, have contributed to " the complicated evils, which have ſo long op- " preſſed and diſhonoured this nation.

" And they congratulate themſelves and the " whole kingdom that, from the virtue and ſpirit " of the preſent parliament, every odious name " of diſtinction will ſoon be loſt among us, and " that from this happy period they may date their " entire abolition of parties, of which the moſt " pernicious uſe has hitherto been made, to the " imminent danger of our liberties.

" For now they may reaſonably expect, that " thoſe who wiſh the real and ſolid ſupport of his " majeſty and his royal family; and are qualified " by their virtues and abilities, may have it in " their power to ſerve both their king and country; " and that no diſtinction will remain but of thoſe " who are friends or enemies to the conſtitution; " of thoſe who would maintain the freedom " and independency of parliament, and of thoſe " who would ſubject it to corrupt and miniſterial " influence."

At a general meeting of the independant electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, held on the ſeventeenth of February at the Fountain tavern in the Strand, it was unanimouſly agreed that the following repreſentation be delivered to the right hon. lord viſcount Percival, and Charles Edwin, eſq; their repreſentatives in parliament:

" We, the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the " city and liberty of Weſtminſter, cannot avoid " taking the firſt opportunity of paying our moſt " grateful acknowledgments for your faithful be- " haviour during this ſhort, but important period " of parliament; and though we have no reaſon " to doubt your ſteady perſeverance, yet we can- " not think it altogether improper to acquaint " you with our ſentiments on the preſent criſis " of affairs;—a criſis which we apprehend muſt " determine the fate of us and our poſterity, and " render this kingdom either a glory or ſcoff " among the nations.

" We have beheld, with the deepeſt concern, " ſuch meaſures purſued for many years paſt, as " have manifeſtly tended to diſgrace the name, " betray the intereſts, ruin the trade, weaken " the liberties, and depreſs the courage of the " Britiſh nation. It is now with the moſt ſenſible " pleaſure we behold the agreeable proſpect of " being delivered from the fatal effects of ſuch " meaſures, by the virtue of a truly Britiſh par- " liament, and the removal of thoſe perſons who, " ſupported by the influence of corruption (that

" canker

" canker of our conſtitution) have two long wan-
" toned in the abuſe of power, and mocked the
" calamities of an almoſt deſpairing people.

" But as the melancholy experience of paſt
" times evinces, that the removal of the perſon
" of a miniſter from the helm, is inſufficient for
" ſecuring the intereſts and liberties of a people,
" while his creatures, his maxims, and his views,
" are entailed upon the government; we there-
" fore hope you will moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſe
" them, and endeavour to procure us ſuch a con-
" ſtitutional ſecurity, as may prevent this king-
" dom from ſuffering by the like errors or iniqui-
" ties for the future.

" As the ſtricteſt enquiry only can ſatisfy, ſo
" nothing but the moſt rigorous juſtice ought to
" avenge an injured people; it is therefore we
" earneſtly intreat you to make a diligent ſcrutiny
" into the authors of thoſe grievances we have ſo
" long groaned under, and not ſuffer impunity
" to be the lot of the oppreſſor: juſtice is a duty
" you owe to poſterity, as examples are moſt
" likely to prevent future evils. Should the diſ-
" turber of the public be permitted the enjoy-
" ment of private tranquillity, or his influence
" remain in thoſe counſels from which his perſon
" is removed, we conceive that ſuch an event at
" this juncture muſt give a fatal encouragement,
" or rather ſanction to a wanton and wicked ex-
" erciſe of power in all ſucceeding miniſters.
" Lenity to ſuch an one would be cruelty to the
" nation; and the calling to a ſevere account the
" inſtruments of pernicious meaſures, however
" unavailing to procure us reparation for what is
" paſt, may have the happy effect of henceforth
" preventing the like violations of the conſtitu-
" tion, the like profuſion of public treaſure at
" home, and the like proſtitution of the public
" faith and honour abroad.

" We zealouſly recommend to your endea-
" vours the extirpating thoſe party diſtinctions,
" which, though their foundation have long
" ceaſed to exiſt, were yet ſo induſtriouſly fo-
" mented among us, in order to ſerve the miſ-
" chievous purpoſes of a miniſterial tyranny, and
" in oppoſition to the real and permanent intereſts
" of the preſent royal family. The common in-
" tereſt, it is hoped, has now united all parties
" and perſuaſions, and every man will be regarded
" only as he prefers the welfare and liberties of
" his country to any private dependence or venal
" conſideration whatever."

The merchants and traders of the city of London, finding themſelves greatly oppreſſed by the Spaniſh privateers, owing to the bad conduct of the admiralty in not granting them proper convoys and cruizers to protect their ſhips, preſented a petition to both houſes of parliament on the 20th of January, in which they ſet forth, " that the pe-
" titioners, with the utmoſt concern, have found
" themſelves under the neceſſity of repreſenting
" to the houſe that the navigation and commerce
" of theſe kingdoms have been continually ex-
" poſed to the growing inſolence of the Spaniſh
" privateers, from the commencement of this
" juſt and neceſſary war; that during its whole
" progreſs and continuance, notwithſtanding the
" repeated applications of the ſuffering merchants
" for protection and redreſs, their loſſes and miſ-
" fortunes have conſiderably increaſed of late,
" to the impoveriſhing of many of his majeſty's
" ſubjects, the great detriment of trade in ge-
" neral, the diminution of his majeſty's revenue,
" and the diſhonour of the nation; that upwards
" of three hundred ſhips and veſſels have been
" taken, (the greateſt part of them in or near the
" Britiſh channel and ſoundings) and carried into
" St. Sebaſtian, and other adjacent ports; by
" which numbers of his majeſty's moſt uſeful
" ſubjects have been reduced to want and im-
" priſonment, or, compelled by inhuman treat-
" ment, and deſpairing of a cartel for the ex-
" change of priſoners, have liſted in the ſervice
" of Spain; that the petitioners apprehend, that
" moſt of theſe misfortunes might have been
" prevented, conſidering the weakneſs of our
" enemy at ſea, had a few of his majeſty's ſhips
" of war been properly ſtationed, and the com-
" manders kept ſtrictly to their duty; a neglect,
" which appears the more ſurprizing, as there
" was a precedent of an act of parliament in
" 1707, expreſsly made for thoſe purpoſes, in-
" titled, An act for the better ſecuring the trade of
" this kingdom, by cruizers and convoys: that
" by means of this neglect, and the many va-
" luable prizes the Spaniards have made, they
" have been encouraged and enabled to fit out
" ſuch numbers of privateers from St. Sebaſtian
" and Bilboa, excluſive of other ports, as to ren-
" der the navigation to and from theſe kingdoms
" every day more and more dangerous; and that
" the preſent great and unexpected power of the
" enemy, in the Mediterranean gives the peti-
" tioners reaſon to apprehend, that their trade is
" become extremely precarious in thoſe parts;
" that there have been various neglects and de-
" lays in the appointment and ſending out of con-
" voys; and that out of thoſe few, which have
" been granted, ſome of the commanders have
" paid ſo little regard to the ſhips under their
" care, that they have deſerted them at ſea, and
" left them as a prey to the enemy: and praying
" leave further to repreſent, that the navigation
" to and from ſeveral of his majeſty's colonies has
" often been much expoſed to the enemy, and
" that many ſhips have been taken in the Ame-
" rican ſeas by their privateers, principally owing,
" as the petitioners preſume, to a want of a ſuf-
" ficient number of ſhips, or of proper care in
" ſome of his majeſty's commanders, ſtationed
" in thoſe parts; that many ſhips have been
" brought into danger by the arbitrary impreſſing
" of their ableſt hands out of the homeward bound
" ſhips before they had made the land, or ar-
" rived to a place of ſafety; and out of the out-
" ward-bound ſhips, in the proſecution of their
" voyages; and praying leave to aſſure the houſe,
" that they do not complain of ſuch captures as
" are the unavoidable conſequence of a war, but
" of ſuch only as have been occaſioned by a want
" of due care for the protection of trade, which
" has, during the whole war, laboured under an
" apparent neglect and diſregard; nor ſhall they
" ever be induced, either by their paſt misfor-
" tunes or future apprehenſions, ſo far to forget

" their duty to his majeſty and the legiſlature, as " once to repine or murmur at the preſent war " with Spain, which his majeſty and theſe king- " doms are ſo neceſſarily engaged in, and upon " the vigorous proſecution of which the intereſt " of the Britiſh trade and the freedom of naviga- " tion ſo evidently depend; and praying the " houſe to take the premiſes into their conſidera- " tion, that ſuch proviſion may be made for the " future protection of the trade and Navigation " of theſe kingdoms as the houſe ſhall think fit; " and that the petitioners may be heard by them- " ſelves or council thereupon."

This petition was cloſely followed by another of the ſame tendency from the city of London, which was preſented by the ſheriffs on the twenty-ſixth of the ſame month; ſetting forth, " that, " at a time when a feeble enemy holds our naval " power in deriſion, and the conduct and diſtri- " bution of our ſhips of war are the ſubject of " univerſal cenſure, to remain unconcerned and " ſilent, would ill become the repreſentative body " of this great metropolis, which ſo ſenſibly " ſhares in every public misfortune; that the peti- " tioners therefore beg leave humbly to repreſent " to the houſe, that it is with the utmoſt grief " they have ſeen the navigation and commerce of " theſe kingdoms ſo conſtantly interrupted, on " our own coaſts, and almoſt in ſight of our " late powerful naval armaments, by the priva- " teers of Spain, to the ruin of our trade, the " enriching of the enemy, and the diſgrace of " the Britiſh name; that the loſſes hereby " ſuſtained, the manner in which applications " for redreſs have been often evaded, and other " numerous inſtances of negligence and diſre- " gard of the commercial intereſt of theſe king- " doms, (whilſt a neighbouring nation is every " day converting theſe errors to their own ad- " vantage) have given the petitioners the moſt " dreadful apprehenſions, leſt our trade, the " foundation of our wealth and power, and which " has formerly enabled us to maintain the liber- " ties of Europe, ſhould be transferred into the " hands of our potent and dangerous rival; that " the petitioners cannot but obſerve with concern, " that thoſe ſhips of war, which they might rea- " ſonably have expected would have been em- " ployed in protecting our trade, have not " contributed either thereto, or to the intereſt " or honour of the nation: and that the peti- " tioners have ſeen a powerful and well provided " fleet remaining inactive in our own ports, or " more inglorioufly putting to ſea, without the " appearance of any enterprize in view, or even " the poſſibility of meeting an enemy worthy of " its attention, whilſt our trading veſſels have " been daily expoſed in the Britiſh channel and " ſoundings to the privateers of a place ſo incon- " ſiderable as St. Sebaſtian's. And that, not- " withſtanding theſe various ſubjects of com- " plaint, the petitioners beg the houſe to believe, " that they do not hereby intend to ſignify the " leaſt deſire of peace with Spain, until his ma- " jeſty ſhall, by a vigorous proſecution of the " war, have obtained from the enemy an ample " acknowledgment of his people's juſt rights, " and the poſſeſſion of ſuch a pledge as may ef- " fectually ſecure the freedom of navigation to " our lateſt poſterity: and therefore intreating " the houſe to take the calamitous ſtate of trade, " occaſioned by the grievances complained of, " into their conſideration: and that the houſe " would be pleaſed to make ſuch a proviſion, for " the future ſecurity of the navigation and com- " merce of theſe kingdoms, as they ſhall think " fit.

In conſequence of theſe petitions, the Lord-mayor and Sir John Barnard were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for protecting and ſecuring the trade and navigation of this kingdom in times of war. The citizens and merchants were ſo elated at this order of the houſe, that they teſtified the ſame by the moſt public rejoicings.

On the twenty ſixth of June 1742, Sir Robert Godſchall, Lord-mayor of the city of London, died of a violent fever. He was ſucceeded as mayor by George Heathcote, eſq; and as member of parliament, by William Calvert, eſq;

At a court of common-council held the twenty-firſt of October, the following inſtructions were drawn up, approved of, and ordered to be preſented to the city repreſentatives in parliament.

To the right hon. George Heathcote, eſq; Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. and alderman, Mr. alderman Lambert, and Mr. alderman Calvert.

" In the preſent unhappy conjuncture, when " the domeſtic enemies of theſe kingdoms are " flattering themſelves, that, by the late aſtoniſh- " ing example of unpuniſhed treachery, and " corruption, the nation muſt be driven to deſ- " pair, and abandon all thoughts of any future " efforts for the ſupport and ſecurity of the pub- " lic liberty; We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and " commons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, think it our indiſpenſible " duty to declare, in this moſt ſolemn manner, " that as we were fully ſenſible how advantage- " ouſly this nation has hitherto been diſtinguiſh- " ed, by its freedom, from the reſt of mankind, " we will not, by ſupineneſs, reſign our claim to " ſo invaluable a bleſſing; but that we will ſtill " perſevere, with the ſame uniform and unſhaken " reſolution, againſt the malice of our undiſ- " guiſed enemies, and the falſhood of our pre- " tended friends, whoſe ſhameful union and con- " federacy againſt their country, at the ſame " time that they ſerve to increaſe our apprehen- " ſions, ſhall redouble our attention and zeal for " the defence and preſervation of all our conſti- " tutional rights. We, therefore, addreſs our- " ſelves to you, our worthy repreſentatives in " parliament, and, with the moſt grateful ac- " knowledgments of your former meritorious " conduct, take this occaſion of laying our ſen- " timents before you.

" We cannot but lament that means have been " uſed to defeat our hopes of a ſpeedy and effec- " tual reformation. We had long ſeen the great " concerns of the kingdom all perverted to the ſin- " gle purpoſe of maintaining power in one hand.

With

" With this pernicious deſign our wealth has
" been exhauſted, our trade neglected, our honour
" proſtituted, and the independency of parlia-
" ment invaded; at length, after a continued
" ſtruggle of twenty-years, when we had reaſon
" to expect that the happy period of our deliver-
" ance was at hand, that each offender would
" have received the chaſtiſement due to his
" crimes, and ſuch regulations have been eſta-
" bliſhed as would have ſecured us from the like
" enormities in time to come, how great was our
" ſurprize to find, that ſome of thoſe, who, un-
" der a maſk of integrity, and by diſſembling a
" zeal for their country, had long acquired the
" largeſt ſhare of its confidence, ſhould, with-
" out the leaſt heſitation or ſeeming remorſe,
" greedily embrace the firſt occaſion to diſgrace
" all their former conduct, and, in defiance of
" the moſt ſolemn proteſtations, openly conſpire,
" with the known enemies of the public, to de-
" fraud the nation of that juſtice and ſecurity,
" which they themſelves had ſo often and ſo pe-
" remptorily declared was indiſpenſibly neceſſary
" to its preſervation and ſupport?

" Amidſt theſe melancholy conſiderations, we
" have the ſatisfaction to find, that the general
" cenſure and indignation have ſo immediately
" purſued theſe betrayers of their truſt, that few
" have been miſled by their pretences; and that
" they ſucceed in the public hatred thoſe they
" have ſcreened, though they have not, as yet,
" ſucceeded to their power. And we may reaſon-
" ably expect a more fortunate iſſue in the ap-
" proaching ſeſſions, ſince many of thoſe crimes
" which have ſo long excited the juſt reſentment
" of the public, are now inconteſtibly evinced
" to all mankind, notwithſtanding the various
" artifices put in practice to conceal and protect
" them: for it cannot now be a doubt that
" our troops, under the extremeſt diſtreſs in
" an unhealthy climate, were defrauded, by
" colluſive contracts, of their juſt pay; that the
" power of an adminiſtration hath been ap-
" plied to corrupting of returning officers, the
" purchaſing of votes, and the ſubverſion of
" charters; and that immenſe ſums of that pub-
" lic treaſure, which was appropriated to the
" ſupport of the civil government, have been
" partly ſecreted, and partly converted to purpo-
" ſes injurious to the dignity of the crown, and
" deſtructive of our happy conſtitution.

" We therefore moſt earneſtly entreat, that,
" at this important criſis, you will not ſuffer
" yourſelves to be amuſed with diſtant objects,
" which of late have been ſo ſpeciouſly dreſſed up
" with all the arts of fallacy and deluſion; but,
" whatever plea may be offered in behalf of our
" ſafety abroad, be perſuaded that ſecurity at
" home is the firſt point which merits your con-
" ſideration; that the gratifying the reaſonable
" deſires of the people, who aſk no more than
" juſtice and the re eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh
" conſtitution, can alone give weight and ſucceſs
" to his majeſty's councils and meaſures, can
" alone recover the loſt confidence of our antient
" allies, and ſtrike terror into our moſt powerful
" enemies. We therefore apply to you now,
" with all the urgent ſollicitations of men fully
" convinced that their all is at ſtake, the rights
" and privileges of ourſelves and poſterity, with
" every valuable advantage purchaſed for us by
" the blood of our anceſtors, conjuring you to
" poſtpone every other conſideration, particu-
" larly the ſupplies for the current ſervice of the
" enſuing year, till you have renewed the ſecret
" committee of enquiry; procured an effectual
" bill to reduce and limit the number of place-
" men in the houſe of commons; reſtored the
" frequency of elections, and reſtrained the abuſe
" of power in returning officers. Yet, after
" theſe ſalutary proviſions, when you ſhall think
" fit to grant the ſupplies, at the ſame time have
" ſome regard to their application. A nation
" burdened with taxes, oppreſſed with debts,
" and almoſt exhauſted by one laviſh adminiſtra-
" tion, can but ill undergo a freſh profuſion of
" its treaſure in the parade of numerous land
" armies, and the hire of foreign forces, without
" the appearance of any ſervice in the behalf of
" his majeſty's Britiſh dominions.

" Theſe points alone can give ſafety to the
" kingdom, and appeaſe the general diſcontents;
" and the vigorous proſecution of them, in con-
" currence with all true friends of the public,
" (independent of party, or of any other invi-
" dious diſtinction whatſoever) will inſure to
" yourſelves the laſting favour and affection of
" this great metropolis."

On the twentieth of December a cauſe was tried before lord chief juſtice Willes, in which the company of weavers were plaintiffs, and Mr. Thomas Handycraft, defendant, who refuſed to be of the livery of the company, not being free of the city. It appearing, however, that every member of a company is eligible to the livery, though not free of the city, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiffs.

Another cauſe was tried on an action brought by one Anthony Wright againſt William Ayres, the leſſee of the toll on London-bridge, who had received and inſiſted upon a preſcriptive right to receive two-pence for the paſſage of each cart laden with one ton weight, or upwards, paſſing over the bridge. After many learned arguments on both ſides, it appearing by the evidence that the uſage had been to take one-penny only for a a cart with two horſes, although laden with a ton or upwards, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XLII.

Birth of prince William Henry. City addreſs to his majeſty on the occaſion. French invaſion intended. War declared againſt France. Combination of journeymen taylors. Proclamation for detecting ſtreet-robbers. Act of parliament for better lighting the city. Fire at Shad-Thames. Letter from the duke of Newcaſtle to the Lord-mayor concerning a rebellion. Proclamation againſt papiſts. The city guarded by the militia. Voluntary ſubſcriptions for the army. Aſſociation of lawyers. Quakers ſubſcribe to the army. A regiment of lawyers The rebels defeated. Duke of Cumberland preſented with the freedom of the city. Execution of the earl of Kilmarnock, lord Balmerino, Charles Ratcliffe, and Simon lord Lovat. Corporation for clergymens widows. Election of members of parliament. Great fire in Cornhill. Ordinances for electing ſheriffs.

ABOUT the time his majeſty returned from his German dominions, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was ſafely delivered of a prince on the fourteenth of November, who was baptized by the name of William Henry; and his majeſty's daughter, the princeſs Louiſa being married about the ſame time to the prince royal of Denmark, the citizens of London in common council aſſembled, agreed to addreſs his majeſty on theſe ſeveral occaſions. Accordingly on the nineteenth, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's, and preſented him with the following congratulations:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons, of the city of London, in common-coun- " cil aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your " throne with hearts full of the ſincereſt wiſhes " for the honour and proſperity of your ſacred " perſon and government, and beg leave to offer " our moſt hearty congratulations upon your " ſafe return to theſe your Britiſh dominions.

" Permit us, royal Sir, at the ſame time to ex- " preſs our joy, that your happy arrival hath been " bleſſed with the ſafe delivery of her royal high- " neſs the princeſs of Wales of a prince: an au- " ſpicious omen and further pledge of our future " happineſs by the increaſe of your royal progeny, " to defend our religion, laws, and liberties, and " protect our trade and commerce, always confid- " ing that a race of princes, deſcending from " your majeſty, will be ever mindful to preſerve " theſe bleſſings to our lateſt poſterity.

" We further beg leave to congratulate your " majeſty upon the marriage of your royal daugh- " ter the princeſs Louiſa to the prince royal of " Denmark, by which alliance we have reaſon " to hope that the proteſtant intereſt in Europe " will be more firmly united.

" We ſhall ever think it our indiſpenſable du- " ty to pray, that the hearts and affections of " your loyal ſubjects may be the juſt and grateful " reward of your paternal care and protection; " that your majeſty's reign may be long and glo- " rious over a free, dutiful, and united people; " and that the ſceptre of theſe realms may always " remain in your royal family."

And on the 15th of December, the ſaid court waited on their royal higneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales, whom they addreſſed in the following manner:

" May it pleaſe your royal highneſſes,

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mon-council-men of the city of London, hum- " bly beg leave to preſent our moſt hearty con- " gratulations, upon the ſafe delivery and happy " recovery of madam, your royal highneſs, and " the increaſe of your illuſtrious family, by the " birth of another prince; an event, which muſt " greatly contribute to our happineſs, as it " ſtrengthens our preſent conſtitution, and yields " a further proſpect of its continuance in the " proteſtant ſucceſſion of his majeſty's royal " line.

" We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our joy when " we reflect on the many eminent virtues, which, " we promiſe ourſelves, will be tranſmitted from " your royal highneſſes to your poſterity; form- " ed with the ſame generous and benevolent diſ- " poſitions, for which you are ſo univerſally ad- " mired; and inſtructed by the ſame great ex- " amples to pay a dutiful obedience to his ma- " jeſty, and a tender regard for the liberties of " his ſubjects.

" Permit us likewiſe, Sir, to make uſe of this " opportunity, to return you our particular " thanks for the repeated declarations of your " attachment to the intereſts and welfare of our " city, of which you have ſo graciouſly conde- " ſcended to become a member; and with minds " truly ſenſible of the high honour of your " princely patronage and protection, we offer up " our conſtant prayers, that your royal highneſſes " may enjoy all happineſs and proſperity; and " that your deſcendants may ſucceſſively con- " tinue the bleſſings derived from you to the " lateſt poſterity."

On

On the eighteenth of February 1744, his majeſty having informed both houſes of parliament, and the Lord-mayor of London, that he had received undoubted intelligence of the pretender's eldeſt ſon intending to invade this kingdom thro' the ſupport of France, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on this occaſion preſented his majeſty with the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common coun- " cil aſſembled, having heard, that attempts are " forming by the common diſturbers of the peace " and tranquillity of Europe, in favour of a " popiſh pretender, to interrupt that happineſs " we thankfully enjoy under your majeſty's go- " vernment, humbly beg leave to take this ear- " lieſt opportunity, to expreſs our greateſt con- " cern for, and abhorrence of this indignity in- " tended againſt your majeſty and theſe king- " doms.

" We have no reaſon to doubt, but that, by " the bleſſing of God on your majeſty's arms, " our enemies will be diſappointed in their ex- " pectations. As your majeſty's ſubjects muſt " be too ſenſible of the bleſſings of Liberty, pro- " perty, and the free exerciſe of their religion, " which they enjoy under your moſt auſpicious " reign, to exchange them for a certain arbitrary " and tyrannical government; ſo the loyalty and " unanimity of your faithful ſubjects, will greatly " tend to diſcourage theſe deſperate endeavours " to deſtroy and ſubvert our excellent conſtitu- " tion. We therefore beg leave moſt humbly to " aſſure your majeſty, of our firm and ſincereſt " attachment to your ſacred perſon and govern- " ment, and our preſent happy eſtabliſhment in " church and ſtate; and that no endeavours of " ours ſhall, even at the hazard of our lives and " fortunes, be wanting to fruſtrate theſe attempts, " to the prejudice of both, and to ſecure the laws " and liberties of this country, and the proteſ- " tant ſucceſſion in your majeſty's moſt illuſtrious " houſe, to lateſt generations."

This addreſs was ſoon followed by another from the merchants of the city of London; which runs thus:

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the merchants of your city of Lon- " don having obſerved, by your majeſty's moſt " gracious meſſage to your parliament, that de- " ſigns are carrying on by your majeſty's enemies, " in favour of a popiſh pretender, to diſturb the " peace and quiet of theſe your majeſty's king- " doms, think it our indiſpenſable duty, not to " omit this opportunity of expreſſing our juſt " reſentment and indignation at ſo raſh an at- " tempt.

" We have too lively a ſenſe of the happineſs " we enjoy in our religion and liberties under " your majeſty's mild and auſpicious reign, and of " the flouriſhing condition of our trade and com- " merce, even in the midſt of war, under your " paternal care and vigilance, not to give your " majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our higheſt " gratitude for ſuch invaluable bleſſings; nor " can we doubt, but by the bleſſing of God upon " your majeſty's arms, and the unanimous ſup- " port of your faithful ſubjects, the attempts of " your faithful ſubjects, the attempts of your " enemies will recoil upon themſelves, and end " in their own confuſion.

" We therefore humbly beg leave to declare " to your majeſty our unſhaken reſolution, that " we will, on this critical conjuncture, exert our " utmoſt endeavours for the ſupport of public " credit, and at all times hazard our lives and " fortunes, in defence of your majeſty's ſacred " perſon and government, and for the ſecurity " of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your royal fa- " mily."

Many other addreſſes were preſented on this occaſion; particularly from the lieutenancy of London, the city of Weſtminſter, Briſtol, Rocheſter, Leiceſter, Poole, the univerſity of Cambridge, and many other ports of the kingdom.

On the 25th of February a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all papiſts to depart the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and within ten miles of the ſame; for confining papiſts and reputed papiſts to their habitations; for ſeizing the arms and horſes from ſuch as refuſe to take the oaths, &c. And for putting the laws in execution againſt the inſtigators of tumultuous proceedings.

On the thirty-firſt of March his majeſty's declaration of war was proclaimed againſt France at the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies on ſuch occaſions.

A great number of journeymen ſtay-makers and taylors having entered into a combination not to work for the wages eſtabliſhed by law, and the ſame being repreſented to his majeſty, the privy-council on the eighteenth of September, by his majeſty's command, wrote a letter to the duke of Newcaſtle, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Middleſex, requiring his grace to recommend the juſtices of the peace to carry into execution the act of 7th George I. for preventing all unlawful aſſemblies and combinations. Letters to the ſame purport were ſent to the conſtable of the Tower, and to the Lord-mayor of London. In conſequence of which the juſtices met on the twenty-ſixth, and came to the following reſolutions: " that if any journeyman ſhould refuſe to work " for the wages ſettled by act of parliament, he " ſhould be committed to hard labour for two " months: and that the maſter that paid more " than the act allowed, ſhould forfeit five " pounds."

The ſtreets of the city of London were this winter ſo peſtered with the moſt daring ſtreet-robbers, that it became dangerous to thoſe whoſe buſineſs called them out after dark. And to ſuch a pitch of inſolence had they ariſen, that they went to the houſes of the peace officers, and made them beg pardon for endeavouring to apprehend them; and many, whoſe lives they had threatened, were obliged to ſecure themſelves by taking ſhelter in Bridewell.

For the immediate ſuppreſſion of theſe deſperate villains, and the preſervation of the citizens, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, on the thirteenth of October, waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the court of Lord-mayor and alder- " men of the city London, having taken into " conſideration the many diſorders and robberies " which have been committed within theſe few " weeks laſt paſt, in the ſtreets of your loyal " metropolis, beg leave to approach your throne, " and humbly to repreſent to your moſt ſacred " majeſty,

" That divers confederacies of great numbers " of evil diſpoſed perſons, armed with bludgeons, " piſtols, cutlaſſes, and other dangerous weapons, " infeſt not only the private lanes and paſſages, " but likewiſe the publick ſtreets and places of " uſual concourſe, and commit moſt daring out- " rages upon the perſons of your majeſty's good " ſubjects, whoſe affairs oblige them to paſs thro' " the ſtreets, by terrifying, robbing, and wound- " them; and theſe facts are frequently at ſuch " times as we heretofore deemed hours of ſe- " curity.

" That the officers of juſtice have been re- " pulſed in the performance of their duty, ſome " of whom have been ſhot at, ſome wounded, " and others murdered, in endeavouring to diſ- " cover and apprehend the ſaid perſons; by which " means many are intimidated from duly execut- " ing their offices, and others put in manifeſt " danger of their lives.

" Theſe unhappy circumſtances do, as we ap- " prehend, tend greatly to weaken the hands " of the magiſtrates, and render the laws ineff- " fectual.

" It is to us a moſt alarming conſideration, " and matter of great grief, that theſe crimes " ſhould, in ſo ſhort a time, have grown to ſo " great a height; and we beg leave humbly to " aſſure your majeſty, that we will vigorouſly, " and with the utmoſt diligence, apply ourſelves " to reſtrain theſe violences, and detect the au- " thors of them.

" Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our hopes, that " a ſpeedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution " of the laws upon the perſons of offenders, " as they ſhall fall into the hands of juſtice, may, " under your majeſty's princely wiſdom, conduce " greatly to the ſuppreſſing thoſe enormities, by " ſtriking terror into the wicked, and prevent- " ing others from entering into ſuch evil courſes.

" We thought it our indiſpenſible duty to lay " theſe facts, and our apprehenſions upon them, " before your majeſty; not doubting but we ſhall " receive effectual ſupport, and your good ſub- " jects all poſſible ſecurity, from your majeſty's " authority and fatherly protection."

In conſequence of this addreſs his majeſty, on the ninth of January, iſſued a proclamation, promiſing a reward of one hundred pounds over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treaſury, for the apprehenſion of any perſon or perſons found guilty of robbery or murder.

This was followed by an act of parliament obtained by the citizens for the better enlightening the city, which in the preamble ſets forth as follows: " Whereas to prevent the committing of " murders, robberies, burglaries, felonies, and " other crimes of a heinous nature, in the night " ſeaſon, in the ſtreets, lanes, paſſages, and " courts within the city of London, and the li- " berties thereof, an act of parliament was made " and paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of his " preſent majeſty, for the better enlightening the " ſtreets of the city of London: And whereas " the proviſions made by the ſaid act have been " found defective, and inſufficient to anſwer the " ſeveral ends and purpoſes thereby intended: " wherefore, and to the end the good purpoſes " intended by the ſaid act may be carried on, " and fully executed, for the ſafety and preſerva- " tion of the citizens and inhabitants of the ſaid " city, the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty " of the city of London, in common-council aſ- " ſembled, do moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty " that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by " the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with " the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual " and temporal, and commons, in this preſent " parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of " the ſame, that ſuch a convenient and ſufficient " number of glaſs lamps, of ſuch ſort and " faſhion, as the mayor, aldermen, and com- " monalty of the ſaid city, in common-council " aſſembled, ſhall think proper and requiſite, " ſhall from time to time be erected, fixed, ſet " up, and lighted, in ſuch parts and places, " within the ſaid city or liberties thereof, as to " the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, " in common-council aſſembled, ſhall ſeem meet " and expedient."

It likewiſe enacted, that the rates for defraying the charges of erecting, maintaining, &c. the ſaid lights ſhall be ſettled by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, ſo as they do not exceed ſix-pence in the pound, nor fifty ſhillings on any one perſon in the whole, in any one year: with a right of appeal to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen in caſe of being aggrieved, which appeal to be determined in ten days without fee. And it likewiſe enacts, that houſes let into tenements ſhall pay to the lamps; that the aſſeſſment ſhall be allowed the tenant by his landlord.

Another act of parliament paſſed this year for preventing the abuſes and annoyances ariſing from carts within the weekly bills of mortality. In which it was enacted, " That no perſon ſhall drive " any cart within the bills of mortality, un- " leſs the owner place upon ſome conſpicuous " part the name of the owner, and the number " of ſuch cart, in order that the driver may be " the more eaſily convicted for any diſorder.

" Every owner of ſuch cart reſiding within the " limits aforeſaid, ſhall enter his name and place " of

" of abode, with the commiſſioners for licenſing " hackney-coaches, for which entry he ſhall pay " one ſhilling and no more.

" If any perſon drive any cart within the limits " aforeſaid, not numbered and entered as before " directed, he ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings, and it " ſhall be lawful for any perſon to ſeize and de- " tain the cart, or any of the horſes, till ſuch " penalty be paid.

" It ſhall be lawful for any perſon uſing any " cart as aforeſaid, having the wheels of the " breadth of ſix inches when worn, to have the " ſame bound with ſtreaks of iron, provided " ſuch ſtreaks be of the breadth of ſix inches, " and made flat, and not ſet on with roſe-headed " nails." And by ſtat. 30 Geo. II. it was fur- ther enacted, " That the juſtices of the peace " of the city of London ſhall, at the general " ſeſſions of the peace holden for the city of " London next after the twenty-fourth of June " in every year, aſſeſs prices for the carriage of " goods taken up in the city of London, as from " the city of London to the city of Weſtminſter, " or any other place not exceeding the diſtance " of three miles from the city of London; and " make rules for governing ſuch carts. &c. and " the drivers; and compel payment for carriage " of goods by ſuch licenſed carts, &c. accord- " ing to the prices aſſeſſed, annex penalties for " breach of any ſuch rules, not exceeding five " pounds for any one offence, as to the major " part of the juſtices at ſuch ſeſſions ſhall ſeem " meet; and at any other ſuch ſeſſions of the " peace in London, alter ſuch rules, and make " new ones. All which rules ſhall, within thirty " days after, be printed and affixed in ſome pub- " lic places of the city of London, and be made " public in ſuch manner as the ſaid juſtices in " ſeſſions ſhall order.

" No perſons ſhall wilfully obſtruct the paſſing " and repaſſing in any public ſtreets, lanes, or " paſſages, within the limits beforementioned, " or ſet any empty caſks or other veſſels in any " ſuch ſtreets, &c. (except for ſuch time only as " is neceſſary for the removing thereof to or from " any place, or for the trimming thereof) or ſet " any empty cart or other carriage, in any ſuch " ſtreet, &c. except only during ſuch time as " any ſuch cart, &c. is plying for hire in the " places appointed by the perſons authorized to " appoint the ſtandings thereof, and except " during ſuch time as any ſuch cart, &c. is " waiting in any ſuch ſtreet, &c. to load and " unload goods or commodities, or to take up or " ſet down a fare; and every perſon offending " and convicted by confeſſion, or by oath of one " witneſs, before any juſtice of the peace of the " county, &c. where ſuch offence is committed, " ſhall, for every offence, forfeit any ſum not " exceeding twenty ſhillings, and not leſs than " five ſhillings, or be committed to the houſe of " correction or ſome other priſon of the county, " &c. in which the offence is committed, or the " offender apprehended, to be kept to hard la- " bour for any time not exceeding one kalendar " month, as ſuch juſtice ſhall order.

" No perſon ſhall ply for hire with any hack- " ney coach, cart, or other wheel carriage, in " Bridge-ſtreet, Parliament-ſtreet, George ſtreet, " St. Margaret-ſtreet, or Abingdon-ſtreet, in the " the city of Weſtminſter, or ſtay in any of the " ſaid ſtreets, with any wheel carriage, longer " than is reaſonable to wait to take or ſet down " his fare, or to load and unload goods; and " every perſon having the care of ſuch wheel car- " riage offending, and being convicted either by " confeſſion or by oath of one witneſs, before " any juſtice of peace for Weſtminſter, ſhall for " every offence, forfeit any ſum not exceeding " twenty ſhillings, and not leſs than five ſhillings, " or be committed to the houſe of correction in " Weſtminſter, to be kept to hard labour for " any time not exceeding one kalendar month, as " ſuch juſtice ſhall order.

" If the driver of any carriage in the cities of " London or Weſtminſter, or in any public ſtreet " or common highway within the weekly bills of " mortality, by negligence or wilful miſbehaviour " interrupt the free paſſage in any of the public " ſtreets in London or Weſtminſter, or in any " public ſtreets or common highways within the " ſaid weekly bills of mortality, every ſuch dri- " ver, being convicted either by confeſſion of, " or by oath of one witneſs, before any juſtice " of the county, &c. wherein the offence is com- " mitted, ſhall for every offence forfeit any ſum " not exceeding twenty ſhillings, or be commit- " ed to the houſe of correction, or ſome other " priſon of the county, &c. in which ſuch of- " fence is committed, or the offender apprehend- " ed, to be kept to hard labour for any time not " exceeding one kalendar month, as ſuch juſtice " ſhall order."

On the fourteenth of May 1745, a fire broke out at a ſail-makers in Shad Thames, occaſioned by a pot of tar boiling over, which not only con- ſumed the ſhop in which it began, but being cloſe to the river, communicated itſelf to the Berwick, captain Kemp, a ſhip of three hundred tons, which it burnt to the water's edge, together with ſeveral lighters; and the flames were ſo ra- pid on ſhore, that in leſs than three hours near thirty houſes were entirely deſtroyed, beſides a great number which were conſiderably damaged.

On the tenth of June Edward Gibbon, alder- man of Vintry ward, begged permiſſion of the court to reſign his gown on account of his con- ſtant reſidence in the country; which being grant- ed, he was ſucceeded in his office by Criſp Gaſ- coigne, eſq;

On the fifth of September, the Lord-mayor received a letter, in his majeſty's name, from the duke of Newcaſtle, informing him that one of the pretender's ſons had erected a ſtandard in Scotland, and that a great number of people had aſſembled together in a rebellious manner; at the ſame time recommending his lordſhip to uſe his utmoſt care and vigilance for the preſervation of peace and quietneſs throughout his juriſdiction.

On the receipt of this letter, the Lord-mayor and aldermen addreſſed his majeſty on his ſafe ar- rival from Germany, and on the conqueſt of Cape Breton; and aſſured him that they would ſupport and defend his perſon and government, even at the hazard of their lives and fortunes.

Two

Two days after a proclamation was iſſued, commanding all papiſts and reputed papiſts to depart from the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and from within ten miles of the ſame; and for confining all papiſts and reputed papiſts to their habitations; and for putting in execution the laws againſt riots and rioters.

On the tenth of September, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, attended by the ſheriff, recorder, and all the city officers, waited on his majeſty at Kenſington, and preſented him with the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common-coun- " cil aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſa- " cred perſon, and with the ſincereſt joy to con- " gratulate your majeſty upon your ſafe and hap- " py return to theſe your Britiſh dominions.

" Permit us, moſt gracious ſovereign, at the " ſame time, with the warmeſt ſentiments of loy- " alty and affection to your majeſty, to expreſs " our grateful returns to heaven for the bleſſing " upon your majeſty's arms in the conqueſt of the " iſland and forts of Cape Breton; a place of the " greateſt conſequence to this nation, as it ſe- " cures to your majeſty's ſubjects a free and unin- " terrupted trade in America, and ptotects them " from the inſults of a dangerous and inveterate " enemy. And we entirely rely upon your royal " patronage and protection, to ſecure to theſe " kingdoms the perpetual enjoyment of this in- " valuable acquiſition.

" The raſh and daring attempts of the pro- " feſſed enemies of this nation, in favour of a " popiſh and abjured pretender, have filled the " hearts of us, your loyal citizens, with the ut- " moſt abhorrence and deteſtation. And we beg " leave to give your majeſty the moſt ſolemn aſ- " ſurances, that we will be ready upon all occa- " ſions to ſacrifice all that is dear and valuable " to us, in defence of your majeſty's royal per- " ſon and family, and in ſupport of our happy " conſtitution both in church and ſtate."

The merchants of London the day following went in a cavalcade of one hundred and forty coaches, and preſented his majeſty with a moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs on the ſame occaſion. And ſo determined were thay to ſupport the public credit, that above eleven hundred of the moſt conſiderable merchants, traders, and proprietors of the public funds ſubſcribed their names to the following agreement: " We, the underſigned " merchants. and others, being ſenſible how ne- " ceſſary the preſervation of public credit is at " this time, do hereby declare, that we will not " refuſe to receive bank notes in payment of any " ſum of money to be paid us; and we will uſe " our utmoſt endeavours to make all our pay- " ments in the ſame manner."

The citizens took all neceſſary precautions for maintaining their juſt rights, privileges and properties, in oppoſition to the attempts of the pretender and his French abettors. The militia were muſtered, and brought upon duty to guard the city gates both night and day. The moſt ſubſtantial citizens, eſpecially young gentlemen of fortune, merchants and tradeſmen, entered into ſeveral aſſociations, learned the military exerciſe, and provided themſelves with proper accoutrements and arms, in defence of their king and country. The very lawyers thought it time to exert their courage; and on the twenty-third of November they, preceded by the lord-chancellor, the chief juſtices, and maſter of the rolls, the chief baron, and the reſt of the judges, proceeded from Weſtminſter-hall in a train of near two hundred coaches, and preſented their addreſs and aſſociation in defence of his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and of the proteſtant ſucceſſion in his royal family; and promiſed to concur in any meaſure conducive to the great end of it, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes. This addreſs was ſigned by the lord-chancellor, the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, the judges of the ſeveral courts, and 369 gentlemen of the law.

The quakers likewiſe raiſed a ſum of money among their own people, to purchaſe woollen waiſtcoats for the ſoldiers to wear under their cloathing when obliged to keep the field in winter; and the ſame was tranſmitted to the army in the north.

At a court of Lord-mayor and common-council held on the the third of December, it was unanimouſly agreed to ſubſcribe 1000l. out of the chamber of London, towards the relief, ſupport, and encouragement of ſuch ſoldiers, as then were, or ſhould thereafter be employed in his majeſty's ſervice during the winter ſeaſon, towards the ſuppreſſion of the then unnatural rebellion. By this and a voluntary ſubſcription paid into the chamberlain's office at Guildhall, there was raiſed a ſufficient ſtock to provide 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 ſhirts, 10,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen ſtockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen ſpatterdaſhes, which were immediately converted to the uſe of the army.

On the ſeventh of December another proclamation was iſſued for diſcovering, apprehending, and bringing to trial all jeſuits and popiſh prieſts, who ſhould be found after the ninth of that inſtant, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, or the borough of Southwark, or within ten miles of the ſame, with a reward of one hundred pounds to thoſe who ſhould diſcover or apprehend, any ſuch jeſuit or popiſh prieſt.

The next day a great number of lawyers met in the middle Temple-hall, and agreed to form themſelves into a regiment, under the command of lord-juſtice Willes, for the defence of the royal family, in ſuch manner as his majeſty ſhould think proper within the cities of London and Weſtminſter; to be denominated, " the aſſo- " ciated regiment of the law, for the defence of " the royal family, and the preſervation of the " conſtitution in church and ſtate." This was ſo well received by the king, that the lord-chief juſtice next day took his commiſſion as colonel of the ſaid regiment.

In

In conſequence of the great progreſs made by the rebels, who had, by forced marches, and avoiding the rout of his majeſty's forces under general Wade, advanced as far as Derby in their way to London, the diſaffected in and about the metropolis were ſo ſpirited up, that they publickly declared their ſentiments; and ſeveral treaſonable papers, called the pretender's declarations, were put under the doors of peoples houſes, and dropped on the parade in St. James's Park.

Matters at laſt came to ſuch a criſis, that a camp was ordered to be formed on Finchley Common, to cover the metropolis, and to make a ſtand in caſe of need. Accordingly, on the ninth of December a large train of artillery ſet out from the Tower, for that place, with a preſumption that his majeſty intended to repair thither in perſon, and erect his royal ſtandard for aſſembling together all his faithful ſubjects able to bear arms.

It was owing to theſe vigorous proceedings that the pretender and his rebel crew altered their opinions, and inſtead of advancing to London, determined to return into Scotland, whither they precipitately fled by the way they had come. His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, however, cloſely purſued, and gained a complete victory over them boyond the Spey and near Culloden, in the highlands; and on the twenty-firſt of December he, with his whole army, inveſted Carliſle, and on the thirtieth, the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion. The priſoners, amounting to about four hundred, were diſtributed in different goals in England, and the duke immediately returned to London, which he entered amidſt the moſt joyful acclamations of the people.

On the twenty-third of January 1746 the new common-council began the year with a petition to parliament for leave to bring in a bill to take off the negative voice of the court of aldermen; and at the ſame time they unanimouſly agreed to preſent his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland with the freedom of the city of London in a gold box. And on advice being received of the total defeat of the rebels by his royal highneſs, the Lord-mayor and aldermen, and the common-council, and the merchants, &c. of the city of London, reſpectively addreſſed his majeſty with their moſt ſincere congratulations on that happy event.

On the twenty-ninth of September, when the new Lord-mayor was elected, Sir Richard Hoare, knt. who had governed the city the preceding troubleſome year, addreſſed the livery as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" I take this opportunity before I quit my " preſent ſtation, to return you my hearty thanks " for having honoured me with ſo great a truſt, " and for your indulgence to me in the execution " of it: in which I can preſume to claim no " merit to myſelf, any further, than that my en- " deavours have been ſincere to diſcharge my " duty in ſuch a manner, as might beſt intitle me " to your eſteem. Your welfare, gentlemen, has " been my chief concern. Your approbation " will be my higheſt honour."

The rebellion being quelled, it now became abſolutely neceſſary to make ſome examples of juſtice. In conſequence of which bills of indictment for high treaſon were found by the county of Surry againſt the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and the lord Balmerino. Theſe noblemen were tried by their peers in Weſtminſter-hall, the lord chancellor preſiding as lord high ſteward on the occaſion.

Kilmarnock and Cromatie confeſſed their crime, and, in pathetic ſpeeches, recommended themſelves to his majeſty's mercy. Lord Balmerino pleaded not guilty; he denied his having been at Carliſle at the time mentioned in the indictment; but this exception was over-ruled: after this he moved a point of law in arreſt of judgment, and was allowed to be heard by his council. Being told, however, that this plea was altogether frivolous, he thought proper to acquieſe; and ſentence of death was paſſed upon him and his two aſſociates. Cromartie's life was ſpared, but the other two were beheaded on Tower-hill on the eighteenth of Auguſt.

About ſix o'clock on the morning of their execution, a thouſand of the foot-guards, a troop of life-guards, and one of horſe grenadier-guards, marched through the city to Tower-hill. They marched in upon the hill from Tower-ſtreet, and the foot threw themſelves into the form of a battledore, the round part incloſing the ſcaffold in the center, and the handle being formed by two lines, extending to the Tower-gate, with a proper ſpace between for the proceſſion to paſs. The horſe-grenadiers and horſe-guards were drawn up in the rear of the foot, with a ſpace between for the commanding officers to traverſe the lines. About nine, the ſheriffs of London (attended by their officers and the executioner) came to view the place of execution, as alſo the houſe to which the lords were to be conducted, two rooms whereof were hung with black. At ten o'clock the block was fixed upon the ſcaffold, and covered with black cloth, with which alſo the ſcaffold was hung; and ſome ſacks of ſaw-duſt were carried up to ſtrew upon it. Soon after, the two coffins were brought on the ſcaffold, covered with black cloth, with gilt nails, &c. On the earl of Kilmarnock's was a plate with this inſcription, viz. " Gulielmus Comes de Kilmar- " nock, decollat. 18 Auguſti, 1746, ætat. ſuæ " 42." And that for lord Balmerino had this inſcription on the plate, viz. " Arthurus Domi- " nus de Balmerino, decollat. 18 Auguſti 1746, " ætat ſuæ 58." In the mean time the ſheriffs went to the Tower, and, after knocking at the gate, were admitted; and the priſoners, on their giving a receipt, were delivered to them. Soon after this the proceſſion began: and when they had paſſed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the paſſage was cloſed, and the troops of horſe drew up behind the foot. The lords were conducted into ſeparate apartments in the houſe, facing the ſteps of the ſcaffold; their friends being admitted to ſee them. The earl of Kilmarnock was attended by the reverend Mr. Foſter, the reverend Mr. Hume,

the chaplain of the Tower; and another clergyman of the church of England accompanied lord Balmerino; on entering the door, hearing ſeveral of the ſpectators aſk eagerly, which is lord Balmerino? he anſwered ſmiling, I am lord Balmerino, gentlemen, at your ſervice.

After which lord Balmerino, purſuant to his requeſt, being admitted to confer with the earl, firſt thanked him for the favour, and then aſked "if his lordſhip new of any order ſigned by the "prince (meaning the pretender's ſon) to give no "quarter at the battle of Culloden?" and the earl anſwering, no; the lord Balmerino added, "nor I neither, and therefore it ſeems to be an "invention to juſtify their own murders." The earl replied, "he did not think this a fair inference, "becauſe he was informed, after he was a pri-"ſoner at Inverneſs, by ſeveral officers, that ſuch "an order, ſigned George Murray, was in the "duke's cuſtody"——"George Murray! ſaid "lord Balmerino, then they ſhould not charge it "on the prince." After this he took his leave, embracing lord Kilmarnock, with the ſame kind of noble and generous compliments as he had uſed before, "my dear lord Kilmarnock, ſaid he, I am "only ſorry that I cannot pay this reckoning "alone; once more farewel for ever!" and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down joined in a prayer delivered by Mr. Foſter; after which having ſat a few moments, and taking a ſecond refreſhment of a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, he expreſſed a deſire that lord Balmerino might go firſt to the ſcaffold; but being informed that he could not be indulged in this as his lordſhip was named firſt in the warrant, he appeared ſatisfied, ſaluted his friends, and ſaid he ſhould make no ſpeech on the ſcaffold, but deſired the miniſters to aſſiſt him in his laſt moments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the ſcaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to ſee him on ſuch an awful occaſion, on his firſt appearing on the ſcaffold dreſſed in black, with a countenance and demeanor, teſtifying great contrition, ſhewed the deepeſt ſigns of commiſeration and pity; and his lordſhip, at the ſame time, being ſtruck with ſuch a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitude, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the inſtrument of death, turned about to Mr. Hume, and ſaid, "Hume! this is terrible;" though without changing his voice or countenance.

After repeating a ſhort prayer, concluding with a petition for his majeſty king George, and the royal family, in verification of his declaration in his ſpeech, his lordſhip embraced, and took his laſt leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had ſomething adminiſtered to keep him from fainting, was ſo affected with his lordſhip's diſtreſs, and the awfulneſs of the ſcene, that, on aſking him forgiveneſs, he burſt into tears. His lordſhip bid him take courage, giving him at the ſame time a purſe with five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a ſignal for the ſtroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap, but this being made up ſo wide as not to keep up his long hair; the making it leſs occaſioned a little delay; his neck being laid bare, tucking down the collar of his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, he kneeled down on a black cuſhion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were obſerved to ſhake; but, either to ſupport himſelf, or as a more convenient poſture for devotion, he happened to lay both hands upon the block, which the executioner obſerving, prayed his lordſhip to let them fall, leſt they ſhould be mangled or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waiſtcoat was in the way, upon which he roſe, and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the ſhoulders, he kneeled down as before. In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the bays which hung over the rails of the ſcaffold having, by direction of the colonel of the guard, or the ſheriffs, been turned up that the people might ſee all the circumſtances of the execution; in about two minutes (the time he before fixed) after he kneeled down, his lordſhip dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at once ſevered his head from his body, except only a ſmall part of the ſkin, which was immediately divided by a a gentle ſtroke; the head was received in a piece of red bays, and, with the body, immediately put into the coffin.

While this was doing the lord Balmerino, after having ſolemnly recommended himſelf to the mercy of the Almighty, converſed chearfully with his friends, refreſhed himſelf twice with a bit of bread and a glaſs of wine, and deſired the company to drink to him, acquainting them that he had prepared a ſpeech, which he ſhould read on the ſcaffold, and therefore ſhould there ſay nothing of its contents. The under ſheriff coming into his lordſhip's apartment to let him know the ſtage was ready, he prevented him by immediately aſking if the affair was over with the lord Kilmarnock, and being anſwered, it is, he enquired how the executioner performed his office, and upon receiving the account, ſaid, it was well done; then addreſſing himſelf to the company, he ſaid, "gentlemen, I ſhall detain you no longer;" and with an eaſy unaffected chearfulneſs ſaluted his friends, and haſtened to the ſcaffold, which he mounted with ſuch compoſure of mind as aſtoniſhed the ſpectators. He then took off his coat and waiſtcoat, together with his nekcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waiſtcoat, which had been provided for the purpoſe, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, ſaying, he died a Scotchman: after kneeling down at the block, to adjuſt his poſture, and ſhew the executioner the ſignal for the ſtroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his laſt farewel, and looking round on the croud, ſaid, "perhaps ſome may think my be-"haviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (ſaid he "to a gentleman who ſtood near him) that I "now declare it is the effect of confidence in "God, and a good conſcience, and I ſhould diſ-"ſemble if I ſhould ſhew any ſigns of fear."

Obſerving

Obſerving the axe in the executioner's hand, as he paſſed him, he took it from him, felt the edge, and returning it, clapped the executioner on the ſhoulder to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his ſhirt and waiſtcoat, and ſhewed him where to ſtrike, deſiring him to do it reſolutely, for in that, ſays his lordſhip, will conſiſt your kindneſs.

He went to the ſide of the ſtage, and called up the warder, to whom he gave ſome money, aſked which was his hearſe, and ordered the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms ſtretch out, ſaid, "O "Lord reward my friends, forgive my enemies, "and receive my ſoul," he gave the ſignal by letting them fall: but his uncommon firmneſs and intrepidity, and the unexpected ſuddenneſs of the ſignal, ſo ſurprized the executioner, that though he ſtruck the part directed, the blow was not given with ſufficient ſtrength to wound him very deep; on which it ſeemed as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under-jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnaſhing the teeth; but it could not be otherwiſe, the part being convulſed. A ſecond blow immediately ſucceeding the firſt, rendered him, however, quite inſenſible, and a third finiſhed the work. His head was received in a piece of red bays, and with his body, put into the coffin, which, at his particular deſire, was placed on that of the late marquis of Tullibardine's in St. Peter's church in the Tower. They were both interred the ſame evening.

The earl of Kilmarnock was a nobleman of fine perſonal accompliſhments; he had been educated in revolution principles and engaged in the rebellion, partly from the deſperate ſituation of his fortune, and partly from reſentment to the government, on account of his being deprived of a penſion for which he had for ſome time enjoyed. The enemies of doctor Foſter (who attended him after condemnation) pretended that he had all along flattered his lordſhip with the hopes of a pardon, provided he kept up his ſhew of penitence to the laſt. This calumny, for it was probably no other, received ſome countenance by Kilmarnock's raiſing his head after it was laid upon the block, and looking round among the ſpectators; notwithſtanding which, he died as a man and a chriſtian.

The behaviour of Lord Balmerino, on this ſolemn occaſion, though very different from that of Kilmarnock, was far from ſuch as his enemies reported. It was well known he would have accepted of a pardon from the crown, could he have obtained it; but finding all his applications ineffectual, he prepared himſelf for death with great fortitude and reſolution. The moſt accurate obſervers could not diſcover in his eye or geſture the ſmalleſt ſymptom of concern, much leſs of fear; but he was ſo far from being inſenſible, that he was ſeen to check his natural boldneſs leſt the ſpectators ſhould think it indecent. He maintained his principles to the laſt. Kilmarnock ſeemed to be convinced of the guilt of his conduct, but Balmerino had undoubtedly acted upon principle.

On the eighth of December Charles Ratcliff, eſq; commonly called earl of Derwentwater, who had been taken in a ſhip bound to Scotland, was beheaded on Little Tower-hill, near the Minories, in conſequence of a rule of the court of King's-bench, for being concerned in the rebellion in the year 1715; ſentence of death being at that time paſſed againſt him.

As ſoon as he arrived at the ſcaffold, he aſked for the executioner, who coming to him, he took a parcel of gold out of his pocket, and gave it him, ſaying, "I am but a poor man, and there "is ten guineas for you; if I had more I would "give it you, and I deſire you to do your exe-"cution ſo as to put me to the leaſt miſery you "can." He then kneeled down before the block, and, putting his hands together, made a ſhort prayer; after which two of the warders of the Tower came to him, one of whom took off his wig, and the other put a white cap upon his head; and then the unhappy criminal roſe upon his legs, and, with their aſſiſtance, pulled off his coat and waiſtcoat. He turned about and took his leave in a reſpectful manner, of the ſheriffs, and then untied the collar of his ſhirt, which was faſtened with a black ribbon, and began to tuck the collar of his ſhirt down, but not being able to reach far enough behind, he deſired the executioner to do it for him, which he did accordingly. Then, after ſaying a ſhort prayer to himſelf, and croſſing himſelf ſeveral times, he laid his head down upon the block, and deſired the executioner to ſtrike far enough, adding theſe his laſt words, *When I ſpread my hands thus, do you take my head off.* Which ſignal he gave in leſs than half a minute, when one ſtroke of the axe ſevered his head, except a bit of ſkin, which was cut aſunder at two or three chops. The body then fell down upon the ſcaffold; and the executioner, ſearching his pockets, found half a guinea, a ſilver crucifix and his beads. Four undertaker's men ſtood ready with a piece of red bays to receive the head as it fell off, and the body and head were put into the coffin, and conveyed in a hearſe to the Nags-head in Gray's inn Lane, and ſoon after interred at St. Giles's in the Fields.

Thus fell this unhappy man thirty years, within three days, after his eſcape from Newgate; the principal part of which time he ſpent with the pretender in Italy. He was the youngeſt brother of James earl of Derwentwater, who was beheaded in the year 1716.

This year an hoſpital was founded for relieving poor people afflicted with the ſmall-pox, and for inoculation; and this was the firſt of the kind in Europe. It conſiſted of three houſes; one in Old-ſtreet, for preparing patients for inoculation; another in Frog-lane, Iſlington, when the diſeaſe appeared; and the third in the Lower-ſtreet Iſlington, for patients in the natural way.

On the fifth of February 1747 the bill for naturalizing foreign proteſtants, which had been ſeveral times attempted, being brought again into the houſe of commons, the city petitioned ſtrongly againſt it, which had its effect, and the bill was thrown out.

On the ninth of April Simon, lord Lovat, another Scotch nobleman concerned in the rebel-

lion,

lion, was, purſuant to his ſentence by the houſe of lords, beheaded on Tower-hill: an account of whom with his behaviour after condemnation, we ſhall be a little particular.

When the warrant for the execution of this noble lord was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his fate, and really ſeemed indifferent to live or die; for though he was preſſed by his friends to throw himſelf at his majeſty's feet, and petition for mercy, he abſolutely refuſed it, ſaying, "he was ſo old and infirm that his life was not "worth aſking."

Through the whole of his conduct after conviction he appeared undaunted, but preſerved his jocoſe ſatirical temper to the very laſt moment of his life. He received the notice of his death-warrant without the leaſt alteration in his countenance, thanked the gentleman who brought it for the favours he had done him, and drank a glaſs of wine to his health; after which he ſat down with him, entertained chearfully a converſation for ſome time, and drank part of a bottle of wine. Next morning being informed of the report, that an engine was to be made for his execution like that called the Maiden, provided many years ago for beheading ſtate criminals in Scotland, he commended the contrivance, *for*, ſays he, *as my neck is very ſhort, the executioner will be puzzled to find it out with his axe; and if ſuch a machine be made, I ſuppoſe it will get the name of lord* Lovat's Maiden.

On Monday the ſixth, the major of the Tower came to ſee him, and aſked him how he did. *Do*, ſays he, *why, Sir, I am doing very well; for I am ſitting myſelf for a place where hardly any majors go, and very few lieutenant generals.* Next morning he deſired one of the warders to lay a pillow upon the floor at the foot of the bed, that he might try if he could properly perform his part in the tragedy in which he was next Thurſday to be chief actor; and after having kneeled down, and placed his head upon the foot of the bed, he roſe up and ſaid, *By this ſhort practice, I believe, I ſhall be able to act my part well enough.*

On Wedneſday his lordſhip waked about two o'clock in the morning, and prayed moſt devoutly for ſome time; after which he went to ſleep again, and ſlept till between ſix and ſeven, when he called for the warder to dreſs him as uſual; and, during the remaining part of the day, he not only talked pertinently and ſedately with ſome gentlemen that came to ſee him, both about his own private affairs and the public affairs of the nation, but cracked his jokes merrily with the warders that attended him, the barber that ſhaved him, and almoſt every one that came near him. After eating a hearty dinner, he ſmoaked a pipe, according to cuſtom, and then ſent orders to the cook, to get ſome veal roaſted, that it might be ready to mince for his breakfaſt in the morning.

On Thurſday the ninth, being the fatal day, his lordſhip waked about three o'clock in the morning, and, as he had done the morning before, prayed in a very devout manner for ſome time. At five he got up, called for a glaſs of wine and water, as uſual, and ſet reading in his chair for two hours without ſpectacles; for notwithſtanding his great age, he had never made uſe of any, which was owing it is ſuppoſed, to his ſober and regular way of living; for though he often drank a chearful glaſs, yet he very ſeldom taſted wine without water, and never drank to great exceſs.

All this morning he behaved with his uſual gaiety, without once diſcovering the leaſt ſign of fear or uneaſineſs, as appeared by ſeveral incidents. At eight, he deſired his wig might be ſent to the barber, that he might have time to comb it out in the genteeleſt manner; and having deſired the warder to get him a purſe, to put the gold in, which he deſigned for the executioner, he added, "Let it be a good one, leſt the gentleman ſhould "refuſe it." Upon the warder's bringing two to chuſe, he did not approve much of either; however, he choſe one and ſaid, "Tho' it be none "of the beſt, it is a purſe that no man would "refuſe with ten guineas in it." Between eight and nine, he called for a plate of minced veal, eat heartily, and then having called for ſome wine and water, drank the healths of ſeveral of his friends

In the morning, Mr alderman Alſop, one of the high ſheriffs of London and Middleſex, (the other being ill) attended by the two under ſheriffs and the proper officers, with the executioner, went from the Mitre Tavern in Fenchurch-ſtreet, to the houſe hired for them on Tower-hill. At ten o'clock the block was fixed on the ſcaffold, and his lordſhip's coffin brought, which was covered with black cloth, adorned with coronets, &c. and with this inſcription on the lid, "Simon "Dominus Fraſer de Lovat, decollat. April 9, "1747, ætat. ſuæ 80."

At eleven o'clock, the high ſheriff, with his attendants, went to the Tower, where they knocked at the gate, and demanded the priſoner; and when it was notified to his lordſhip, that the ſheriff was come to demand him, he deſired the company to withdraw a little, till he put up a ſhort prayer. In a few minutes, he called them in again, and ſaid, "gentlemen, I am ready;" and after having got down one pair of ſtairs, being invited by general Williamſon to reſt himſelf a little in his apartment, his lordſhip, upon his entrance, paid his reſpects, in a very polite manner, to the ladies, then to the gentlemen, and talked as freely, and with as little ſeeming concern as if he had been come to an entertainment. After getting down the other pair of ſtairs, he was put into the governor's coach, and carried to the Tower-gate, where he was delivered to the high ſheriff attending, upon his receipt.

From the Tower-gate he was conducted into another coach to a houſe, from the upper rooms of which there was a paſſage to the ſcaffold, and the rooms were lined with black cloth, and hung with ſconces for his lordſhip's reception, which diſmal proſpect produced no alteration in his lordſhip's countenance. After delivering a paper to the ſheriffs, he told them, they might give the word of command when they pleaſed, "For, ſays "he, as I have been an officer in the army many "years, I have been accuſtomed and am ready "to obey command;" and after having ſaid a ſhort prayer on his knees, and drank a little burnt brandy

brandy with bitters, he was conducted up the ſcaffold.

As his lordſhip was going up the ſteps to the ſcaffold, he looked round, and obſerving ſuch a prodigious crowd of people upon the hill, he ſaid, "He wondered there ſhould be ſuch a buſtle "about taking off an old grey head, that could "not get up three ſteps without two men to "ſupport it;" and after being upon the ſcaffold, and obſerving one of his friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the ſhoulder, ſaying, "chear up thy heart, man; I am not afraid, "why ſhouldeſt thou?" then he gave the executioner the purſe with ten guineas in it, recommending to him, to act his part handſomely; for ſays he, "if you do not, and I am able to riſe "again, I ſhall be very angry with you;" and after examining the axe, and viewing his coffin, he ſat down in the chair provided for him, and repeated ſeveral lines from Horace and Ovid.

After which, delivering his cloaths and things to his friends, he kneeled down at the block, telling the executioner, he would ſay a ſhort prayer, and then drop his hankerchief as a ſignal for him to do his buſineſs.

Having placed himſelf too near the block, the executioner deſired his lordſhip to move a little farther back, which he did; and after having placed his head and neck properly on the block, in half a minute he dropped his handkerchief, and the executioner being now, it ſeems, become expert at his buſineſs, ſevered the head from the body at one blow, both of which were put into the coffin, and carried in a hearſe back to the Tower, where, the next day, they were interred.

His lordſhip, who had in France profeſſed himſelf a papiſt, and in Scotland was deſirous to be deemed a proteſtant, pulled off the maſk, after his dead warrant came down, and avowed himſelf a jacobite and a papiſt.

A little after ten o'clock on the morning of his execution, a large high ſcaffold, at the ſouth ſide of the hill, ſuppoſed to contain upwards of four hundred perſons, ſuddenly fell down without giving the leaſt warning: by which accident about twenty perſon's were killed on the ſpot, or died of their wounds; and many others had their limbs and bones broke, or were otherwiſe greatly maimed or wounded.

Courts of judicature were opened in Southwark, and in the north of England, for the trial of thoſe of inferior note. Out of forty-three who were condemned at London, no more than ſeventeen were executed; and in other parts of the kingdom a ſtill leſs number in proportion; but a great many of them were tranſported to America.

About this time a perpetuity paſſed the great ſeal for incorporatig the biſhopric of London, &c. into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children, within the dioceſe of London, and to hold in mortmain lands of 1500l. per annum.

The thirtieth of June being appointed for the election of repreſentatives to ſerve in parliament for the city of London, a ſmart conteſt aroſe between a liſt ſet up by the corporation, and another by the merchants of London. However, Sir John Barnard, Sir William Calvert, Slingſby Bethel, and Stephen Theodore Janſſen, eſqrs; were declared to have a majority of hands; and on the cloſe of the poll carried the election by as great a majority. Theſe were ſupported by the intereſt of merchants in oppoſition to Sir Daniel Lambert and Sir Robert Ladbroke, who was ſtrongly recommended by the aldermen and common-council.

The ſixpence per chaldron on coals allowed by parliament in aid of the orphan fund, expiring at Michaelmas 1750, the court of common-council, after having agreed on the twenty-ſecond of October laſt, and paſſed a bill on the eighteenth of December, to raiſe 2000l. on the perſonal eſtates of the inhabitants, for the orphan's fund, from Midſummer 1747 to Midſummer 1748, petitioned parliament for a continuation of the ſaid duty. In conſequence of which a bill was brought into the houſe, whereby the ſaid ſixpence per chaldron on coals was continued for the further term of thirty-five years, from and after the thirtieth day of September 1750; under theſe conditions: That the ſaid city, out of the produce of the ſaid impoſition, ſhall pay 3000l. per annum to the mercer's company; and that the revenues of the city ſhall be charged with two thouſand pounds per annum, over and above the 8000l. per annum applied by the fifth and ſixth of William and Mary, for the relief of the orphans; with power to the Lord-mayor and aldermen to pay off the principal debt and intereſt, due upon the act abovementioned. Purſuant to which power the city borrowed 25000l. at the rate of three pounds ſix ſhillings per cent. And the chamberlain, by order of the common-council, dated on the 20th of June 1751, diſcharged the ſum of 21,735l. 17s. 9d. due to the orphan's fund, from the city account, and placed it to the credit of the orphan's fund in diſcharge of the ſame debt. And from this time, by act of common-council, the city has always been aſſeſſed, at Midſummer, from year to year, and paid two thouſand pounds per annum.

On the twenty-fifth of March 1748, about one o'clock in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of one Mr. Eldridge, a peruke-maker, in Exchange-alley, Cornhill. It was at firſt ſaid to begin by the careleſſneſs of a boy placing a candle near ſome wig-boxes in the ſhop; but it afterwards appeared to be occaſioned by a girl living at a green ſtall adjoining to Mr. Eldridge, who had left a candle burning in her ſhed, while ſhe was diverting herſelf by hearing the muſic at a concert in the Swan-tavern. The flames communicated themſelves with ſuch amazing rapidity, that notwithſtanding they had the greateſt ſupply of water and engines, and the buildings in that ſituation were ſo very ſtrong, yet, before twelve o'clock at noon, upwards of one hundred houſes were entirely levelled with the ground. Mr. Eldridge, his wife, and child were burnt; and Mr. Cook, a lodger, was ſo much hurt by leaping out of a window, that he died ſoon after. The maid fortunately ſaved herſelf by leaping out of the two pair of ſtairs window; and the two apprentices eſcaped by getting over the tops of the houſes to the Swan-

tavern. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt vigilance was uſed by the magiſtrates and officers to ſuppreſs this dreadful conflagration, yet the leaſt computation made of its deſtruction in effects and merchandize amounted to two hundred thouſand pounds.

Several gentlemen, bankers, and others, immediately ſet about a contribution for the relief of thoſe ſufferers who were real objects of charity, and whoſe claims amounted to 80001. On the nineteenth of April a committee was choſen at a general meeting of the contributors, who appointed alderman Janſſen, eſq; chairman; and on the thirteenth of September following they publiſhed a report of the ſums contributed, and what was paid to each claimant.

On the twenty-eighth of January following, when the ſubſcribers met at Guildhall to examine into the diſpoſal of the money collected on this occaſion, the committee reported, that there was remaining in their hands 33001. in balance of the ſaid ſubſcription; and recommended the ſaid remaining balance to be thus diſpoſed of, viz.

	£
To St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital	1000
St. Thomas's-hoſpital	1000
Hoſpital at Bath	1000
London Infirmary	100
Weſtminſter Infirmary	100
Infirmary at Hyde-park-Corner	100
	3300

For the more expeditious rebuilding the houſes deſtroyed by the above fire, the court of common-council, on the twenty-ninth of March, did empower the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen to permit as many non-freemen as ſhould be found neceſſary to be employed in the execution of the ſaid work.

About eight o'clock on the following evening ſeven priſoners in Newgate for ſmuggling, on the turnkeys opening the door of their apartment, ruſhed on them with piſtols and broom-ſticks, and knocking them down, ran out of the priſon and made their eſcape. An alarm, however, being immediately ſpread, five of them were retaken in the neighbouring ſtreets, and carried back to Newgate; the other two got clear off.

At a court of common-council held the ſeventh of April, a bill paſſed for repealing all former acts, orders and ordinances of their court, touching the nomination and election of ſheriffs of the city of London and county of Middleſex; and for regulating and enforcing ſuch nominations and elections for the future: in which it was ordained, that the right of electing perſons to the office of ſheriffalty ſhall be veſted in the liverymen, and that the general election day of ſheriffs ſhall be the twenty-fourth of June, except it be Sunday, and then on the following day. That the perſon or peſons elected to the ſaid offices, ſhall take the ſame upon him or them on the vigil of St. Michael the archangel, next following the ſaid election, and hold the ſame for and during the ſpace of one whole year from thence next enſuing, and no longer, until ſome other perſons ſhall be duly elected, and ſworn into the ſame office in their ſtead. That at the general elections for ſheriffs, all the aldermen, who have not actually ſerved the ſaid office ſhall be publickly put in nomination, according to their ſeniority, before any commoner: that the Lord-mayor may, at any time, between the fourteenth day of April, and the fourteenth day of June, in every year, nominate in the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, nine perſons free of this city, to be put in nomination for the ſaid office of ſheriffalty, to the liverymen aſſembled for the election of ſheriffs, who ſhall be put in nomination publickly for the ſaid office, before any other commoner, and in the ſame order as nominated by the Lord-mayor. That if any ſo nominated ſhall, within ſix days after notice thereof, pay 4001. to the chamberlain, and twenty marks towards the maintenance of the miniſters of the ſeveral priſons, together with the uſual fees, every ſuch perſon ſhall be exempt and diſcharged from ſerving the ſaid office, except he ſhall afterwards take upon him the office of an alderman. That any two liverymen having a right to vote at the election of ſheriffs, may publickly nominate any perſon or perſons free of the city for the ſaid office, after the aldermen, and thoſe nominated by the Lord-mayor. That no freemen ſhall be diſcharged from ſuch election or nomination for inſufficiency of wealth, unleſs he voluntarily ſwears himſelf not worth 15000l. in lands, goods, and ſeparate debts, and the ſame be atteſted upon oath by ſix other freemen of credit and reputation. That every perſon elected to the ſaid office ſhall, at the next court of Lord-may and aldermen, give 1000l. bond to the chamberlain, that he will take upon him the ſaid office on the twenty-eighth of September next following. That the perſon elected who does not give bond to ſerve, ſhall, if an alderman or commoner of the Lord-mayor's nomination, forfeit and pay 600l. but if he be neither aldermen nor one nominated by the Lord-mayor, he ſhall forfeit and pay only four hundred pounds to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the chamberlain of London, to go and be applied to the uſe of the Lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, ſubject to the orders and reſolutions of the court of common-council; except one one hundred pounds to be paid to each of the new ſheriffs out of 800l. if two fines happen to be paid, or fifty pounds to each of the ſaid ſheriffs, ſhould there be only one fine paid unto the chamberlain. That no perſon who has fined ſhall be ever after eligible, except he takes upon him the office of an alderman; neither ſhall any perſon be compelled to ſerve the ſaid office more than once.

On the fifth of May a ceſſation of arms was proclaimed at the royal exchange, and the uſual places in London and Weſtminſter. And on the evening of the fifth of Auguſt, juſt before a great ſtorm of rain, there appeared in the city of London, and parts adjacent, a prodigious multitude of locuſts; which, by a perſon who took particular notice of them, are thus deſcribed: "they "ſaid he, reſemble graſhoppers in ſome particu-

"lars;

" lars; but are different from them in others: " they are more robuſt. Their common length " is about two inches and an half, including the " head and the wings. The body is ſcaly, and " coloured like a ſalmon. The head, neck, and " part of the body are covered with a graſs cowl " or hood. The head is large, and the face " ſtreaked with brown and white. The eyes " are very bright, and of a hazel colour. The " jaws are rounded like a pair of pincers, are " blunt and open, and ſhut horizontally, and are " of a black, horny ſubſtance. The tongue is like " a ſmall French bean ſeed. Their mouths are " large, and their teeth big and ſtrong; and over " the jaws, where they meet, they let fall a thin " cover, to be contracted and folded at pleaſure " to draw in their nouriſhment. Their wings " which come from the neck, underneath are " greeniſh, though ſome are tranſparent and " brown, divided into panes by a ſmall black " line ſpotted and ſcaly like a ſalmon, The " back is green, the belly duſky, and the tail or " ſtem blackiſh at the end. They have fewer " legs than the graſshopper; and in flying they " make a buzzing with their wings like that of " the great black beetle."

At a court of common-council held the twenty-fourth of September, a committee was appointed to examine into the ſtate of the city income, to conſider in what manner it might be capable of being improved, and how to raiſe money for diſcharging the debt due to the fund for the relief of orphans.

A prodigious hurricane of wind happened on the ſecond of December, which laſted for near eight hours. It blew down two houſes entirely, unſtripped the tiling of others, and tore up trees by the roots. By the number of chimnies and ſigns which fell, many perſons who were paſſing the ſtreets were greatly wounded; and a child was killed that ſtood by the fire by the fall of bricks from a chimney. But the moſt conſiderable damage was done to the ſhipping and ſmall craft in the river.

The court of common-council, on the fifteenth, paſſed a bill for raiſing two thouſand pounds upon the perſonal eſtates of the inhabitants of the city and its liberty, towards paying the intereſts of the orphan debt, in purſuance of the power granted by an act of king William and queen Mary, intituled, " An act for the relief of or-" phans, and other creditors of the city of Lon-" don." And on the twenty-ſecond, the committee appointed for enquiring into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, came to a reſolution to proſecute all hawkers ſelling wares within the city, or liberties of the ſame, notwithſtanding they ſhould appear to have licenſes.

That the peace in agitation, and the arts of the miniſtry were not ſo pleaſing to the moſt diſcerning part of the people is particularly exemplified in a ſpirited letter wrote by Mr. alderman Heathcote to the Lord-mayor and aldermen, requeſting leave to reſign his gown. It was dated from Bath, on or about the tenth of January, 1748-9; and is as follows:

" My Lord-mayor,

" The general corruption of the age I have " the misfortune to live in, and the frequent de-" teſtable inſtances of apoſtacy from every prin-" ciple of honour, integrity, and public ſpirit of " many of my countrymen, both of my own " and a ſuperior rank, having fully convinced " me, that the endeavours of the few determin-" ed to live and die honeſt men, are fruitleſs " and vain, I have reſolved to ſeek that ſmall " ſhare of happineſs, which is to be acquired in " this venal country, in privacy and retirement, " where I am ſure it is only to be found; and, " therefore, I am determined to return no more " to London, unleſs my own private concerns " call me thither. I cannot think it in any reſpect " right to hold an office I ſhall never attend: " this obliges me to apply to your lordſhip and " court of aldermen for leave to reſign my gown, " and beg the court will accept of this my re-" ſignation, and that your lordſhip will be pleaſ-" ed to iſſue out a precept for the election of " ſome other Perſon to ſerve inſtead of me for " the ward of Walbrook. I moſt ſincerely wiſh " health and felicity to my brethren the alder-" men, and the moſt flouriſhing commerce, with " the full enjoyments of liberty, to the citizens " of London, to whom I am inexpreſſibly oblig-" ed for the many honours and truſts they have " repoſed in me; all which I can, with a ſafe " conſcience, ſay I have faithfully diſcharged, " without ever having once betrayed or deceived.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Remarkable impoſition on the public. Peace proclaimed. Proclamation againſt murderers and robbers. Account of the fire-works on occaſion of the peace. Great fire at Battle-bridge. Another in the Poultry. Aldermen Janſſen preſerves the conſtitution of the city of London by rejecting the aſſiſtance of the military power. Two earthquakes. Act of common-council. for licenſing foreigners. Death and funeral of Frederick prince of Wales. Election of a chamberlain. Remarkable hurricane. Priſoners attempt to eſcape out of Newgate. Act of parliament for preventing thefts and robberies.

THE year 1749 was introduced by one of the moſt extraordinary impoſitions on the public that ever brain projected, or credulity countenanced. The particulars of which cannot be unentertaining to our readers.

About the middle of January the following advertiſement appeared in the London news-papers:

" At the new theatre in the Hay-market, on " Monday next the ſixteenth inſtant, to be ſeen a " perſon who performs the moſt ſurprizing things " following, viz. Firſt, he takes a common walk- " ing cane from any of the ſpectators, and thereon " plays the muſick of every inſtrument now in " uſe, and likewiſe ſings to ſurprizing perfection. " Secondly, he preſents you with a common " wine bottle, which any of the ſpectators may " firſt examine; this bottle is placed on a table in " the middle of the ſtage, and he (without any " equivocation) goes into it in ſight of all the " the ſpectators, and ſings in it; during his ſtay " in the bottle, any perſon may handle it, and ſee " plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern " bottle. Thoſe on the ſtage, or in the boxes " may come in maſked habits (if agreeable to " them) and the performer (if deſired) will in- " form them who they are. Stage 7s. 6d. Boxes " 5s. Pit 3s. Gallery 2s. To begin at half an " hour after ſix o'clock. Tickets to be had at " the theatre. The performance continues about " two hours and a half.—

" N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the " above performances (either ſingly or in com- " pany, in or out of maſk) are deſirous of ſeeing " repreſentation of any deceaſed perſon, ſuch as " huſband or wife, ſiſter or brother, or any inti- " mate friend of either ſex, (upon making a gra- " tuity to the performer) ſhall be gratified by " ſeeing and converſing with them them for ſome " minutes as if alive. Likewiſe (if deſired) " he will tell you your moſt ſecret thoughts in " your paſt life; and give you a full view of " perſons who have injured you, whether dead " or alive. For thoſe gentlemen and ladies who " are deſirous of ſeeing this laſt part, there is a " private room provided. Theſe performances " have been ſeen by moſt of the crowned heads " of Aſia Africa, and Europe and never ap- " peared publick any where but once; but will " wait of any at their houſes, and perform as " above, for five pounds each time. There will " be a proper guard to keep the houſe in due de- " corum."

In ridicule to this mad-headed advertiſement, and to open the eyes of the people, the next day produced the following:

" Lately arrived from Italy.

" Sig Capitello Jumpedo, a ſurprizing dwarf, " no taller then a common tavern tobacco-pipe; " who can perform many wonderful equilibres " on the ſlack or tight rope: likewiſe he'll tranſ- " form his body into above ten thouſand different " ſhapes and poſtures; and, after he has diverted " the ſpectators two hours and a half, he will " open his mouth wide, and jump down his " own throat. He, being the moſt wonderfuleſt " wonder of wonders as ever the world wondered " at, would be willing to join in performance " with that ſurprizing muſician on Monday next " in the Hay-market. He is to be ſpoke with at " the Black Raven in Golden-lane every day, " from ſeven to twelve, and from twelve all day " long."

The ſcheme, however, took, and the playhouſe was crowded with dukes, dutcheſſes, and the moſt principal people of diſtinction; the iſſue of which was as follows:

About ſeven o'clock the theatre was lighted, and the audience ſat a conſiderable time without even the entertainment of a ſingle fiddle. Their patience being tired out produced a chorus of cat-calls, heightened by loud vociferations and beating with ſticks. Soon after which a fellow came from behind the curtain, and, bowing, ſaid, that if the performer did not appear, the money ſhould be returned. In reply to which ſome perſon in the pit ſpoke out aloud, that if the ladies and gentlemen would give double prices, the conjuror would get into a pint bottle. After this a young gentleman in one of the boxes took a lighted candle, and threw it on the ſtage; which alarming the greateſt part of the audience, they made the beſt of their way out of the theatre, ſome loſing their cloaks and hats, and others their wigs and ſwords. The remaining party aſ-

ſiſted

fire, the flames communicated themſelves to ſeveral wooden houſes which burnt with ſuch rapidity, that all endeavours to ſtop it proved ineffectual. What contributed to the misfortune was, the tide being then at ebb. Excluſive of the dye-houſe, a large brew-houſe, four wharfs, a cooperage, and about eighty houſes were entirely deſtroyed: many others were greatly damaged, and ſome coaſters on the ſhore had their rigging burnt. Three men and one woman loſt their lives. Upwards of 2000 quarters of malt, a large quantity of hops, and 800 buts of beer were loſt by this accident: and the whole damage was ſuppoſed to amount to 50,000l.

On the twenty-third of Auguſt, a melancholy accident happened at Bartholomew fair, occaſioned by the falling down of a gallery in Mr. Philip's booth, wherein were a great number of people. Two men were killed, and many others had their limbs broke, or were dangerouſly bruiſed or wounded.

On the twenty-ſeventh, between three and four in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Harwood's, in Grocer's-alley, near the Poultry compter, which entirely burnt that and four others. The compter and ſeveral houſes adjoining, were greatly damaged. In conſequence of the former being on fire, fifty priſoners for debt, and nine felons, were ſet at liberty. One of the felons only was retaken; and about forty of the debtors returned voluntarily to their confinement.

On the eighteenth of October, Mr. ſheriff Janſſen gave the following example of the conſtitution and ancient cuſtom of this city, and of the little neceſſity there is of calling in a military aid to aſſiſt a civil magiſtrate in the due execution of his office. Fifteen criminals being ordered for execution on that day at Tyburn, it was reported and apprehended that a reſcue would be attempt-of at leaſt two of them, named Wilſon and Penlez; (the former of whom was pardoned the day before execution) and a party of foot guards were therefore ordered to attend the ſheriff or his officers on that occaſion: but Mr. ſheriff Janſſen, for the dignity of the city and his office, mounted on horſeback, when the criminals were put into the carts at Newgate, and with no other weapon than the authority of his office, ſignified by a white wand in his hand, very civilly diſmiſſed the party of ſoldiers at Holbourn-bars; and, attended by his proper officers, prevented all diſturbance and violence, with a promiſe that the bodies of the malefactors, after execution, ſhould not be delivered to the ſurgeons. It was hoped, that the remarkable example ſet by that magiſtrate, in executing (agreeable to our conſtitution and ancient cuſtom) his office, without a military aid, would be productive of the moſt happy effects in a multitude of other inſtances, and prevent the ſoldiers from being called in to quell every trifling diſorder.

Towards the cloſe of the year there was the moſt remarkable conteſt for parliament men in the city of Weſtminſter, that was ever known. The canditates were, lord Trentham, and Sir George Vandeput ſet up by the independent electors. On the cloſe of the poll, however, it appeared, that the numbers were,

For lord Trentham	4811
For Sir George Vandeput	4654

But a ſcrutiny being demanded by Sir George and many of the electors, the ſame was allowed by the high-bailiff, who on examination thereof, declared lord Trentham to have a majority of 170, and returned him accordingly.

About this time, a grant paſſed the great ſeal, wherein his majeſty was pleaſed to re-incorporate, ſingular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who then uſed or exerciſed, or ſhould thereafter uſe and exerciſe the art within the ſaid city, the liberties and ſuburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the ſaid city, by the name of the maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſtery of butchers.

This year an act was paſſed for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and that part of the dutchy of Lancaſter, which adjoineth thereto. By which it was enacted, That there ſhall be two hundred and thirty-two commiſſioners in the whole, to be nominated on the firſt day of May, yearly, by the inhabitants who have a right to aſſemble in veſtry, viz.

In the pariſh of	St. Margaret's	30
	St. John's	20
	St. James's	42
	St. George's, Hanover-ſquare	30
	St. Anne's	24
	St. Martin's in the Fields	30
	St. Clement Danes	24
	St. Mary le Strand	12
	St. Paul Covent Garden	20
		232

And that any three of them may hold a court by the name of the Court of Requeſts, in the pariſh of St. Margaret, on every Tueſday; in St. James's, every Wedneſday; and in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, every Thurſday, to hear and determine, and to execute judgment, and to award execution with coſts: but that none ſhall be impriſoned upon an execution longer than forty days.

Another act was likewiſe paſſed the ſame year for the eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts within the Tower Hamlets. Whereby they that have a right to meet in veſtry for the choice of pariſh officers, are empowered to nominate two hundred and forty commiſſioners in the whole, viz.

In the pariſh of	St. Mary Whitechapel	31
	Chriſt-church	21
	St Leonard, Shoreditch	20
	St John's, Hackney	18
	St. Matthew's, Bethnal-Green	8
	St. Mary Stratford, Bow	4
	Bromley, St. Leonard	3
	St. Anne's Limehouſe	8
	St. Paul's, Shadwell	16
	St. George's	18
	St. John's, Wapping	17

St.

St. Botolph, without Aldgate	15
Trinity, Minories	3
Mile End, Old Town	8
Mile End, New Town	3
Ratcliff	15
Popler and Blackwall	7
Tower without	6
St. Catharine's	7
Well-close	3
Old Artillery Ground	4
Norton Falgate	5
	240

By the name of the Court of Requeſts; wherein any three commiſſioners are empowered to ſet on Tueſdays and Fridays, weekly, to hear, determine, give judgment, and award execution with coſts, againſt bodies or goods, for any debts under forty ſhillings.

This year finiſhed with a remarkable cauſe tried in the Lord-mayor's court, between a club of journeymen free painters, plaintiffs, and Mr Row, citizen and maſter painter, defendant, for employing a perſon not free to work for him in the city. The defendant, pleaded, and made it appear by evidence, that from the want of free journeymen of the trade, it was not poſſible for the ſummer buſineſs of the city to be done, without the aſſiſtance of at leaſt an equal number of non freemen; and that no freeman was ever refuſed, or could ſometimes be got on any terms. To which the counſel for the plaintiffs replied with a very learned argument, upon a by-law made by the city in the reign of queen Anne. The jury went out at two o'clock in the afternoon, and returned twice without agreeing on the verdict; and being ſent out again, and continuing a long time, the court ordered them to be locked up in the room, without fire, candle, or any ſuſtenance, by an officer ſworn to obſerve the ſame, and to attend them: in which ſituation they continued till ſix o'clock next morning, when they brought in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

The maſters of the ſeveral handicraft trades finding themſelves greatly aggrieved by this verdict, petitioned the common-council for liberty to employ foreigners, under certain reſtrictions. This produced a counter-petition from the journeymen; the conſideration of which was deferred till their next meeting. And

On the 8th of February 1750 a committee of ſix aldermen and ten commoners met in the old council chamber, to hear and examine the diſputes between the ſeveral maſters and journeymen freemen; when a day was appointed, and thirty maſters, with the ſame number of journeymen were allowed to attend the ſaid committee; who, after ſeveral adjournments, made their report on the 21ſt of June, in which they ſaid they had come to the following reſolutions:

"That the matters complained of by the ſeveral petitioners require ſome regulation.

"That the preſent method of proceedings in the Mayor's-court againſt perſons employing non freemen likewiſe requires ſome regulation.

"That the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen of this city be empowered, from time to time upon application, any Tueſday, by any maſter freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within this city and liberties thereof, and for ſuch time and under ſuch reſtrictions, as the court ſhall think neceſſary and proper; but in caſe there ſhall be any Tueſday on which the ſaid court ſhall not be held, that then the Lord-mayor for the time being, upon ſuch Tueſday, ſhall have the like power.

"That no freeman of this city ſhall be liable to the penalty inflicted by the act of common-council made and paſſed the fourth of July 1712, if it be proved that the defendant did, immediately before ſetting ſuch foreigners to work, uſe his beſt endeavours to procure a journeyman being a freeman to work with him; and could not procure any ſuch freeman being a fit and proper perſon to be employed by him in his work."

This affair was finally determined at a court of common-council held the twenty-ſecond of November following; when, after a debate of near four hours, it paſſed unanimouſly.

"That after the firſt day of December, 1750, the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen might grant a licence to a free maſter, who has uſed his beſt endeavours and cannot procure a ſufficient number of fit and able free journeymen to carry on his buſineſs, to employ ſuch number of foreigners, for or during ſuch time or times, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as to the ſaid court ſhall ſeem fit and neceſſary.

"That on any Tueſday, on which no court of Lord-mayor and aldermen ſhall be holden, the power above-mentioned, ſo as the ſame do not exceed the ſpace of ſix weeks, ſhould be veſted in the Lord-mayor for the time being.

"That no licence ſhall be granted, by virtue of this act, to any freeman to employ any foreigner, unleſs he has one apprentice at leaſt, or has had one apprentice, within twelve kalendar months next before his application for ſuch licence.

"That no freeman ſhould be enabled to employ any foreigner by virtue of this licence, until he has regiſtered the chriſtian and ſurname, and place of abode, of the ſaid foreigner, and in what buſineſs he is to be employed, with the town clerk of the city for the time being, who is to enter the ſame in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, he being paid two ſhillings and ſixpence for every licence ſo to be regiſtered: which book any freeman of this city ſhould have liberty to inſpect, gratis, every day, between twelve o'clock at noon and two in the afternoon, (Sunday's excepted:) and if any perſon regiſtered by virtue of this licence, ſhould leave his maſter's ſervice, or be diſcharged the ſame, the town clerk is, upon application, to inſert and enter in the licence and regiſter another perſon's name in the room of the perſon diſcharged, for the remaining term of the licence without any fee.

"That

ſiſted by the mob, who broke into the houſe, tore up the benches, broke to pieces the ſcenes, pulled down the boxes, and entirely diſmantled the theatre; all which they conveyed into the ſtreet, preceded by the curtain faſtened on a pole, as a flag of triumph, and converted the ſame into a large bonfire. A party of guards was ſent for, but did not arrive time enough to prevent the reſentment of the populace. No material damage enſued from this diſaſter, except a young nobleman's chin being hurt, occaſioned by his falling into the pit.

Many enemies to a book publiſhed about that time concerning the ceaſing of miracles, were greatly diſappointed by the conjuror's non-appearance in the bottle; they imagining that his jumping into it would have been the moſt convincing proof poſſible, that miracles were not yet ceaſed.

This ſtrange deluſion and diſappointment afterwards produced many ſatirical ſtrokes in the public papers: among which was the following:

" This is to inform the public,
" That, notwithſtanding the great abuſe that
" has been put upon the gentry, there is now in
" town a man, who, inſtead of creeping into a
" quart or pint bottle, will change himſelf into a
" rattle; which he hopes will pleaſe both young
" and old. If this perſon meets with encourage-
" ment to this advertiſement, he will then ac-
" quaint the gentry, where and when he per-
" forms."

One very particular reaſon aſſigned why the conjuror did not go into the quart bottle was, that after ſearching all the taverns, not one quart bottle could be found.

On the twenty-ſixth of this month, a court of common-council was held at Guildhall; when, after augmenting the ſalary of the recorder from one hundred and twenty to two hundred pounds, they came to the following reſolutions: " That
" the thanks of this court be given to George
" Heathcote, eſq; for his uniform, active and
" diſintereſted conduct in every ſtation of public
" truſt; for his many and great ſervices done
" this metropolis, as magiſtrate and repreſenta-
" tive in parliament; for his zeal and laudable
" endeavours to promote the trade and proſperity
" of his fellow-citizens; and for his exemplary
" public ſpirit and independence in making the
" preſervation of the laws and liberties of his
" country, the conſtant and invariable rule of all
" his actions."

On the ſecond of February, the heralds at arms, accompanied by the ſecond troop of horſe-guards, attended by the knight-marſhal's men, ſerjeant-trumpeter, high-bailiff of Weſtminſter, and other proper officers, met at St. James's gate, where, his majeſty having from the window of the apartments over the gate firſt ſheathed the ſword, the proclamation of peace was read with beat of kettle drums and ſound of trumpet. From St. James's, the cavalcade proceeded to Charing-croſs, where peace was proclaimed a ſecond time. From thence they proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of Weſtminſter retired. And, within the gate, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder, and ſheriffs, performed the uſual ceremony, at their entrance into the city. Proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery-lane; a fourth time at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and the laſt time at the Royal Exchange. It was afterwards proclaimed in all the cities and market towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

On the fifteenth, the Lord-mayor, and the reſt of the commiſſioners of the lieutenancy for the city of London, addreſſed his majeſty with congratulations on the above occaſion, and his ſafe and happy return to his Britiſh dominions. And on the twenty-firſt, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty with another addreſs of congratulation on the ſafe delivery of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, of the princeſs Louiſa Anne.

Murders and robberies were become, at this time, ſo frequent in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, that the next day, Febru- the third, a proclamation was iſſued, offering a reward of one hundred pounds over and above all other rewards, to be paid by the lords of the treaſury, upon the conviction of any murderer or robber in thoſe cities, or within five miles thereof. Violent riots and tumults alſo prevailed throughout the kingdom, which were evidently owing to the numbers of unprovided perſons diſcharged from the army and navy. The moſt dangerous inſurrection happened at Briſtol, where great numbers of people from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire aſſembled, cut down the turnpikes, and committed various other ourages. Many of them were well armed, and bid defiance to the magiſterial power for ſome conſiderable time; but at length ſix troops of dragoons being ſent down againſt them, they were obliged to diſperſe, and the quiet of the country was reſtored.

The great preparations made for ſolemnizing the peace being of a more extraordinary and expenſive nature than were ever exhibited in this metropolis, we ſhall be a little particular in giving an account of them. The following is a deſcription of the machine for the fire works, that were exhibited on the twenty-ſeventh of April, 1749.

THE machine was ſituated in the Green Park, 500 feet from his majeſty's library, and repreſented a magnificent Doric temple, from which extended two wings terminated by pavillions.

It was 114 feet high to the top of his majeſty's arms, and 410 feet long. The ornaments were all in relief, and it was adorned with frets, gildings, luſtres, artificial flowers, inſcriptions, ſtatues, allegorical pictures, &c.

The inſcriptions were as follow:

On the pedeſtal of *Peace* in the center, *Pax rediviva an.* MDCCXLVIII.—Peace reſtored in the year 1748. In the frieze over the center arch, *Georgius* II. *Rex.* Which appeared tranſparent during the whole performance of the fire-work.

On the left-ſide of the machine, *Redintegrata Europæ pace, ſecuritate fœderum ſtabilita, commer-*

cio feliciter reſtituto, ſub auſpiciis opt. princ. lætatur S. P. Q. B.—To give peace to Europe, to ſecure the faith of treaties, to reſtore and enlarge commerce, is the auſpicious work of a Britiſh king, the triumph of a Britiſh people.

On the right ſide of the machine, *Hinc principem bello accingit, libertati devota, fortitudo. Illinc pacificum oſtendit, ſaluti omnium, conſulens, clementia.*—A prince never diſpoſed to engage in war but from a fortitude ſacred to liberty. Ever ſtudious of peace from clemency intent on the public good.

On the attic in the middle of the back front, *Georgio* II. *Regi opt. auctori ſalutis, libertatis vindici, fundatori quietis, patri patriæ.*—To the guardian of our ſafety, the aſſerter of our liberty, the eſtabliſher of our tranquillity, the moſt gracious ſovereign, and father of his people, George the ſecond.

The ſtatues which adorned it were twenty-three, viz.

On the firſt half-pace of the great ſtair-caſe on the right hand was the figure of Tame; on the left Iſis, each reclining on an urn.

In the center of the Temple, ſeated on an altar, was the goddeſs of Peace, holding an olive branch, and ſupported on the right by Neptune, and on the left by Mars. Theſe five were caſt in plaiſter of Paris.

In the front were four ſtatues, viz. Juſtice, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence. On the right end, Religion, Conſtancy, Honour, Clemency. In the back front, Faithfulneſs, Vigilance. On the attic above the cornice in the front, Jupiter, Ceres, Diana, Apollo. In the back front, at the angles, were Mercury, Minerva.

The pictures in the front of the machine were eighteen, each painted double: They at firſt appeared as marble baſſo relievos, and after the fire-work was played off they were removed by machinery, and diſcovered pictures repreſenting the ſame ſubject in colours, which were rendered tranſparent by a great number of lampions.

The great picture over the cornice in the center of the machine was twenty-eight feet by ten. It repreſented his majeſty giving Peace to Britannia. The attendants on Peace were Plenty, Riches, Felicity, Trade, and Commerce. The attendants on Britannia were Liberty, Agriculture, and the Arts and Sciences.

On the right of this, below the entablature, was a picture of fifteen feet by eight, repreſenting the return of Neptune: he was riding on the ocean in a carr drawn by ſea-horſes: his right hand held a trident, and his left ſupported a globe: he was conducted by the genius of Peace, and attended by tritons, ſea-nymphs, &c. On the left of the central arch, was the return of Mars ſeated on a carr drawn by three lions, the arms of England, and was conducted by Fame, with an olive-branch, who proclaimed the peace.

On each ſide of theſe two laſt pictures was a feſtoon of arms and military inſtruments.

The medallion on the right hand was Britannia joining hands with France: the legend, *Concordia redux.* Exergue, *Brit. Gall.* Concord renewed. Britain, France. Below this was the figure of Liberty.

On the left was a medallion repreſenting Britannia joining hands with Spain: the legend, *Salus mutua.* Exergue, *Brit. Hiſp.* Mutual Benefit. Britain, Spain. Below this was the figure of Plenty.

At the right end were two medallions, one of Auguſtus: the other of Antoninus Pius. At the left end, two medallions, one of Veſpaſian: The other of Trajan. Underneath two Genii on each ſide a globe, one ſitting with a book in his hand, the other ſtanding, holding parchments with ſeals pendant, &c.

The exhibition began about nine in the evening, and was introduced by a grand concert of warlike inſtruments. The fire-works were opened by a royal ſalute of one hundred and one braſs ordnance, which was immediately followed by a diſplay of rockets of various ſorts, air balloons, &c. in eleven courſes the number amounting to 32,684.

After all theſe had been diſplayed, there followed a grand girandole from the top of the Temple, conſiſting of ſix thouſand rockets, headed with ſtars, rains, and ſerpents, all in one flight. Then the machine cleared of its combuſtibles, became ſo illuminated as to ſhew the emblematical figures; and the front was beautifully illuminated with a variety of deſigns, which continued burning for a conſiderable time.

The following is an abſtract of the number of pieces fired on this occaſion:

Sky-rockets.	
Honorary	482
Caduceus	48
Girandole	48
In flights	10072
Total from 4 ounces to 6lb. weight	10,650
Air balloons	87
Tourbillons	88
Regulated pieces	21
Figured pieces	30
Pots d'Aigrettes	180
Pots de brins	12,200
Caſcades	21
Vertical ſuns and wheels	136
Fixed ſuns	71
Fountains	160
Gerbes	260
Lances	3700
Marrons	5000

About eleven o'clock the whole building was illuminated, and continued ſo till between two and three in the morning. His majeſty and the royal family retired about twelve.

All the various parts of this great work were performed by direction of Charles Frederick, eſq; comptroller, and captain Thomas Deſaguliers, chief fire-maſter of his majeſty's royal laboratory.

On the twelfth of Auguſt about ten o'clock at night, a terrible fire broke out in Mr. Spencer's dye-houſe, near Battle-bridge, Southwark. A loft adjoining, which was full of ſtraw, catching fire

" That the court of Lord-mayor and alder-
" men have a power to revoke or call in any
" licence, though the time limited therein be not
" expired."

On the eighth of February, between twelve and one o'clock at noon, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt all over the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent. It was more particularly felt by the inhabitants bordering near the river Thames; and at Limehouſe, Poplar, &c. it was ſo violent, that many boats and ſhips in the river received a very conſiderable ſhock. The counſellors in the court of King's-bench and Chancery in Weſtminſter-hall were ſo alarmed, that they expected the building to fall; and in the new buildings about Groſvenor-ſquare, people ran out of their houſes, the chairs ſhaking, and the pewter rattling on the ſhelves. A ſlaughter-houſe, with a hay-loft over it, was thrown down in Southwark, a chimney in Leadenhall-ſtreet, another in Billiter-ſquare, and ſeveral chimneys and part of a houſe near Horſlydown. And

On the eighth of March, about half an hour after five o'clock in the morning, the town was again alarmed with another ſhock of an earthquake, which was generally allowed to be more violent, and of a longer continuance than that which was felt that day month. Great numbers of people were awaked from their ſleep meerly by its violence, which, however, did no other miſchief than throwing down ſeveral chimneys and damaging ſome houſes. The ſhock was ſo great in ſome parts, that the people ran from their houſes and beds almoſt naked. In the high grounds by Groſvenor-ſquare, &c. it was ſaid to have been felt more than in other parts, the braſſes and pewters of ſeveral kitchens being thrown down, and to ſome diſtance from the ſhelves on which they ſtood. In St. James's-park, and all the open places, the ground moved very perceptibly, and the noiſe ſeemed to break three times. It was obſerved about five o'clock, that there was a continual, though confuſed lightening, till within a minute or two of the ſhock being felt, which darted very low, and the flaſhes were great and ſtrong. A lady in Piccadilly, a curious collector of old china, who had piled a conſiderable quantity on ſtands, had it thrown down and broke; bells in ſeveral ſteeples were ſtruck by the chime hammers; and great ſtones fell from the new ſpire of Weſtminſter-abbey. A maid ſervant in Charter-houſe ſquare was thrown out of bed by the ſhock, and broke her arm. The dogs howled in an uncommon manner, and the water was ſo agitated, that the fiſh leaped half a yard above the ſurface.

It was felt in Eſſex, Kent and Surry, as well as in moſt parts of Middleſex; and the panic which was univerſal in the four counties, was conſiderably increaſed, by the predictions and admonitions of a fanatic ſoldier, who publickly preached up repentance, and boldly propheſied that the next ſhock (which he ſaid would happen the ſame day in the next month) would lay the cities of London and Weſtminſter in aſhes. The fanatic, however, happened to be miſtaken; but the two ſhocks which had already been felt, had brought a ſerious air upon every face. The pulpits and preſs were employed in calling a degenerate people to repentance, and in deprecating the wrath of heaven. " In after ages (ſays a modern writer) it
" will ſcarcely be believed, that on the evening
" of the eighth day of April, the open fields
" that ſkirt the metropolis, were filled with an
" incredible number of people, aſſembled in
" chairs, in chaiſes, and coaches, as well as on
" foot, who waited in the moſt fearful ſuſpence,
" until morning and the return of day diſproved
" the truth of the dreaded prophecy. Then
" their fears vaniſhed: they returned to their
" reſpective habitations in a tranſport of joy:
" they were ſoon reconciled to their abandoned
" vices, which they ſeemed to reſume with re-
" doubled affection, and once more bade defiance
" to the vengeance of heaven."

On the eighteenth of March, between five and ſix o'clock in the evening, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Goſport, Portſmouth, and the Iſle of Wight, which greatly alarmed and terrified the inhabitants. Several other places in Europe, particularly France and Germany, were viſited with this dreadful calamity; and the iſland of Cerigo, in the Archipelago, was almoſt deſtroyed, and above two thouſand of the inhabitants periſhed.

On the twentieth of April died Sir Samuel Pennant, Lord-mayor of London, whoſe death was occaſioned by an infectious fever which prevailed in Newgate, and was from thence communicated to the Seſſions-houſe in the Old Baily, where it was catched by a great number of perſons, and proved fatal, not to his lordſhip only, but to Sir Daniel Lambert, knight and alderman; to Sir Thomas Abney, a judge of the common-pleas; to Mr. Clark, a baron of the exchequer; to many of the lawyers that attended the ſeſſions; to a greater part of the jury, and to a large number of others who happened to be preſent.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fifth of June, a man ſuppoſed to be a weaver, fell from the top of the monument into the ſtreet. He pitched againſt the top of the pedeſtal, and from thence againſt one of the poſts, whereby the upper part of his ſcull was laid open, and the other parts of his body moſt terribly ſhattered.

On the 27th of June the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales, with the following congratulatory addreſs on the birth of prince Frederick William:

" May it pleaſe your royal highneſſes,

" We the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
" mon-council-men of the city of London, hum-
" bly beg leave to preſent our moſt ſincere and
" hearty congratulations to your royal highneſſes
" on the birth of another prince, and the happy
" recovery of her royal highneſs.

" We cannot, at preſent, better ſhew our loy-
" alty to the king than by paying our duty to
" your royal highneſſes, and expreſſing our un-
" feigned joy at this increaſe of his majeſty's fa-
" mily.

" We conſider every child of your royal high-
" neſſes as an additional ſecurity of the peoples
" happineſs and freedom; by your examples they
" will learn the practice of every ſocial virtue, to
" be earneſt and zealous in the cauſe of liberty,
" and to maintain our religious and civil rights.
" May we never want one of your royal high-
" neſs's deſcendants to reign over a free, grate-
" ful, and obedient people!

To which his royal highneſs returned the following anſwer:

" My Lord and Gentlemen,

" I return you my thanks and thoſe of the
" princeſs, for this very remarkable inſtance of
" duty to the king, and regard to us.
" The expectations you expreſs to have of my
" children are moſt agreeable to me; may they
" always be a bleſſing to this nation, and main-
" tain the liberty, wealth, and power it ought to
" have!
" The city has always ſhewed ſo much parti-
" ality to me, that they may be aſſured none of
" their fellow citizens can be warmer than I
" am for promoting their welfare and their
" trade."

About this time his majeſty's royal charter having paſſed the great ſeal for encouraging the Britiſh White Herring Fiſhery, and for incorporating certain perſons of great wealth and diſtinction, by the name of "the Society of the Free-" Britiſh-fiſhery," for the term of twenty-one years, his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, on the twenty-fifth of October, (eſcorted by a party of horſe-guards to Temple-bar) went in his ſtate-coach, attended by two others, in which were the lords of the bed-chamber, his footmen and watermen walking before, to Fiſhmonger's-hall in Thames-ſtreet, to receive the charter of the Britiſh herring-fiſhery company, as governor thereof. His royal highneſs was received at the door of the hall by Mr. alderman Bethel, preſident of the ſociety, Mr. alderman Janſſen, vice-preſident, admiral Vernon, general Oglethorpe, and ſuch of the ſociety as were in town; and afterwards by the maſter and court of aſſiſtants of the Fiſhmonger's company, in their gowns, who all waited on him to their parlour. His royal highneſs made a moſt gracious ſpeech, in which he expreſſed his great regard for the proſperity of the city of London. After which, the fiſhery charter being read by the clerk of the Fiſhmonger's company, his royal highneſs wiſhed all imaginable ſucceſs to this national undertaking, and declared that he had the welfare of it extremely at heart. The clerk of the company then thanked his royal highneſs for the great honour done the ſociety, and beſeeched him, in the name of the company, to accept of the freedom thereof; and his royal highneſs being graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the ſame, it was preſented to him on the twenty-fifth in a gold box of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip.

On the eighth of November, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's, to congratulate him on his happy return, from his German dominions and the birth of a prince; when the recorder made their compliments in the following ſpeech:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com-
" mons of the city of London in common coun-
" cil aſſembled, your majeſty's truly loyal and
" faithful ſubjects, humbly beg leave, with moſt
" reſpectful duty to congratulate your majeſty on
" your ſafe return to your Britiſh dominions, and
" with joy to expreſs the ſatisfaction we derive
" from your royal preſence amongſt us.
" As our zeal and affection for your royal
" houſe have the next place in our hearts to our
" zeal and affection for your royal perſon, we
" gladly embrace this firſt opportunity of con-
" gratulating your majeſty on the birth of another
" prince: an additional ſecurity for perpetuating
" the proteſtant ſucceſſion and the Britiſh conſti-
" tution, the greateſt bleſſings theſe kingdoms
" can enjoy.
" We want words to expreſs the grateful ſenſe
" we have of your majeſty's gracious acceptance
" of our duty, and your majeſty's repeated de-
" clarations of favour and protection. It ſhall be
" our conſtant prayer, that your majeſty may long
" reign over a free, grateful, and obedient people;
" and that the ſceptre of theſe kingdoms may be
" ſwayed to the end of time by a race of princes
" deſcended from your majeſty, and inheritors of
" thoſe virtues which adorn your royal perſon."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for this very affectionate addreſs.
" My care and attention ſhall never be wanting
" for the ſupport of the trade and commerce of
" my ſubjects: and the city of London may al-
" ways depend upon my favour and protection."

On the 22d of December a proclamation was publiſhed by order of council, promiſing 100l. over and above all other rewards, for the diſcovering and apprehending any offender, who ſince the 20th of September, has committed, or before the 20th of December 1751 ſhall commit, any murder or robbery by violence, or make an aſſault with offenſive weapons with intent to rob, in any of the ſtreets of London, or within five miles of the city.

In the beginning of the year 1751 a cauſe was tried at Hicks's Hall betwen the tin-plate workers and one Milton, whom they indicted upon the ſtatute of Queen Elizabeth, for exerciſing their art and myſtery, not having ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the ſame. The verdict was given for Milton, becauſe the tin-plate workers were not incorporated till many years after the enacting that ſtatute.

At a court of common-council held the 8th of January it was unanimouſly reſolved and ordered, that the Recorder's ſalary ſhould be further augmented by the additional ſum of 280l. to the former 120l. and that the ſaid ſum ſhould be paid to Richard

Richard Adams, the then recorder of London, as long as he ſhould continue in the ſaid office, unleſs he ſhould be thereafter made a judge in any of his majeſty's courts, or accept of the office of attorney or ſolicitor-general; in which caſe the ſaid grant of 280l. ſhould ceaſe.

The ſame court likewiſe unanimouſly agreed to petition the parliament to apply ſuch remedy as might be effectual for preventing the pernicious uſe of ſpirituous liquors; and about the ſame time the grand jury for the county of Middleſex delivered ſeveral preſentments to the court of King's-bench; to which was annexed the following writing, which had been by them unanimouſly agreed to, and ſigned:

" We, the grand jury for the county of Mid-
" dleſex, beg leave, in diſcharge of the duty
" we owe to our king and country, to repreſent,
" that returns and preſentments made of public
" nuiſances by the conſtables from the ſeve-
" ral wards, by virtue of our precept to them
" directed, are become a mere matter of form;
" occaſioned partly (as ſome of them confeſſed)
" from lewd, diſorderly, and gaming houſes,
" and unlawful places of aſſembly, having been
" often preſented without effect.

" The preſent ill ſtate of this country, in re-
" gard to idleneſs, luxury, robberies, and other
" ſhameful, deſtructive practices, induces us to
" make this repreſentation to this honourable
" court, in hopes, that if it ſhall appear proſe-
" cutions upon ſuch preſentments have not been
" carried into execution from any defect of the
" laws, or the extraordinary expence attending
" them, that this honourable court will be pleaſ-
" ed to repreſent it to his majeſty for his royal
" conſideration.

" We are the more ſolicitous for a ſummary
" and effectual law to ſuppreſs theſe public nui-
" ſances, as we conceive them to be the princi-
" pal root of the enormous and threatening vices
" of the age, which greatly endanger the pub-
" lic peace, and every perſon's property and
" ſafety."

On the twentieth of February, a great number of ſailors aſſembled at the Fountain tavern behind the Royal Exchange, having miſtaken the ſenſe of an advertiſement inſerted to procure a meeting to conſult agents and managers, how to obtain a few bounty bills, for which they were not proper vouchers; and imagined themſelves ſummoned to receive money, and (upon their diſappointment) that the advertiſement was publiſhed by one who had before ſummoned them, and raiſed two ſubſcriptions, they were ſo irritated as to force the agent into a coach, and carry him to the Lord-mayor: here they were adviſed to apply to the admiralty, where they went, and afterwards to juſtice Fielding, who not being at home, they returned to the Lord-mayor, who, to prevent the agent being pulled to pieces, had ſent him to Newgate. And ſome ill deſigning people having reported that their money was at Mr. Belchier's, in Lombard-ſtreet, they aſſembled before his houſe, and threatened to demoliſh it; and notwithſtanding the proclamation was read to them, and a party of ſoldiers brought to prevent miſchief, yet they would not diſperſe till one of them was ſent to Newgate.

On the twentieth of March, between ten and eleven at night died his royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty king George III. His death was occaſioned by the breaking of an impoſthume between the pericardium and diaphragm, which threw the matter contained in it upon the ſubſtance of the lungs. His royal highneſs was ſaid to have caught a cold about three weeks before in Kew-gardens, and to have encreaſed it on the twelfth by coming very warm from the houſe of lords with the windows of his chair down; ſoon after which he complained of pains which were thought to be pleuretic, and were attended with a fever. About a quarter of an hour before his death, he told doctor Wilmot who attended him, and had been up all the preceding night, that he was much better, and adviſed the doctor to go home: the princeſs remained with him, to whom he ſoon after complained of a ſudden pain, and an offenſive ſmell, and immediately threw himſelf backward and expired. And on the thirteenth of April at half an hour after one o'clock in the morning, the bowels of his royal highneſs, which, in an urn covered with crimſon velvet, were brought from Leiceſter houſe in a coach and ſix to the prince's chamber, were from thence carried to Henry the VIIth's chapel, and there interred in the vault, together with the royal corpſe, at nine o'clock the ſame evening. The proceſſion began at half an hour after eight o'clock at night; and when it arrived at the abbey-gate, the corpſe was met by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the gentlemen of the choir, and king's ſcholars, who fell into the proceſſion immediately before the officer of arms, with wax tapers in their hands, properly habited, and began the common burial ſervice (no anthem being compoſed on the occaſion) two drums beating a dead march during the ſervice. Upon entering the chapel, the royal body was placed on treſſels, the crown and cuſhion at the head, and the canopy held over, the ſupporters of the pall ſtanding by; the chief mourner and his two ſupporters ſeated in chairs at the head of the corpſe; the lords aſſiſtants, maſter of the horſe, groom of the ſtole, and lords of the bed-chamber, on both ſides; the four white ſtaff-officers at the feet, the others ſeating themſelves in the ſtalls on each ſide the chapel; the biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter, then read the firſt part of the burial ſervice, after which the corpſe was carried to the vault, preceded by the white ſtaff-officers, the maſter of the horſe, chief mourner, his ſupporters and aſſiſtants, Garter king of arms going before them. When they had placed themſelves near the vault, the corpſe being laid upon a machine even with the pavement of the chapel, was by degrees let down into the vault, when the biſhop of Rocheſter went on with the ſervice; which being ended, Garter proclaimed his royal highneſs's titles.

As ſoon as the proceſſion began to move, two rockets were fired off in Old-Palace-yard, as a ſignal for the guns in the Park to fire, which were followed by thoſe of the Tower; during which

which time the great bells of Weſtminſter, and that of St. Paul's, tolled, as did moſt of the pariſhes in and about London.

On his royal highneſs's coffin was a ſilver plate with a latin inſcription, ſignifying his titles and deſcent, and that he died the 20th of March 1751 aged 45.

About this time Sir John Boſworth, knight, reſigning the office of chamberlain of the city of London, on account of his ill ſtate of health, the citizens ſeemed deſirous to invite the late alderman Heathcote to ſucceed him; and gave it out that he intended to offer himſelf for that important office. As ſoon as Mr. Heathcote, who was then at Bath, heard of this report, he ſent a letter to the liverymen of London, declaring that he never had any ſuch intention, and did entirely decline offering himſelf for the chamberlainſhip. In conſequence of which there immediately appeared the following candidates: Mr. Deputy Harriſon, Mr. Richard Glover, Mr. deputy Hodges, Mr. Thomas Meakes, and Mr. deputy Pycroft. When they were put in nomination at the common-hall, the majority of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Harriſon. However, a poll was demanded by the friends of Mr. Glover, Mr. deputy Hodges, and Mr. deputy Pycroft; and on caſting up the books, the numbers appeared as follows:

For Mr. Harriſon	1938
Mr. Glover	1358
Mr. Pycroft	542
Mr. Hodges	474

There being a majority of five hundred and eighty voices for Mr. Harriſon, he was declared duly elected chamberlain of the city of London, in return for which he immediately paid his reſpects to the livery in the following ſpeech:

" Gentlemen,

" I return you my warmeſt and moſt ſincere " thanks, for the very high honour you have " done me, in electing me chamberlain of this " great and opulent city.

" So honourable a preference ſpeaks the more " favourable opinion you are pleaſed to entertain " both of my integrity and abilities: the former " of theſe my heart tells me you cannot be miſ- " taken in, how partially ſoever you may have " judged of the latter. I flatter myſelf therefore, " that by a due exertion of theſe abilities (ſuch " as they are) in a diligent and conſcientious diſ- " charge of the important truſt repoſed in me, I " ſhall be honoured with the continuance of your " favour and protection.

" Give me leave, gentlemen, once more to " thank you, and, with a heart overflowing with " gratitude, to aſſure you, that I ſhall endeavour " to act, both in my public and private capacity, " as becomes a faithful ſervant of the corpora- " tion, and a ſincere friend to every individual " member thereof."

After Mr. Harriſon had finiſhed his ſpeech, Mr. Glover, who had declined the poll, addreſſed the livery in the following moſt genteel and obliging manner:

" Gentlemen,

" After the trouble which I have had ſo large " a ſhare in giving you, by my application for " your favour to ſucceed Sir John Boſworth in " the office of chamberlain, this day ſo worthily " ſupplied, I ſhould deem myſelf inexcuſable in " quitting this place, before I rendered my " thanks to thoſe in particular who ſo generouſly " have eſpouſed my intereſt; to your new-elect- " ed chamberlain himſelf, and numbers of his " friends, whoſe expreſſions and actions have " done me peculiar honour, amidſt the warmth " of their attachment to him; to the two de- " ſerving magiſtrates who have preſided among " us with impartiality, humanity, and juſtice; " and, laſtly, to all in general, for their candour, " decency, and indulgence.

" Gentlemen, heretofore I have frequently had " occaſion of addreſſing the livery of London " in public; but at this time I find myſelf at an " unuſual loſs, being under all the difficulties " which a want of matter, deſerving your notice, " can create. Had I now your rights and privi- " leges to vindicate, had I the cauſe of your ſuf- " fering trade to defend, or were I now called " forth to recommend and enforce the parlia- " mentary ſervice of the moſt virtuous and illuſ- " trious citizen, my tongue would be free from " conſtraint, and, expatiating at large, would " endeavour to merit your attention, which now " muſt be ſolely confined to ſo narrow a ſubject " as myſelf. On thoſe occaſions, the importance " of the matter, and my known zeal to ſerve " you, however ineffectual my attempts might " prove, were always ſufficient to ſecure me the " honour of a kind reception and unmerited re- " gard.

" Your countenance, Gentlemen, firſt drew " me from the retirement of a ſtudious life; " your repeated marks of diſtinction firſt pointed " me out to that great body, the merchants of " London, who, purſuing your example, con- " deſcended to entruſt me, unequal and unwor- " thy as I was, with the moſt important cauſe, a " cauſe, where your intereſt was as nearly con- " cerned as theirs. In conſequence of that de- " ference which has ever been paid to the ſenti- " ments and choice of the citizens and traders of " London, it was impoſſible but ſome faint luſtre " muſt have glanced on one, whom, weak as he " was, they were pleaſed to appoint the inſtru- " ment on their behalf; and from theſe tranſac- " tions I accidentally acquired the ſmalleſt ſhare " of reputation, it was to you, Gentlemen of " the livery, that my gratitude aſcribes it; and " I joyfully embrace this public opportunity of " declaring, that whatever part of a public cha- " racter I may preſume to claim, I owe prima- " rily to you. To this I might add the favour, " the twenty years countenance and patronage " of one, whom a ſupreme degree of reſpect " ſhall prevent me from naming; and though " under the temptation of uſing that name, as a

certain

" certain means of obviating ſome miſconſtruc-
" tions, I ſhall, however, avoid to dwell on the
" memory of a loſs ſo recent, ſo juſtly and ſo
" univerſally lamented. Permit me now to re-
" mind you, that when placed by theſe means in
" a light not altogether unfavourable, no lucra-
" tive reward was then the object of my purſuit,
" nor ever did the promiſes or offers of private
" emolument induce me to quit my indepen-
" dance, or vary the leaſt of my former profeſ-
" ſions, which always were, and remain ſtill
" founded on the principles of univerſal liberty;
" principles, which I aſſume the glory to have
" eſtabliſhed on your records. Your ſenſe, livery
" men of London, the ſenſe of your great cor-
" poration, ſo repeatedly recommended to your
" repreſentatives in parliament, were my ſenſe,
" and the principal boaſt of all my compoſitions,
" contained matter imbibed in my earlieſt edu-
" cation, to which I have always adhered, by
" which I ſtill abide, and which I will endeavour
" to bear down with me to the grave. And even
" at that gloomy period, when deſerted by my
" good fortune, and under the ſevereſt trials, even
" then, by the ſame conſiſtency of opinions and
" uniformity of conduct, I ſtill preſerved that
" part of reputation which I originally derived
" from your favour, whatever I might pretend
" to call a public character, unſhaken and un-
" blemiſhed; nor once, in the hour of affliction,
" did I baniſh from my thoughts the moſt ſincere
" and conſcientious intention of acquitting every
" private obligation as ſoon as my good fortune
" ſhould pleaſe to return; a diſtant appearance
" of which ſeemed to invite me, and awakened
" ſome flattering expectations on the rumoured
" vacancy of the chamberlain's-office; but, al-
" ways apprehending the imputation of preſump-
" tion, and that a higher degree of delicacy and
" caution would be requiſite in me than in any
" other candidate, I forbore, till late, to preſent
" myſelf one more to your notice, and then, for
" the firſt time, abſtracted from a public conſi-
" deration, ſollicited your favour for my own
" private advantage. My want of ſucceſs ſhall
" not prevent my chearfully congratulating this
" gentleman on his election, and you on your
" choice of ſo worthy a magiſtrate; and if I may
" indulge a hope of departing this place with
" a ſhare of your approbation and eſteem, I
" ſolemnly from my heart declare, that I ſhall
" not bear away with me the leaſt trace of diſ-
" appointment."

Her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales being ſafely delivered of a princeſs, the Lord-mayor and aldermen of London on the nineteenth of July, waited on his majeſty with congratulations on the ſame; when the recorder made the following ſpeech:

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We your majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the Lord-
" mayor and court of aldermen of the city of
" London, humbly beg leave to congratulate
" your majeſty on the ſafe delivery of her royal
" highneſs the princeſs of Wales, and the birth
" of a princeſs.

" As we are truly ſenſible of the bleſſings we
" enjoy under your majeſty's government, and
" are convinced that the ſecurity of our rights
" and liberties, in time to come, depend on the
" proteſtant ſucceſſion eſtabliſhed in your illuſ-
" trious houſe; it is at this time a peculiar ſatiſ-
" faction to us, that we have once more the ho-
" nour of congratulating your majeſty on the in-
" creaſe of your royal family.

" And, upon this occaſion, permit us, Sir, to
" render our moſt dutiful thanks to your ma-
" jeſty, for a late ſignal inſtance of your majeſty's
" paternal care of your people, in the proviſion
" made by parliament for the future tranquillity
" of this kingdom: a proviſion moving prima-
" rily from your majeſty's goodneſs, and brought
" to perfection by your majeſty's wiſdom. Yet,
" wiſe and ſalutary as it is, we cannot forbear to
" expreſs our wiſhes, that a long continuance
" of your majeſty's life may make it unne-
" ceſſary.

" Fixed in theſe ſentiments of duty and grati-
" tude, our prayers ſhall always be, that your
" majeſty may long reign over us; and that the
" throne may be filled by your majeſty's deſcend-
" ants even to remoteſt ages."

On the twenty-ſecond of October a cauſe was heard before the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen about laying open the port of London for bringing in foreign oats, purſuant to a ſtatute 1. James II. empowering that court in April and October to determine the common market prices of middling Engliſh corn, by the oaths of two ſubſtantial perſons of Middleſex and Surry, being neither merchants, cornfactors, mealmen, nor factors for importing corn, nor intereſted in the corn, and each having a freehold eſtate of 20l. or a leaſehold eſtate of 50l. per annum, and by ſuch other ways as to them ſhall ſeem fit; and if the ſame ſhall appear to be above ſixteen ſhillings a quarter, they are to certify the ſame with two ſuch oaths annexed, to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, to be hung up in the cuſtom-houſe. The perſons that made the application were ſeveral maſters of livery ſtables, and inn-keepers, and their opponents were the cornfactors, After a hearing which laſted ten hours, it was decided for the cornfactors, five aldermen being for laying open the port, and five, with the Lord-mayor, who threw in his caſting vote againſt it.

On the twenty-fifth the court at Guildhall, after a hearing of ſeveral hours, allowed the journeymen taylors two ſhillings and ſixpence per day for the ſummer half year, and two ſhillings for the winter half year, and three half-pence for ſtrong beer, to work from ſix o'clock in the morning till ſeven in the evening, which is an hour leſs than is preſcribed by act of parliament.

On the twenty-ſixth his majeſty granted his royal charter for incorporating ſeveral of his loving ſubjects therein named, by the name of the ſociety of antiquaries of London. And at a meeting of the ſaid ſociety on the twelfth of December their newly granted royal charter of incorpo-

ration was read, and ſeveral other deeds drawn and ſigned by the preſident, vice-preſidents, and council, and a committee appointed to inſpect their former rules and orders, and to draw up ſuch by-laws as might be neceſſary to perpetuate the ſociety for ages to come: at the ſame time the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor were admitted members.

This is the year in which the royal aſſent was given to the memorable act of the Britiſh legiſlature, for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the kalendar now in uſe; that is, for aboliſhing the *old* and eſtabliſhing the *new-ſtile*, which was already in uſe in moſt other parts of Chriſtendom. It took place the day following, the ſecond of September 1752, which inſtead of being called the third was dated the fourteenth. This act was modelled with great ſkill and learning, by the earl of Macclesfield, and has been productive of many excellent conſequences; in particular, the correſpondence between the Engliſh and foreign merchants, has been and will be greatly facilitated, with reſpect to the dates of letters and accounts.

The year 1752 was introduced by a violent ſtorm of wind which happened on the fifteenth of March. It blew down a great number of chimnies; and in ſome places the roofs of the houſes were ſo beat in, that many perſons were killed, and others greatly bruiſed and wounded. The head of Levi, and the feet of Abraham, in the curiouſly painted window in Weſtminſter-abbey, were blown out, windows were greatly damaged in many places, and in St. James's-park, and the villages about this metropolis, great numbers of trees were torn up by the roots. The ſhips in the river were driven from their moorings, lighters and wherries ſunk, and many lives loſt.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, on the twentieth of March, three of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, and ordered for execution, viz. Hayes, Agnew, and Broughton, (who had found means to ſaw off their irons) attacked Mr. Sinclair the turnkey when he went to lock them up in the cells, and ſtabbed him in ſeveral parts of the belly in ſo deſperate a manner, that there were no hopes of his recovery. After which two of them ſtripped Derby (who was confined there for robbing the mail) of his cloaths when one put on his great coat, and the other his cloſe bodied-coat, and inſiſted on Sinclair's calling to Wood, the other turnkey, to open the door to let the two gentlemen out; but, upon hearing a ſtruggle, he began to ſuſpect ſomething more than ordinary, and made an alarm; when the priſoners ran to ſecure Derby, whom they ſuſpected of betraying them; and Agnew, whoſe poſt it was to keep the door, upon hearing a ſtruggle between his confederates and two aſſiſtant turnkeys, who were with Sinclair at the firſt onſet, and whom they had hauled into the cells) forgot his charge of door-keeper, and ran to their aſſiſtance, when Derby immediately ſhut the cell door and bolted it on the outſide, which faſtened them altogether in the cell. Mr. Akerman, the keeper, immediately applied to the ſheriffs, and a guard was preſently had from the tilt-yard. The Lord-mayor, Sir William Calvert, alderman Gaſcoigne, and ſeveral other gentlemen, came ſoon after; and the guard was reinforced with another from the Tower. The fellows being quite deſperate, his lordſhip waited on the duke of Newcaſtle, and got an order to fire on them, in caſe they refuſed to ſurrender. However, upon being ſurrounded in their cells, and having a parly with his lordſhip through the cell doors, they ſurrendered, and were immediately, with the reſt of the priſoners, double ironed and handcuffed.

On the fourth of June Thomas Winterbottom, Lord-mayor of London, died in his mayoralty, and was ſucceeded by Robert Alſop, eſq;

The honourable Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, having been preſented with the freedom of the city of London for the ſignal ſervices he had done his country in the late war, and made free of the company of Goldſmiths, was put in nomination to ſucceed the late Lord-mayor as alderman of Billingſgate-ward. An honour which Sir Peter declined; but at the ſame time ſent the common-council of Billingſgate 200l. one to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of the ſaid ward, and the other to be at the diſpoſal of the inhabitants. The deputy and common-council waited on him again, hoping to prevail with the admiral to accept that office. He received them with great politeneſs, but ſaid it was incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country as a naval officer. The inhabitants, however, did, elect him; and on the twenty-third of June Sir Peter ſent a meſſage to the court of aldermen, deſiring to be excuſed from ſerving the office of an aldermen, to which he had been elected, and paid his fine of five hundred pounds for that purpoſe. He was ſucceeded by William Beckford eſq;

About one o'clok in the morning, on the twenty-ſeventh of June, a fire broke out at No. 10. in Lincoln's-inn New-ſquare; and, for want of water, in a ſhort time, that and the next building were entirely conſumed. The honourable Charles Yorke and Mr. Hoſkyns who lay up one pair of ſtairs in No. 10, were both aſleep, and eſcaped in their breeches and ſhirts at the moſt imminent hazard of their lives. All their papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing-apparel were entirely deſtroyed, as were thoſe in the other chambers under the ſame roof. Mr. Pickering, clerk to Mr. Wilbraham loſt upwards of 1100l. in money and bank notes of his own, and other perſons, and ſecurities for 30,000l. more.

On the twenty-ſecond of November the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's, with their congratulatory addreſs on his ſafe return from Germany; when his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on the Lord-mayor, ſheriffs, recorder and chamberlain.

About this time an act of parliament paſſed for the better preventing of thefts and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment, and puniſhing perſons keeping diſorderly houſes in London or Weſtminſter, or within twenty miles thereof. In which it was enacted, "That as the

" multitude of places of entertainment for the " lower ſort of people is another great cauſe of " thefts and robberies, as they are thereby " tempted to ſpend their ſmall ſubſtance, and ſo " put upon unlawful methods of ſupplying their " wants and renewing their pleaſures; in order to " prevent ſuch thefts, and to correct the habit " of idleneſs, from the firſt of December 1752, " any houſe, room, garden, &c. kept for pub- " lic dancing, muſic, or other public entertain- " ment, in London or Weſtminſter, or within " twenty miles thereof, without a licence from " the laſt preceding Michaelmas quarter ſeſſions, " under the hands and ſeals of four or more of " the juſtices, who are hereby empowered to " grant licences, ſhall be deemed a diſorderly " houſe or place, and every ſuch licence to be " ſigned and ſealed in open court, and not at any " adjourned ſeſſions, and publickly read by the " clerk, together with the juſtices names ſub- " ſcribing the ſame, without any fee or reward " for ſuch licence. And any conſtable or other " perſon thereto authorized, by warrant from one " or more of the juſtices of peace, may enter " ſuch houſe or place, and ſeize every perſon " found there, to be dealt with according to law: " and every perſon who keeps ſuch houſe, &c. " without licence, ſhall forfeit 100l. to ſuch as " will ſue for it, and be otherwiſe puniſhable, as " in caſes of diſorderly houſes. And over the " door or entrance of ſuch houſe, &c. ſo li- " cenſed, ſhall be the following inſcription in " capital letters, Licenſed purſuant to act of par- " liament of the twenty-fifth of king George the " ſecond. And no ſuch houſe, &c. ſhall be " opened before five in the afternoon. The in- " ſcription, and reſtriction as to the time, ſhall " be made conditions of every ſuch licence; and " in caſe of breach of either, ſuch licence ſhall " be forfeited and revoked at the next general or " quarter ſeſſions, and ſhall not be renewed to " the ſame perſon; always excepting the theatres " of Drury-lane, Covent-garden, and the Hay- " market, or any other licenſed by the crown or " lord chamberlain.

" And to encourage proſecutions againſt perſons " who keep bawdy-houſes, gaming-houſes, or " other diſorderly houſes, upon any two inhabi- " tants, who pay ſcot and lot, giving notice in " writing, to a conſtable or other peace officer, " of any perſon keeping ſuch diſorderly houſe, the " conſtable ſhall go with ſuch inhabitants to a " juſtice of peace, and upon ſuch inhabitants " making oath that ſuch notice they believe to be " true, and entering into a 20l. recognizance to " produce material evidence againſt ſuch perſon " ſo offending, and the conſtable into a thirty " pound recognizance, to proſecute ſuch perſon " at the next ſeſſions, or next aſſizes; and ſuch " conſtable to be allowed all the reaſonable ex- " pences of ſuch proſecution, to be aſcertained " by two juſtices of the peace, and paid by the " overſeers of the poor; and, upon conviction, " each of the inhabitants to be paid, forthwith, " by the overſeers, ten pounds each, on penalty " of forfeiting double the ſum.

" Upon this the juſtice is to make out a war- " rant to bring the perſon ſo accuſed before him, " and bind him or her over to appear at the ſeſ- " ſions, or aſſizes, and in the mean time take ſe- " curity for ſuch perſon's good behaviour.

" Upon the conſtable's neglect in any of the " above particulars, he is to forfeit 20l.

" And as it is difficult to prove who is the real " owner or keeper of ſuch bawdy houſe, &c. " any perſon who acts as maſter or miſtreſs ſhall " be deemed the keeper thereof, though he, or " ſhe, ſhall not, in fact, be ſo. And any perſon " may give evidence for or againſt the defendant, " though he or ſhe be an inhabitant. And ſuch " indictment ſhall be finally determined at the " ſeſſions or aſſizes, and not removed by *certiorari* " to any other court."

One miſs Blandy was executed this year for poiſoning her father, an eminent attorney at Henley upon Thames. And one miſs Jefferies, a young woman, with Swan, her lover, were executed for murdering her uncle, a wealthy tradeſman, who had retired from buſineſs, and with whom ſhe had lived for a conſiderable time. A large mob aſſembled at Tring in Hertfordſhire, and ſeizing an old woman and her huſband, under the notion of their having commerce with the devil, treated them with ſuch inhumanity, by ducking and beating them, that the woman died on the ſpot, and the man with difficulty eſcaped with his life; for which murder one Colley, a chimney-ſweeper, was executed. Two felons, Welſh and Jones, were diſcovered to be the perpetrators of a rape and murder for which one Coleman, a brewer's clerk, had unjuſtly ſuffered. Thoſe wretches were preſent at Coleman's execution, heard the declaration of his innocence, and drew the cart from under him. Both of them were hanged, confeſſing the crime.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The caſe of Elizabeth Canning. Act of parliament for purchaſing Sir Hans Sloane's curioſities. Deſcription of the Britiſh muſeum. Execution and behaviour of doctor Archibald Cameron. Act of parliament for naturalizing Jews. Edward Ironſide, Eſq; dies in his mayoralty, and is ſucceeded by Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; Act for relief of conſtables. Motion for a new bridge over the river Thames between thoſe of London and Weſtminſter. Mr. Dance's plan and eſtimate for a new bridge. Election of members of parliament for the city of London. Mr. Holland's verdict againſt the toll-gatherers in Smithfield.

THE year 1753 was introduced by an event of ſo extraordinary a nature, that (though little connected with hiſtory, yet) it might be thought unpardonable in us entirely to omit it. We ſhall, therefore, proceed to relate it in as conciſe a manner as poſſible.

A young woman, whoſe name was Elizabeth Canning, pretended that, on the firſt day of January, as ſhe was coming home at night, ſhe was met under Bedlam-wall by two men, who pulled off her gown, cap, and apron; and having ſecured her mouth with a gag, threatened to kill her if ſhe made the leaſt noiſe: that they dragged her along to the houſe of one Wells near Enfield Waſh, where a woman robbed her of her ſtays: that ſhe was then forced into a cold, damp room, where ſhe was confined for a month without any other ſuſtenance than a few ſtale cruſts of bread, and about a gallon of water: that all theſe hardſhips were impoſed upon her in order to make her turn proſtitute: that nevertheleſs, ſhe was enabled to preſerve her virtue: and that having, at laſt, found means to make her eſcape through a window, on the twenty-ninth of the month, ſhe ran home almoſt naked to her mother, who lived near Moorgate.

Notwithſtanding the improbability of this ſtory, yet it ſo powerfully operated on the paſſions of the common people, eſpecially the enthuſiaſts of all denominations, that large ſubſcriptions were raiſed for proſecuting the ſuppoſed delinquents. Accordingly, warrants were immediately iſſued for apprehending Wells, miſtreſs of the houſe at Enfield Waſh, the maid ſervant, whoſe name was Virtue Hall, and one Squires, an old gipſey woman, whom Canning charged with having robbed her of her ſtays.

No evidence appearing to convict Wells of the felony, ſhe was puniſhed as a bawd. Hall, being intimidated by the juſtice who examined her, turned evidence for Canning, and Squires was convicted of the robbery, although ſhe produced undoubted evidence to prove that ſhe was at Abbotſbury in Dorſetſhire that very night in which the felony was ſaid to have been committed; and during the courſe of the trial, Canning and her witneſſes contradicted themſelves in many particulars.

The prepoſſeſſion of the common people, however, in favour of Canning was ſo great, that the moſt clear falſhoods, advanced by her and her adherents, were admitted as unqueſtionable truths; while the witneſſes for Squires were ſo over-awed by the rabble, that they durſt not enter the court; and thoſe who had reſolution enough to give evidence in her behalf, were inſulted in ſuch a manner, that even their lives were ſometimes in danger.

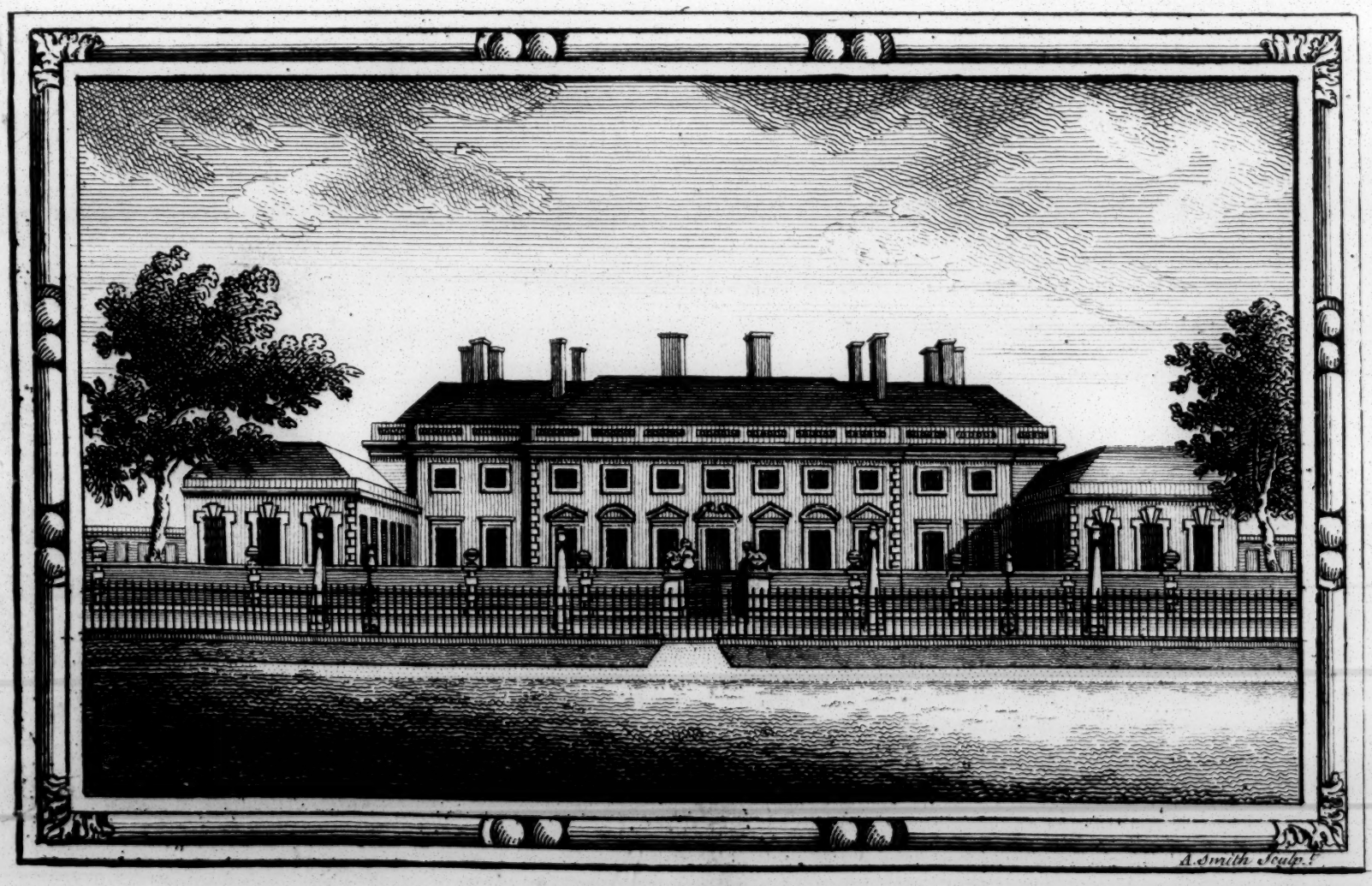
Sir Criſpe Gaſcoigne, who was at this time Lord-mayor of London, conducted himſelf in this affair with the greateſt juſtice and impartiality. Conſidering the improbability of the charge, the heat, paſſion, and furious zeal with which it was proſecuted; and being convinced of the old woman's innocence by a great number of affidavits, voluntarily ſent up from the country by perſons of undoubted veracity, he, in conjunction with ſome other worthy citizens, determined to oppoſe the torrent of popular prejudice. Application was made to the throne for mercy. The affair was referred to the attorney and ſolicitor-general, who, having examined the witneſſes on both ſides, made their report in favour of Squires, who was firſt reſpited, and afterwards received his majeſty's free pardon.

A bill of indictment was preferred by the Lord-mayor againſt Elizabeth Canning for perjury. Her friends did the like againſt the witneſſes from Abbotſbury in favour of Squires. The Abbotſbury people appeared; but no evidence coming againſt them, they were acquitted. Canning, being admitted to bail, at firſt abſconded, but afterwards ſurrendered to take her trial, which continued by adjournment five days; when ſhe was convicted of perjury, and committed to Newgate.

When Canning was brought up to the Old Bailey to receive ſentence, her council moved for a new trial, on the affidavit of two jurymen, who ſwore, that what they had done was contrary to their conſciences; for though they believed her guilty of perjury, they did not believe her guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. The argument of which point, in arreſt of judgment, was put off till next ſeſſions; and Canning remained in Newgate till the thirtieth of May following, when, five judges on the bench, it was adjudged that the verdict was a good one, and perfectly agreeable to the evidence. After which the court paſſed judgment, that ſhe ſhould ſuffer one month's

Engravid for Chamberlain's History of London

VIEW *of the* BRITISH MUSEUM.



VIEW *of* BEDFORD HOUSE.

month's impriſonment, and then be tranſported to America for ſeven years. Her friends, however, ſtuck ſo cloſe to her, that they obtained permiſſion for her to tranſport herſelf, and ſhe was liberally fitted out with every convenience for her voyage.

The corporation of London were ſo truly ſenſible of the rectitude of Sir Criſpe Gaſcoigne's conduct in the above affair, that the court of common-council, at the expiration of his mayoralty, in their thanks preſented to him, had the following expreſſion: "That the thanks of this court "be given to the right honourable Sir Criſpe "Gaſcoigne, knt. late Lord-mayor, for his ſteady "perſeverance in the cauſe of juſtice, his gene-"rous protection of the diſtreſſed, and his re-"markable humanity."

About this time an act of parliament paſſed for the purchaſe of the Muſeum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, (who died the eleventh of January 1753) and of the Harleian collection of manuſcripts, and for providing one general repoſitory for the better reception and more convenient uſe of the ſaid collections, and of the Cottonian library and the additions thereto. By which act twenty thouſand pounds was paid to Sir Hans Sloane's executors for his collection, and ten thouſand pounds to the truſtees of the earl and counteſs of Oxford and Mortimer for the Harleian collection. And it was enacted, that the ſaid collections. together with the Cottonian library and its additions, ſhould be repoſited in one place, to be erected or purchaſed for that purpoſe by the truſtees therein mentioned; and that the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, in all its branches, ſhould be kept and preſerved together in the general repoſitory whole and entire, and with proper marks of diſtinction; and that the Harleian collection of manuſcripts ſhall be kept together in the ſaid repoſitory, as an addition to the Cottonian library. And the ſaid truſtees were made a body corporate, with power to make ſtatutes, rules and ordinances; to chooſe librarians, officers and ſervants, and to appoint ſalaries: upon this ſpecial truſt and confidence, "that a free "acceſs to the ſaid general repoſitory, and to the "collections therein contained, ſhall be given to "all ſtudious and curious perſons, at ſuch times "and in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regula-"tions, for inſpecting and conſulting the ſaid "collections, as by the ſaid truſtees, or the ma-"jor part of them, in any general meeting aſ-"ſembled, ſhall be limited for that purpoſe." And it was farther enacted, that there ſhould be raiſed 300,000l. by way of lottery, to ſatisfy and diſcharge the ſeveral ſums neceſſary for the purpoſes of this act: 30,000l. of which to be put out at intereſt in the public funds, towards paying of officers ſalaries, and other neceſſary expences.

Soon after the paſſing of this act it very fortunately happened that, while the truſtees were at a loſs where to purchaſe or build a proper repoſitory, an offer was made them of Montague-houſe, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury; which being readily accepted of, the ſame was purchaſed for 10,000l. The repairs of which, together with alterations, book-caſes, cabinets, and other conveniences for placing the whole collection properly, and the making apartments for the officers, coſt 15000l. more. And every part is now ſo excellently contrived for holding this noble collection, and the diſpoſition of it in the ſeveral rooms is ſo orderly and well deſigned, that the Britiſh Muſeum may juſtly be eſteemed an honour and ornament to the Engliſh nation. The contents of which we ſhall in this place give a particular account.

Deſcription of the curioſities in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

Before we begin to deſcribe the different departments in this ſpacious building, it may not be improper to inform the reader of the method to obtain admittance.

If any number, not exceeding fifteen, are inclined to ſee it, they muſt ſend a liſt of their chriſtian and ſurnames, and places of abode, to the Porter's-lodge, in order to their being entered in the book; in a few days the reſpective tickets will be made out, ſpecifying the day and hour in which they are to come, which, on being ſent for are delivered. The fewer names there are on a liſt, the ſooner they are likely to be admitted to ſee it.

In the Britiſh Muſeum are three departments. The firſt is of manuſcripts, medals and coins; the ſecond of natural and artificial productions; and the third conſiſts of printed books; excluſive of many articles in the hall, in the firſt room above ſtairs, and other places.

In the hall you will firſt take notice of ſeven blocks of very hard marble, of an hexangular form, which were brought from the Giant's cauſeway near Coleraine in Ireland. And next to them is a ſtone brought from the Appian road, which led from Rome to Brunduſium.

Two fragments of Granite columns; ſome curious pebbles, and two antique heads called Termini, which were uſed by the Romans as landmarks.

A large piece of ſerpentine marble: it was called Ophites, from its reſemblance to a ſerpent's ſkin. It has a duſky brown ground, ſtreaked with green and pale yellow.

A beautiful large cubic piece of lava, iſſued from Mount Veſuvius.

In another part is a painted genealogical tree of a noble Venetian family.

A ſkeleton of a unicorn fiſh.

The head of a very particular kind of buffalo, which inſtead of hair, is covered with long wool.

The paintings on the ſide of the ſtaircaſe repreſent Cæſar and his military retinue, the chiefs of the provinces he had in part ſubdued attending on him, and others on their knees, imploring his protection and aſſiſtance.

In a compartment are the feaſts and ſacrifices of Bacchus.

In another, the rivers Nile and Tiber are repreſented by gigantic figures emblematically ornamented: and there are views of emblematical landſcapes at a diſtance, and ſeveral fine pieces of architecture.

On the ceiling is repreſented the ſtory of Phae-

ton: the gods are aſſembled, and the youth appears aſking Phœbus to permit him to drive his chariot for a day; he conſents, and in another part is ſeen conducting him to the chariot: Diana is near them, and Juno is attended by Iris.

Farther on, Phaeton, with all the ardour of youth, is driving the ſun's chariot, accompanied by the hours in the form of women. Time is repreſented by Saturn, Eternity by a woman holding a ſerpent, and Cybele, or the goddeſs of the earth, appears alſo.

On a pedeſtal, as you go up ſtairs, is the buſto of Sir Hans Sloane.

In the firſt room, the ſtory of Phaeton is compleated on the ceiling. The gods are aſſembled, and whilſt Jupiter is caſting his thunder bolts at Phaeton falling from the chariot, you ſee Saturn, Apollo, Mars, Neptune, Juno, Diana, Venus, Cupid, Mercury, Minerva, and Bacchus, in various attitudes, and agitated by different paſſions.

The portraits of many illuſtrious perſonages hang up in the ſeveral departments of this Muſeum; they are all preſents, and continually increaſing in number.

This room is ſet apart for the immediate reception of preſents: it contains

An Egyptian mummy, which is depoſited in a glaſs-caſe, in one corner of the room, as its coffin is in the other. The face of the mummy is covered with a gilded maſk; near its feet is a ſkull, and ſeveral bones, viz. feet and hands, taken from a broken mummy. Over its head are ſome ſmall earthen idols. Over the coffin is a ſquare caſe, in which the Egyptians placed ſome utenſils belonging to the deceaſed, and depoſited it near the body: as alſo two models of a mummy, one of which they put near the coffin at the head, they other at the feet.

Over the mummy is an urn of the Ibis, and ſeveral Egyptian idols in bronze. We ſhall firſt mention Oſiris: it is the figure of a man, the body in the ſhape of a mummy, with a three cornered cap on its head, a whip in one hand, and a lituus (a ſtaff not unlike a crozier) in the other. Iſis is figured by a woman, with the infant Orus in her lap. Orus, or Harpocrates, their ſon, is the figure of a young man, holding the fore-finger of his left hand on his lips, to enforce ſilence as the greateſt mark of prudence, and a reverential awe for the divinity.

In this room are ſome natural productions; as ſeveral large corals, a ſubſtance produced in the ſea, but in what manner is not yet determined by the naturaliſts.

Here are likewiſe various ſpecies of corals; and in one of the repoſitories is a curious large brainſtone, which is of the nature of coral.

In one of the cabinets is a waſp's neſt, which is very curious; and in ſpirits you ſee a vulture's head, ſome ſerpents, birds, ſpiders, lizards, and other articles; but what muſt attract particular notice, is a fine young flamingo ſtuffed.

Here is a fine jay, brought from the Eaſt-Indies, and the back-bone of an elephant petrified.

The ſaloon is finely ornamented with freſco paintings, conſiſting of architecture, ſtair-caſes, flowers, ſtatues, and other things properly arranged.

The dome is ſupported by ſeveral atlantes, and on it is repreſented a council of the heathen gods.

In the different compartments, The giants are turned out of heaven. Mercury is ſeen ready to receive his orders, as meſſenger of the gods. In another appears Ceres and Neptune, Pan and Amphitrite.

Phaeton is repreſented driving the chariot of Phœbus, preceded by Aurora, and properly attended by the hours.

On a table in this room is a fine model of Laocoon and his two ſons, encircled with ſerpents, as deſcribed by Virgil.

The ſaloon is for the reception of company that happen to come before the hour mentioned in their tickets.

Having viewed the articles already mentioned, the firſt department conſiſts of a collection of manuſcripts, medals, and coins.

The firſt room contains two ſeveral collections of manuſcripts.

Bibliotheca Regia MSS. Theſe manuſcripts are in number upwards of two thouſand volumes.

There are in this collection ſome very ancient copies of the holy ſcriptures, and tranſlations of them into many different Oriental and other languages.

Some old and curious manuſcripts, treating on the ſubject of religion, and of the different confeſſions of faith, in various languages.

Many large volumes of hiſtory, finely wrote, and ornamented in a moſt elegant manner with paintings.

A great number of manuſcripts relating to the hiſtory and government of the church, and other curious ſubjects.

Bibliotheca Cottoniana MSS. In this room is likewiſe contained the Cottonian collection of manuſcripts; it is ancient and noble, conſiſting of original charters, deeds, and evidences of facts.

There are many ancient copies of ſeveral parts of the bible.

But what is more particularly to be admired, is an original of that great bulwark of our liberties, the Magna Charta.

Bibliotheca Harleiana MSS. Theſe are a part of the Harleian manuſcripts. The room we are now treating of, contains many curious copies of the bible, and the different parts of it, in a variety of languages. Some original manuſcripts, treating of divinity and eccleſiaſtical matters; alcorans, and other Turkiſh books; and a Thorah, the five books of Moſes, finely wrote in Hebrew on a vellum roll.

In this room is a ſeries of Engliſh medals, beginning with William Rufus, and reaching down to the preſent times.

Bibliotheca Harleiana II. This room contains another part of the Harleian manuſcripts, treating chiefly of philoſophical, hiſtorical, and philological ſubjects, in a variety of languages, and by many different authors.

In this room is a ſeries of French medals, beginning with thoſe of Pharamond.

Harleiana III. *Chartæ & Rotuli.* This fourth room of the department contains the Harleian collection

collection of orignals (or very ancient and authentic copies of) charters, acts of parliament, deeds, warrants, rolls, and other inſtruments in writing, relative to a great number of tranſactions at home and abroad.

In the fifth room is carefully preſerved, in ſeveral ſmall cabinets, Sir Hans Sloane's collection of medals. Their number is ſaid to be upwards of twenty thouſand.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana MSS. The ſixth room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuſcripts. They are a valuable collection, though not ſo ancient as thoſe already mentioned. Their ſubjects are comprehenſive, and conſequently may be eſteemed of general uſe. There are many original treatiſes on philoſophy, phyſic, natural hiſtory, and, in fine, almoſt the whole circle of ſciences.

In this room is to be ſeen a table of the pontifical medals, beginning with Martin the fifth, (who was the firſt of the popes that ſtruck them good) and carried on in a chronological ſeries to the preſent times.

The ſecond department contains natural and artificial productions.

Collectio Sloaniana. There are many pieces of antiquity in this room, conſiſting of a great number of urns, veſſels, &c. uſed of old by different nations.

Antiquitates Ægyptiacæ. In the repoſitories bearing this title are a great number of Egyptian antiquities; and firſt, ſeveral bronze figures, ſome repreſenting Iſis with the infant Orus on her lap; in others ſhe is ſtanding with a variety of ſymbols.

Here are ſome figures of Oſiris, repreſented by a man with a large beard.

A figure of an old bearded man, with a kind of baſket over his head.

A muſical inſtrument of metal, in form of a racket, traverſed by ſeveral moveable bars.

An urn, with a cover cemented to it, containing an Ibis; its form is that of an inverted cone.

A baſſo relievo in marble, repreſenting an idol of Mendes in Egypt, where they formerly worſhipped a goat.

An alabaſter urn, with a cover made in form of a hawk's head, and marked with ſeveral hieroglyphics.

A great number and variety of ſmall earthen figures, ſhaped like mummies, with the head of Iſis, or Oſiris, ſome adorned with heiroglyphics, others plain.

Several buſtos and groups of figures in earthen ware.

A veſſel of white porous earth, which is ſaid to have a particular quality; for if you fill it with water, and lay ſeeds of ſmall ſallet in the furrows of the outſide, they will grow, and be fit for uſe in a few days.

At the upper end of the table are ſeveral more figures in metal of Oſiris, Iſis, Harpocrates, Egyptian prieſts, &c.

An Egyptian god repreſented by the figure of a bull.

Several ſmall amulets with loops to them, which the Egyptians wore about their perſons, as charms, or preſervatives againſt bad fortune, unforeſeen accidents, ſickneſs, &c.

The head of Anubis, or Cynocephalus, a dog which in Egypt they worſhipped.

Figures of a cat, a monkey, &c. ſcarabs, beetles of various ſizes made of marble, agate, cornelian, &c.

Some ſmall oblong pieces of enamelled earth, notched, as is in general conjectured, to mark the riſing and falling of the water of the Nile. Alſo a cylinder, and ſome pebbles curiouſly marked with hieroglyphics and figures, and ſome Phœnician ſeals.

Antiquitates Hetruſcæ. The four repoſitories under this title contain Hetruſcan antiquities.

The firſt are ſome bronzes; as a figure of Mars, the god of war; a Deus Averruncus, the god who preſided over the common ſewers; a head of Proſerpine, &c.

A great number of veſſels of different forms, made of a kind of fine pale red earth; ſome of them plain, but elegantly varniſhed; others painted with figures, letters, and various ornaments. Theſe veſſels conſiſt of amphoras, or vaſes with two handles, and covers to them very curiouſly painted and ornamented.

Jars with triangular mouths, intended to pour water on the hands of the prieſts, or for libations in their ſacrifices.

Many pateras, diſhes, of various ſhapes and ſizes; ſome of them have pedeſtals.

Cups for containing the great variety of precious ointments that were formerly in uſe.

Some pateras very large, and ornamented with figures and Hetruſcan letters.

Some urns of plain alabaſter, and others very large, but ornamented with the ſame kind of figures and inſcriptions as the large pateras abovementioned. The letters do not agree with any alphabet now in uſe, or known.

Antiquitates Romanæ. The next ſix partitions are filled with Roman antiquities, and conſiſt of ſeveral ancient figures, buſtos and baſſo relievos of various kinds, and other curious articles.

Firſt the copy of an antique piece of ſculpture, made to perpetuate the memory of a ſlave that diſcovered a dangerous conſpiracy againſt Rome, whilſt grinding his knife.

Some wreſtlers in ſtucco.

Lucina the goddeſs of childbirth, Æſculapius the god of phyſic, ſome veſtals and ſacrificing veſſels in marble, and many marble heads, particularly of the emperor Adrian, Hercules, Plato the Philoſopher, Juno, and others.

The bronze figures of Venus, Cupid, Hercules, Mars, &c. &c. Likewiſe the heads of Juno, Diana, Apollo, Mercury, Minotaurus, Faunus, &c.

Uncommon maſks, various votaries or oblations, models of circuſes, the places where they exhibited their public games; and ſeveral pieces of ſtones, bricks, and earthen pipes, dug out of the ruins of the ancient Roman buildings, aqueducts, &c.

Sacrificing Inſtruments. Under this head are a variety of odd fancied metal lamps; ſome like animals; others, monſters as have not their likeneſs in nature.

A ſacri-

A ſacrificing knife, ſimpulums, chalices, ladles, and other inſtruments of braſs, uſed by the prieſts in their ſacrifices.

A great number of Roman pateras, and diſhes, various in form and ſize.

Lacrymatories. Theſe were ſmall glaſs, or earthen bottles, chiefly in the form of Phials. At the Roman funerals, the friends of the deceaſed uſed to fill them with their tears, and depoſit them with the aſhes.

A number of earthen ſepulchral lamps of various forms.

Several ſquare urns, with covers and inſcriptions on them. And others of a more ordinary kind of Roman and Britiſh urns, wherein the ancients after having burnt the bodies of the deceaſed, depoſited their aſhes, burying them with the lamps, lacrymatories, &c. already deſcribed.

Antiquitates variæ. T. Hollis, armr. dono dedit. Under this title are preſerved a collection of antiquities of various kinds, which T. Hollis, eſq; gave to the Muſeum.

The firſt are an alabaſter round urn with a cover, and another of the ſame kind, but ſquare: theſe were for the purpoſe of depoſiting aſhes.

Several bronze figures of Egyptian idols, prieſts, &c.

A Typhon, Hercules, Mercury, Silenus, &c. and ſome more Hetruſcan veſſels.

Several figures of Roman gods, heroes, generals and ſoldiers.

Some marble buſtos of Janus, Bifrons, Hercules, Balbinus Lucina and Diana.

Some large earthen jars, which the ancients uſed for philtration of liquids.

American idols. Theſe are made of earth, and either burnt or hardened in the ſun.

Next is a Japoneſe pagod, a model of a temple with an idol in it.

Several kinds of Indian pots and a variety of other articles by them applied to domeſtic uſes.

A neſt of baſkets made of the bark of a tree, and edged with porcupines quills, died of various colours; and ſome large baſons and ewers, of a pale green jaſper with black ſpots.

On the ſides of the room are hung up in frames ſeveral pieces of ſtucco ceilings, &c. ſome of them brought from Nero's bath at Rome, others from Pompeii.

A Bacchus of alabaſter, and two earthen diſhes of Raphael's painting.

The ſword of ſtate of Hugh Lupus, firſt earl of Cheſter; and ſome baſtinadoes, which are inſtruments of puniſhment uſed by the Turks to beat the ſoles of the feet of offenders.

Some calumets of peace, large tobacco-pipes, which the Indians of North America uſe as a token of friendſhip.

Some whiſks made of an Indian cow's tail, and bruſhes of fibrous roots and feathers.

A variety of muſical inſtruments from the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies; ſome of which are wind inſtruments, others have ſtrings: likewiſe drums of ſeveral kinds from China and America, but more particularly ſome from Lapland.

A great variety of ancient mathematical inſtruments.

On the table of Roman antiquities are ſeveral heads and buſtos, of which the head of Mercury, with a chain fixed to it, deſerves notice.

Some pieces of bricks and tiles with figures and letters ſtamped on them.

Here are likewiſe ſome figures of animals, and heads of canes or ſticks; and the ſpecimens of the Roman fibulas, a kind of buckle or claſp, uſed by them to faſten their upper garments.

Alſo a variety of keys of different ſorts, particularly the ring key, which for greater ſecurity was worn on the finger; and ſome bracelets and other ornaments, &c. of metal.

Various kinds of meaſures for oil, pulſe, &c.

Some corn brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Some Turkiſh taliſmans, or charms, with arabic inſcriptions, being generally a ſentence of the Alcoran.

Some tahbahs or ſeals, (inſcribed with Arabic words) which the Turks uſe inſtead of ſigning their names.

Some taliſmans and abraxas, a kind of ſpells or charms. Many of them are marked with the conſtellations; others have the figures of angels, &c.

A ſnuff-box made of the lava of Mount Veſuvius.

A ring ſet with a tranſparent agate.

Two pieces of ſerpentine ſtone for the lid and bottom of a ſnuff-box, and ſome pieces of metallic cryſtal from mount Ætna.

Among ſome bronze figures brought hither with the Cotton library, is one particularly worthy of remark, the naked body being covered with a rough ſubſtance, and upon the whole bears a great reſemblance to the porcupine man, who ſome years ago ſhewed himſelf to the Royal Society.

Some thread, corn, hinges, and other matters, brought from the ruins of Herculaneum.

Letheuillier, dono dedit. We find here ſome Egyptian idols of a ſmall ſize; among them is a figure of Harpocrates, adorned with all the ſymbols he is ever repreſented with.

Over the repoſitories in this room, are a great variety of modern and ancient articles, brought from the ſeveral diſtant parts of the world; particularly a large calabaſh (a kind of American vegetable) in the form of a globe.

Some Indian ſhields made of hides of the rhinoceros, or elephant.

Many ſpecimens of hats of all ſizes, and various materials.

Fans from Japan, China, Tonquin and other places; one of them is a remarkable large ſize, and made of the ſingle leaf of a taliput tree.

Here are ſome drums, targets, and a great number of inſtruments of war.

A variety of American houſhold utenſils, made of vegetables, chiefly gourds; and ſome ſnow ſhoes and ſledges uſed in the northern nations of Europe.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a collection of minerals and foſſils.

Silices. Achates. Sardi. In the cabinet under theſe

theſe titles are many ſpecimens of flints, agates, and cornelians.

At the top are ſome large pieces of chryſtal, brought from the Hartz-foreſt in Germany, and other mines.

Iaſpides. Jaſper, a low-prized precious ſtone. Heliotropium, the blood ſtone. Ophites, the ſerpentine marble. The Nephritic ſtone. Many ſorts of florid jaſpers, diſtinguiſhed by a great variety of colours: ſome have, by the hand of nature, delineated on them repreſentations of rivers, trees, landſcapes, ruins of buildings, &c.

Apyri. Sulphura. In this repoſitory are many ſpecimens of ſtones that reſiſt fire, and of the different kinds of Sulphers, or inflammable minerals. Apyri, opake rough ſtones. Lapis, Ollaris, a ſoft ſtone. Mica, the glimmer. Talc, a ſhining ſtone. Amianthus, an opake browniſh ſtone. Aſbeſtos, the cotton-ſtone. Ambers of various kinds. Bitumens, jets, and coals, and the Aſphaltus, or Jews pitch. Sulphurs, or brimſtones.

Mineralia. Metallica. In this repoſitory is to be ſeen a large collection of ores, from almoſt all the known mines in the world.

Here we find alſo many ſpecimens of the different kinds of jaſper.

Likewiſe a rough Egyptian pebble, broke into two parts; on each piece is a perfect reſemblance of the head of Chaucer, as he is uſually painted, entirely the work of nature.

Various pieces of Lapis Lazuli, or azure ſtone.

Next to theſe are a great number of ſpecimens of precious ſtones of all kinds, opake and tranſparent, rough and poliſhed, ſome looſe, others ſet.

Here are a great variety of pearls, particularly one of a purple colour, and another in the form of a bunch of grapes.

Among the models of diamonds, is that of Pitt's brilliant, which was ſold to the king of France for 120,000l. The preſent king wears it in his hat inſtead of a button; its weight is $136\frac{3}{4}$ carats.

A model of a fine roſe diamond, weighing $139\frac{1}{2}$ carats, being $2\frac{3}{4}$ carats more than Pitt's brilliant juſt above-mentioned; but, not having ſo fine a luſtre, is not ſo valuable. This diamond formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, the laſt duke of Burgundy; and is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the emperor of Germany.

Among a great variety of chryſtals, manufactured into vaſes, cups, boxes, &c. are ſome beads and balls of Chryſtal. Likewiſe ſome bright glittering ſtones, and ſome pieces of coral, finely cut in various ſhapes.

In this table is a great deal of amber manufactured, particularly a fine cabinet, a curious crab, ſome bells, bottles, handles for inſtruments, &c. and ſome pieces of amber, in the ſubſtance of which inſects are incloſed.

Here is a peſtle, mortar, and plate of Egyptian porphyry.

In this room is the collection of Guſtavus Brander, eſq; it is very curious and conſiſts chiefly of ſuch ſpecimens as are to be ſeen in the Sloanian collection.

In the cabinet between the windows are a great variety of incruſtations and petrifactions, as ſhells, corals, and other things.

In the two large tables are a very curious collection of foſſil ſhells, figured foſſils, natural and ſimple foſſils, and particularly of minerals.

Collectio Sloaniana. This room contains a fine collection of foſſil ſhells, figured foſſils, recent ſhells, and ſome other articles. This is not the leaſt curious part of the Muſeum; and the recent ſhells here preſerved particularly claim the attention of the ladies; many of them are very ſcarce and valuable, others remarkably beautiful.

Among the contents of the repoſitories, or cabinets round the room, are,

Salactites. Theſe are a kind of ſtones formed by droppings of water, which being impregnated with certain ſtony particles, by degrees petrify, and grow to the hardneſs of a ſpar, and conſiſt of ſeveral coats.

The Ludus Helmontii or waxen veins, as they are often called. This ſtone conſiſts of ſeveral pebbles bedded in a maſs of pure earth, which is grown to the hardneſs of a ſtone.

Under this title are depoſited a human ſcull and a ſword, both of which are compleatly covered over and incruſted with the ſame ſtony ſubſtance to a conſiderable thickneſs, yet without loſing their form. They were found in the Tyber at Rome

Siliquaſtræ, many ſpecimens of the palates of various kinds of fiſh,—petrified crabs.

Zoolithi, petrified parts of land animals. Among other ſpecimens are the grinders of an elephant, &c.

Calculi, ſtones or balls found in the ſtomach or other parts of the inteſtines of animals.

Under this head are depoſited the Bezoars; they are found in the inteſtines of an Indian goat, and have been deemed of great uſe in medicine.

Under this title likewiſe are the ſeveral ſpecimens of ſtones extracted from human bodies, the larger from the urine bladder, the ſmall from the gall bladder, and the others were formed in the kidneys.

The contents of the next room are no leſs curious and worthy of notice than the foregoing.

Vegetabilia. Fructus. Ligna. Under theſe titles are comprehended a great variety of foreign fruits, different kinds of aromatic and other curious woods, many ſorts of gum, barks, and a numerous train of other vegetable productions.

Here are four tables of ſea productions, chiefly of the coral kind, diſpoſed of their ſeveral claſſes in the form of landſcapes. On each of theſe tables there is a ſhort account of the contents.

Neſts of inſects.

Here are depoſited ſeveral waſps neſts, a large hornet's neſt, many neſts of ſpiders, ſome humble bees cells, and ants neſts of various kinds. Here is a curious ſpider's neſt brought from the Weſt-Indies to which the inſect has with great natural ſkill and ingenuity contrived a valve or trap-door to ſecure the entrance, thereby defending its

progeny from the attack of ſome enemy of the ſpecies.

Neſts of birds. It is impoſſible to attempt noticing all the neſts that are here preſerved. The hanging neſts, from the Indies, claim our firſt regard; they hang by a ſlender filament to a ſmall twig of a tree, and are by that means put out of the reach of any enemy of the quadruped or reptile kind. The neſts of the various ſorts of humming birds are pretty, particularly one, on which a very beautiful bird is ſitting. The king fiſher's neſt, and that of the tom tit, are not unworthy of remark. Here is a neſt from the Eaſt Indies, about the ſize of a gooſe's egg, and in ſubſtance not unlike iſinglaſs: it is made by a ſmall Indian ſwallow of a delicate taſte. There is only one kind of neſt more to be mentioned, and we have done with this title; it is brought from the Indies, covered with leaves, which the birds are ſaid to ſew together with their beaks, whence they have the name of taylor birds.

Eggs, are very numerous. Among others, here are ſpecimens of the eggs of the oſtrich, the caſſoware, owls and eagles of various kinds, penguins, cormorants, maccaws, ſome parrots eggs, thoſe of the China pheaſant, king fiſher, miſcle birds, and ſome remarkable blue eggs from Virginia. There are alſo a ſmall egg contained within another, very curious; ſome that have irregular furrowed ſurfaces, and an egg on which is neatly and whimſically rivetted a ſmall horſhoe. Beſides theſe eggs of birds, are ſome ſpecimens of thoſe of crocodiles, guianas, lizards, turtles, and tortoiſes.

Star-fiſh. Some of the ſpecimens are very large, the number of their points or rays being various. The reticulated ſtar-fiſh, called Meduſa's head, is very curious.

A variety of crabs of different kinds, colours, and countries; ſome lobſters, ſea-locuſts, prawns, ſhrimps, the black crab from Jamaica, and others from the Eaſt-Indies, finely variegated in colour; but what really moſt demands regard, is an extraordinary large claw of a lobſter.

A number of large ſea-ſhells, as helmets, buccina, &c. In the upper end of this repoſitory is a log of wood, with a great number of barnacles ſticking to it.

Under this title is to be ſeen the ſoldier, or hermit-crab from Jamaica.

Over the repoſitories are diſpoſed, in order, a great number of ſea productions, of the coral kind, as ſea-fans, ſea-willows, &c. and ſome large ſhells, as conchs, buccina, &c. together with a few of that kind called Pinna Marina, which are a very large ſpecies of muſcle.

Here are three ſmall tables. The firſt contains ſome ſhells finely poliſhed and carved in emboſſed work.

Some cameos cut in ſhells, and many more in onyxes, ſardonyxes, cryſtals, hyacinths, and other precious ſtones.

A variety of intaglios, in jaſpers, &c.

Several rings ſet with cameos, others with intaglios of the ſtones abovementioned; and many antique rings and ſeals, and ſome beads made of carved fruit-ſtones.

In the ſecond of the ſmall tables are preſerved ſeveral very curious models.

A ſmall half-length of Sir Thomas Greſham, neatly carved in wood in relievo.

Many impreſſions taken in glaſs paſte from antique ſeals.

A number of impreſſions taken in ſulphur, from the ſeals, gems, and carved ſtones of the king of France's cabinet.

The third ſmall table is entirely filled with the remainder of the impreſſions from the king of France's cabinet.

The firſt of the large tables contains a great number of inſects of various kinds; thoſe that firſt occur, are ſuch as have moveable cruſtaceous ſhields to guard their wings.

Beetles. The elephant-beetle, the rhinoceros-beetle, the Cervus Volans, or ſtag-beetle; the unicorn-beetle, wood-beetles, tortoiſe-beetles, capricorn-beetles, the great ſweet-ſmelling capricorn or muſk-beetle, water-beetles, the large and long black beetle, mill-beetles, crickets, locuſts, balm crickets, or harveſt flies, boat-flies, a water inſect, water ſcorpions. Cochineal, is a ſmall fly that feeds and breeds on the leaf of an Indian fig.

In the other great table, where the inſects are continued, are

A kind of ſmall fly not unlike the gnat, and the ephemeron, whoſe whole extent of life is but a few hours.

Dragon-flies, or adder flies.

Butter-flies. They are divided into ſeven claſſes, each of which contain a great variety of ſpecies.

A very great number of ſpecimens, curious and beautiful, are here preſerved. The moſt remarkable among them are, a fine green fly, the mother of pearl, the owl and the peacock from the Eaſt Indies, and a remarkable fine purple fly from the Weſt Indies.

Moths, divided into ſeven claſſes. Some of them fill the remainder of this table, the reſt being in the inſect table in the next room.

Collectio Sloaniana. The inſects contained in the great table, are

Waſps, bees, ants, horſe-flies, gad-flies, or breeze-flies, gnats, inſects without wings.

Wood-lice, or millepedes. Theſe inſects are divided into ſeven ſpecies, ſome rare.

Scorpions of different ſorts.

Gally-worms.

Several ſpecimens of the centipes from America and elſewhere.

Aurelias, or chryſaliſes of ſeveral ſpecies of inſects.

A miſcellaneous collection of worms.

Some neſts of inſects, as ſpiders, beetles, locuſts, &c.

Coccoons of ſilk-worms. Under this title is a ribbon made of ſpiders web, and ſome ſilk of the ſame.

Tortoiſes and turtles of the ſmaller ſizes.

Parts of birds; they conſiſt of heads, beaks, talons, legs, quills, &c. Particularly to be noticed are ſome heads of the rhinoceros bird. The beak of a toucan, or Brazil pye. The beak of of a ſpoonbill, or platea, of Holland. Some quills

quills of the condor of South America, a bird of ſuch a prodigious ſize and ſtrength as to be able to carry a ſheep through the air in its talons.

Parts of fiſh, conſiſting of jaws, palates, teeth, back-bones, fins, &c. of various kinds of fiſh.

On the ſhelves round this room are a great number and variety of articles, preſerved in ſpirits, from the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The firſt title that preſents itſelf to our view, is

Quadrupeds. Among theſe are the Armadillo, called by the natives of Brazil Tatu, a little animal covered over with hard ſcales, like a ſort of armour. The Sloth, called Haii by the natives of Brazil; it is ſaid this animal is a whole day in walking a few yards. The Yerbua, a kind of beautiful field-mouſe. Several kinds of monkeys. The flying ſquirrel frequent in Virginia. A hedge-hog, and the opoſſum, an animal, which in caſe of danger, protects its young in a cavity under its belly.

Under this title are a great number of fœtus's of different animals, and ſome unnatural productions, among which is the cyclops pig, having only one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead.

Birds. We find here a great number and variety of Engliſh and foreign birds, brought from all countries, and preſerved in ſpirits. Among theſe are the king fiſher, the wheat ear, the croſsbill; ſeveral ſpecimens of humming birds; ſome birds of the titmouſe kind, as the blackcap, the blue titmouſe or nun, and the blue American titmouſe. Among the ſpecimens are a great number of others no leſs curious, and ſome unnatural productions, as a goſling with three legs, &c. &c.

Reptilia. Amphibia. Serpentia. In theſe three repoſitories are many amphibious animals in ſpirits, among them are frogs, toads, ſome young crocodiles, allegators, guanas, cameleons, ſalamanders, the flying lizard, and other kinds of lizards.

The ſerpents conſiſt of ſnakes, ſlow-worms, vipers, adders, rattle-ſnakes, aſps, hooded ſnakes, coach-whip ſnakes, ſome amphiſbænæ, a kind of ſerpent whoſe head can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed from the tail; they are brought from South America.

Fiſh of many kinds in ſpirits, and among others the hippocampus, or ſea-horſe; the flying fiſh, the remora, pearl oyſters, the John Doree, the ſea polipus, barnacles, and many others.

Inſects. Many kinds of caterpillars, beetles, locuſts, centipes, ſcorpions, ſpiders, and worms from human bodies.

Vegetables. Theſe conſiſt chiefly of foreign fruits preſerved in ſpirits, and ſome of our own produce, but of an uncommon form. There are alſo under this title a collection of oils, balſams, and other chemical preparations, extracted from vegetables, chiefly the growth of the Eaſt-Indies.

In different parts of this room on the wainſcot over the repoſitories, &c. are ſome dried animals, and ſtuffed ſkins of others, particularly ſome large bats, turtles and tortoiſes, ſharks jaws, more heads and beaks of birds, a very large ſtuffed ſnake's ſkin from Surinam in the Weſt Indies, the ſkin of a ſcaly lizard, ſome lizards, guanas, and the ſkin of an ant bear; a flamingo, a young wild boar, a porcupine, armadillos, an oron outon, or wild man of the mountains; the head of a ſea horſe, jaws of fiſh, and ſome crocodiles.

Here are a great variety of horns of different animals, particularly the foſſil horns of mouſe-deer, horns of elks, the rhinoceros, rein-deer, antelope, and chamoiſe. Sir Hans Sloane's famous horned owl, ſtuffed. Some birds ſtuffed, placed in glaſs frames; particularly a bird of paradiſe, ſome humming birds, manakeens, ſome of the titmouſe kind, a Virginia nightingale, and a tropic bird: and ſome portraits of ſeveral kinds of birds taken from the life.

In a large cabinet are depoſited a great many dried fiſh, brought from various parts of the world; among other ſpecimens are a ſmall ſaw-fiſh, the head of a ſword fiſh, ſome flying fiſh, a dolphin, a ſturgeon, a young ſhark, a porcupine fiſh, a torpedo, or cramp-fiſh, &c.

Over this cabinet is a ſtuffed emeu, or caſſowary, a balearic crane, or crown-bird, an eagle, and a vulture.

The ſkeleton of a very young whale, ſome horns of the unicorn-fiſh, the head and paws of the walroſs, uſually called the ſea-lion, and the ſnouts of the ſaw and ſword-fiſh.

We now enter upon the laſt room of this department, which is filled with productions of art, diſpoſed in ſeveral cabinets.

In the firſt cabinent is a variety of little articles manufactured in glaſs, of different ſhapes, coloured, painted, and ſpun glaſs; ſome cups, diſhes, and other matters, made of paper machiè, reſembling china ware; and other enamelled and curiouſly manufactured bagatelles.

In the next we muſt remark ſome articles in great eſteem among many Roman Catholics, as relics, beads, &c. and ſome models of ſacred buildings.

We now come to the utenſils and ornaments of the Indian inhabitants of the great continent of North America, as feather crowns, necklaces, knives, and ſome curious contrivances for combs, bruſhes, &c. an Indian ſcalp, and ſome wampum: theſe are a ſort of ſhells uſed as money among the Indians. Here is alſo ſome Caſſada bread, or Caſſavi; this is made of the root of a plant called yucca, manioc, or manihot.

In another cabinet are European productions of art, as ſome ſmall cabinets, figures in bronze, and ſeveral ivory anatomical repreſentations of ſkulls, eyes, ears, &c. and ſome fine work of turnery and carving.

We next ſee ſome Japan idols, very ſmall, many cut out of almonds, and even grains of of rice; Eaſt India money, ſome Chineſe figures of their gods, men, and beaſts, made after their fancy, and dreſſed in their faſhions, part of them in bronze, the reſt chiefly in rice-paſte, called congee.

The model of a palanquin, a kind of chair of ſtate, in which the grandees of the Eaſt are carried on mens ſhoulders; cards, dice, and other bagatelles; forks, chopſticks, backſcratchers, ſteelyards, weights, and beads for caſting up their accompts, called ſchwampam.

Some

Some China paper, womens ſhoes, pendants made of beetles, inks of all colours, rulers, ſmall japanned veſſels, &c.

In the laſt of the cabinets are various ſpecimens of curious earthen ware, ſome porcellain cups before they are burnt, ſome other cups, which they ſay the Chineſe made of Engliſh gravel which happened to be carried over in one of our ſhips; and ſeveral ſorts of plain, painted, and gilt China ware of various ſhapes.

Under glaſs bells are ſome very curious pieces of work in ivory, particularly one made by the late queen of Denmark. The flower-pots in ivory are very fine.

Some models of Chineſe grottos; a model of captain Gilbert, made in China of the fine earth. The root of the tea-plant.

Here are alſo ſome pieces of ſculpture, as king William and king George the firſt, cut in walnut-ſhells and in ivory; the head of Baker, who wrote the Chronicle; alſo an impreſſion of Oliver Cromwell's ſeal; paintings at large, in miniature and enamel; as a man that had an excreſcence, or wen, in form of a head growing out of his left breaſt.

A cyclops pig.

A woman who had two horny ſubſtances grew out of the back part of her head; one of the horns is kept in ſome of the cabinets in this room.

Thomas Briton, the muſical ſmall-coal man. A black whale, and a buffalo.

Several drawings in miniature, compoſed of very ſmall writing, particularly two heads, one of queen Anne, the other of prince George of Denmark. Alſo the head of the duke of Glouceſter, done in the ſame manner.

Inſects and reptiles.

A plantation of cochineal, with the people gathering and drying it.

Several flowers and plants.

In our way to the next department, we are led down the back ſtairs, where are two canoes, the one brought from America, the other from Greenland, differing both in form and materials; the firſt is very ingeniouſly covered with the bark of a kind of birch tree, which is fixed to ſmall ribs on the inſide; the whole boat is remarkably light, inſomuch that two men may eaſily carry it many miles from one lake or river to another. The other is entirely covered with ſeals ſkins, at a diſtance bearing ſome reſemblance to parchment; the upper part of it is, as it were, decked with the ſame materials, there being only a ſmall hole left open in the middle for the man to ſit in and manage his paddle.

On the wainſcot going down theſe ſtairs, is a large piece of painting repreſenting ſeveral kinds of dead game.

The laſt department to be mentioned is that of printed books.

Croſſing the hall, in the way from the back ſtairs, the firſt room we enter is appropriated for modern works of the preſs; part of it is filled with books ſent in by the Stationer's company, and other preſents given to the Muſeum in the reign of his late majeſty; the remaining part of the preſſes are prepared for the reception of ſuch as may be had in the reign of his preſent majeſty.

Major Edwards's Library. This is a good collection of Engliſh, French, and Italian books, but chiefly the laſt. It is joined to the Cotton library, and depoſited in this room.

Bilbliotheca Sloaniana. I. In this room are preſerved part of Sir Hans Sloane's, library conſiſting of books of phyſic, pharmacy, anatomy, ſurgery, chemiſtry, &c.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. II. Another part of Sir Hans's library, containing natural hiſtory, herbaria, hortus ſiccus. Here are many drawings, perhaps the fineſt that are to be ſeen in the world; particularly a book, containing ſome drawings of Monſ. Robert, painter to Louis XIV. of France: they conſiſt of a great number of vegetables, curious animals, ſhells, and other natural productions. Sir Hans Sloane paid this artiſt five guineas for doing each leaf. We muſt alſo notice a great many drawings, elegantly coloured from nature by Madam Marian; they conſiſt of a great variety of plants, with the inſects that fed on them, and ſome other things.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. III. Here are many books on philological ſubjects, grammars, lexicoons, critics treatiſes on rhetoric, geography, ſome travels, journals, and miſcellanies.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. IV. In this part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, are hiſtories of all nations, ancient and modern; ſome treatiſes on chronology, prints, globes, and large maps of different countries.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. V. This room contains treatiſes on the arts and ſciences, ſyſtems of phyloſophy, ethics, aſtronomy, commerce, philoſophical tranſactions.

Bibliotheca Sloaniana. VI. The remaining part of Sir Hans Sloane's collection, being books of divinity and law.

Bibliotheca Regia. I. In this next room is depoſited part of the royal library, given by his late majeſty. It conſiſts of the books collected in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. Here are alſo ſeveral other collections, as the libraries of archbiſhop Cranmer, More, Arundel, and Lumley. In this place are preſerved the firſt books printed in England and France; ſome are upon vellum, others on paper.

Bibliotheca Regia. II. In this laſt room of the library is depoſited the remaining part of the books given by his late majeſty. They were collected in the reign of James the firſt, Charles the firſt and Charles the ſecond.

If any ingenious perſon has either a mind to improve himſelf in the ſeveral ſciences or languages by reading, or is prompted by curioſity to peruſe ſome of the valuable books of this department, by applying to the truſtees, he may have an order to attend the reading room for a time, where there is a particular officer appointed to provide ſuch books as may be wanted.

The laſt room we have to mention contains ſome ſea compaſſes, improved by doctor Knight, ſuch as are now uſed in the royal navy, and ſeveral magnets, and apparatuſes, ſerving to ſhew the magnetical powers in philoſophical uſes.

On

On the ſeventh of June doctor Archibald Cameron, convicted of joining the pretender in the late invaſion, and ſuſpected of being concerned in an attempt to renew the rebellion in Scotland the beginning of this year, was executed at Tyburn.

On his arrival at the place of execution, he looked on the officers and ſpectators with an undaunted and compoſed countenance; and as ſoon as he was unlooſed from the ſledge, he ſtarted up, and with an heroic deportment, ſtepped up into the cart, by the help of the executioner, whence, looking round with unconcern on all the awful apparatus of death, he ſmiled; and ſeeing the clergyman that attended him coming up the ſteps, he ſtepped forward to meet him, and endeavoured with his fettered hands to help him up, ſaying, ſo "—are you come? this is a glorious day to me! "it is my new birth day; there are more witneſſes "at this birth than were at my firſt." The clergy- "man aſked him how he did; to which he anſwer- "ed, thank God, I am very well, but a little fa- "tigued with my journey; but, bleſſed be God, I "am now come to the end of it." Some perſon aſking the clergyman whether he would be long about his office, the doctor, who over-heard him, ſaid, he required but very little time, for it was but diſagreeable being there, and he was as impatient to be gone as they were. The clergyman then aſked the gentleman who had ſpoke if he was the ſheriff, and on his being anſwered in the affirmative, he told him doctor Cameron's buſineſs there would be chiefly with him; that he had ſomething to communicate to him, if he would take the trouble to come near; which he very readily complied with, and endeavoured to bring his horſe cloſe to the cart: but finding him a little unruly, and that he could not hear what the doctor ſaid by reaſon of the noiſe of the multitude, he beckoned with his hand for ſilence, but to no purpoſe; whereupon he very obligingly alighted, and came up the ſteps, and with great civility and attention liſtened to the doctor who ſpoke as follows:

"Sir, you ſee a fellow ſubject juſt going to "pay his laſt debt. I the more chearfully reſign "my life, as it is taken from me for doing my "duty according to my conſcience. I freely "forgive all my enemies, and thoſe who are "inſtrumental in taking away my life. I thank "God I die in charity with all mankind.

"As to my religion, I die a ſteadfaſt, though "unworthy, member of that church in which "I have always lived, the church of England; "in whoſe communion I hope (through the me- "rits of my bleſſed Saviour) for forgiveneſs of "my ſins, for which I am heartily ſorry.

"The cuſtom of delivering ſomething in "writing on ſuch occaſions as this I ſhould "willingly have complied with, had it not "been put out of my power, being denied the "uſe of pen, ink, and paper, except in the "preſence of ſome of my keepers. But what I "intend my country ſhould be informed of with "regard to my dying ſentiments, I have, by the "means of a blunt pencil, endeavoured to ſet "down on ſome ſlips of paper, as I came by them, "in as legible characters as I was able; and "theſe I have left in the hands of my wife, "charging her, on her duty to her dying huſ- "band, to tranſmit, with all convenient ſpeed, "a faithful tranſcript of them to you, and I am "confident ſhe will honourably diſcharge the "truſt."

He then told the ſheriff he would no longer preſume upon his patience; but the ſheriff, with looks that beſpoke a great deal of concern, and with much good-nature, begged he would take as much time as he pleaſed, for they would wait till he was ready. The doctor thanked him; and then turning to the clergyman, ſaid, "I have now "done with this world and am ready to leave it." He joined heartily in prayer and then repeated ſome ejaculations out of the pſalms; after which he embraced the clergyman, and took leave.

As the clergyman was going down from the cart, he had like to have miſſed the ſteps, which the doctor obſerving, called out to him with a chearful tone of voice, "ſaying, take care how "you go, I think you don't know this way ſo "well as I do."

He was then turned off, and after hanging about twenty minutes, was cut down, his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered; and on the Sunday following it was interred in the large vault in the Savoy chapel.

When this gentleman was under examination before a committee of the privy-council, he denied his being the perſon deſcribed in the bill of attainder; but at his trial he owned it, and behaved with decency and compoſure; pleading the acts of kindneſs and humanity, which he had performed through the courſe of the rebellion, particularly his having ſaved the whole town of Aronche near Glaſgow from deſtruction, and his behaviour before it broke out, (which he ſaid would have been atteſted by general Wade, and colonel Hopſon if they had been living) as inducements to ſpare his life. He heard his ſentence without any alteration of countenance, except that his lips cloſed together, and his mouth began to fill, and he made three or four very low reverences to the bench, when he retired. His behaviour in the Tower was ſuch as became his unhappy circumſtances, manly and ſedate, and his death was regretted even by thoſe who abhorred his principles.

The citizens being highly ſatisfied with the conduct of Sir Criſpe Gaſcoigne during his mayoralty, it was moved in the court of common-council that the thanks of that court ſhould be preſented him, which being unanimouſly agreed to, the ſame was preſented as follows:

Reſolved, "that the thanks of this court be "given to the right honourable Sir Criſpe Gaſ- "coigne, knt. late Lord-mayor, for his diligent "attendance to, and faithful diſcharge of, the "duties of that high office: for his ſteady per- "ſeverance in the cauſe of juſtice, his generous "protection of the diſtreſſed, and his remark- "able humanity: for the many generous in- "ſtances of his benevolence, and great regard to "his fellow citizens, and for ſupporting the dig- "nity of chief magiſtrate with the utmoſt ſplen-

" dor and magnificence: for giving at all times " eaſy acceſs to his perſon; and for determining, " on every occaſion, with the greateſt candour, " ability, and integrity."

About this time a great commotion aroſe among the people, occaſioned by an affair of a very public nature. The lords had, with great diſpatch, and without any great oppoſition, paſſed a bill " to permit perſons profeſſing the jewiſh " religion, to be naturalized by parliament, " &c." and ſent it down to the commons. Here the bill was ſtrongly oppoſed; but the miniſtry, being determined it ſhould go, backed their friends in the houſe with a petition from ſeveral merchants and traders in London for it; under a ſuppoſition, " that the paſſing of this bill into " a law might encourage perſons of wealth and " ſubſtance to remove with their effects from fo- " reign parts into this kingdom, and increaſe the " commerce and credit of this nation." The miniſtry, however, had not the ſame intereſt with the citizens, who, conceiving a quite different opinion of the effects of ſuch a bill, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the very ſame day, preſented a petition againſt it; in which they expreſſed their apprehenſions, " that " ſhould the ſaid bill paſs into a law, the ſame " would tend greatly to the diſhonour of the " chriſtian religion, endanger our conſtitution, " and be highly prejudicial to the intereſt and " trade in general, and to London in particu- " lar." The next day another ſet of London merchants and tradeſmen, following the example of the corporation, petitioned the ſaid houſe in behalf of themſelves and all other merchants and traders in Great-Britain; alledging, " that ſhould " the ſaid bill paſs into a law, it would greatly " affect our trade and commerce with foreign na- " tions; and particularly with Spain and Portugal, " and would alſo be attended with many other " bad effects to the kingdom:", and praying, that they might have leave, by themſelves or council, to be heard againſt the ſaid bill.

Immediately after this another petition was preſented from a number of ſubſcribing merchants, traders, manufacturers, ſhipwrights, and commanders of ſhips, in favour of the bill, as an encouragement to perſons of wealth and ſubſtance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, which might be employed in foreign trade and commerce, in ſhipping, and the exportation of our woollen and other manufactures. The bill was then read a third time; and ſome of the laſt petitioners againſt it were called in, and heard; but, after very warm debates on both ſides, it paſſed without any amendment.

On the twenty-ſeventh of November Edward Ironſide, eſq; (who ſucceeded Sir Criſpe Gaſcoigne, knt. in the high office of Lord-mayor of London) died in his mayoralty, after having enjoyed that office only a few weeks, and gave place for the election of Thomas Rawlinſon, eſq; who was elected Lord mayor the day following.

The Lord-mayors who have died in their mayoralty, from its firſt inſtitution in the year 1189, when the title of Lord-mayor was firſt conferred on Henry Fitz-Alwin, who continued in that high office twenty-three years, are as follow: After the death of Henry Fitz-Alwin, no ſucceeding Lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till Jacob Alderman, eſq; in the year 1216; nor after that, till William Brown, eſq; in the year 1513, which was 297 years from the death of Jacob Alderman, eſq; Sir William Bowyer died in 1543, Sir Cuthbert Buck, in 1593, and Sir Thomas Skinner in 1596; ſince which period no Lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till 1740, which is 144 years from the death of Sir Thomas Skinner, when Humphry Parſons died in his mayoralty, it being the ſecond time of his election into that office: and ſince him have died Sir Robert Godſchall, Sir Samuel Pennant, Thomas Winterbottom, eſq; and Edward Ironſide, eſq; where it is worthy of obſervation, that from the firſt inſtitution of this office in 1189, to 1740, which is 551 years, there died only ſix Lord-mayors in their mayoralty; and from the year 1740 to 1753, there have died five.

Complaints having been repeatedly made by the citizens of London, obliged to ſerve divers offices in this corporation, that the oaths of office were of that nature and tenure as could not be taken by conſcientious people, the common-council, on the 20th of December, ordered the ancient oaths of office, taken by the conſtables, inqueſtmen, and ſcavengers, to be laid aſide, and ſuch others preſcribed as were in the power of every conſcientious perſon to diſcharge. At the ſame time a bill was paſſed for raiſing 2443l. on the inhabitants of the city, for the ſupport of the London workhouſe. A motion was likewiſe made at the ſame court to conſider of the utility of a bridge over the river Thames, between that from Fiſh-ſtreet-hill and the Borough, and Weſtminſter-bridge. They divided on the motion, but it was at length carried in the affirmative by 76 againſt 69. A motion was then made for appointing a committee to conſider of the beſt plan, ſituation, &c. of ſuch a bridge; but that was deferred to another court.

An act of parliament paſſed this ſeſſions for the relief of conſtables labouring under great difficulties by loſs of time and expence in attending upon, and conveying offenders to jail: in which it was enacted, " that when offenders have not " money ſufficient to defray the expences of con- " veying them to jail, juſtices of the peace ſhall " grant a warrant on the treaſurer of the county " for the payment of the charges of ſuch con- " veyance." And it was farther enacted, " that " the charges of trouble and attendance ſhall be " allowed, by order of the court, to poor per- " ſons bound to give evidence againſt felons. The " ſum of ſixpence, and no more, to be paid to " the officer as his fee for making out the order " on the treaſurer of the county for the money. " But in Middleſex, the overſeers of the poor of " the pariſh where the offender ſhall be appre- " hended, are to pay all charges for conveying " him to jail, and for poor perſons bound to give " evidence."

At a court of common council held the 22d of February 1754, a motion was made to repeal the

the reſolution of the twentieth of December, relating to the building of a new bridge from London to Southwark. After ſome debates, and a diviſion made, there appeared a majority of two for the queſtion. On which a committee was immediately appointed to carry the ſame into execution. This committee met on the twenty-fifth of March, and after reſolving to take into conſideration the ſtate of London-bridge, they gave orders for accounts of the revenue, the then ſtate of its foundation, the annual expence of repairs, and the produce of the rents of the houſes on the ſaid bridge for ten years paſt, to be laid before them. And in July following Mr. Dance, the city ſurveyor, reported the foundation of London-bridge to be very good. A motion was then made to pull down the houſes on that bridge; and the ſurveyor was ordered to prepare a plan of a commodious footway on each ſide of the ſaid bridge, and a carriage way ſufficient for four carriages to go a-breaſt.

At another court of common-council held the twenty-ſixth of September following, the committee made their report, and gave it as their opinion, that the only proper place for building a new bridge over the Thames, was from the end of Fleet-ditch to the oppoſite ſhore: that Mr. Dance had prepared a plan to build the ſame of ſtone, which would coſt 185,950l. excluſive of purchaſes, &c. That it would be proper to pull down the houſes, and widen the ways on London-bridge; which might be rendered more ſafe, commodious and ornamental, at the charge of 30,000l. That the neat rent of the houſes out upon leaſe, and neceſſary to be taken down, let yearly for 430l. 17s. And the houſes of tenants at will (the land-tax to be deducted) amounted to 397l. 9s. per annum. So that the bridge-houſe eſtate would looſe thereby about 828l. 6s. per annum, beſides the tythes, church rates, poors rates and land tax, payable by the inhabitants of ſuch houſes to be pulled down, which amounted to the ſum of 484l. 19s. 10d. per annum.

On the thirtieth of April the election for city repreſentatives in parliament began at Guildhall. The candidates were Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, Sir William Calvert, Mr. alderman Bethel, and Mr. alderman Beckford. Theſe being ſeparately put in nomination at the common-hall, the majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir John Barnard, Sir Richard Glynn, Slingſby Bethel, and William Beckford, eſqrs. But a poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Calvert. The poll began the ſame day, and continued for ſix days after; at the cloſe of which the ſheriffs, in the preſence of the Lord-mayor, declared the election had fallen on Sir John Barnard, Slingſby Bethel, eſq; Sir Robert Ladbroke, and William Beckford, eſq; who were accordingly declared duly elected. Immediately after which Sir John Barnard addreſſed himſelf to the livery as follows:

"The honour you have done me in chuſing me "ſix times one of your repreſentative in parlia- "ment, calls for my ſincere and hearty thanks; "the rather, as I look upon the preſent election "to be the laſt favour which I can expect. I have "not of late preſumed to offer my ſervice, "knowing my inability of giving that attendance "in parliament, which this honourable city has a "right to require fron its members; but the "continuance of your polling for me is a proof "of your kindneſs in overlooking my failings, "and of your affectionate regard for me. The "impreſſion which this has made upon my heart "can never be effaced, of which I beg leave to "aſſure you, and of my beſt endeavours to pro- "mote the good of this city in particular, and "the nation in general."

The conteſt on this election was the greateſt that had been ever known: the whole body of diſſenters and the intereſt of the miniſtry uniting to ſupport Sir William Calvert in oppoſition to the-antiminiſterial livery, whoſe diſlike of their late favourite Sir William aroſe from his attachment to the advocates for naturalizing the Jews.

The number of Liverymen that voted at this election were 5931; and the number of voices that ſtood on the poll each day were as follows:

	Barnard.	*Bethel.*	*Ladbroke.*	*Beckford.*	*Glynn.*	*Calvert.*
Tueſday	335	329	241	273	257	178
Wedneſday	1082	1039	824	903	846	538
Thurſday	653	649	579	485	465	443
Friday	605	642	617	428	401	723
Saturday	326	313	386	267	222	294
Monday	326	335	466	338	253	282
Tueſday	226	240	277	247	211	192
	3553	3547	3390	2941	2655	2650

On the election for ſheriffs this year George Streatfield and Alexander Sheafe, eſqs. were choſen by a conſiderable majority, but being called upon to give bond to ſerve the office, they declined it, and gave anſwer to the court of alderman, by their attornies to the following effect: that being proteſtant diſſenters, they had not, within a year of the election, taken the ſacrament, according to the rites of the church of England, and therefore dared not to take upon them that office, in defiance of the act 13 Car. II. Stat. 2. Cap. I. In conſequence of this a common hall was ſummoned to chooſe other two; who chooſing Allan Evans, a proteſtant diſſenter, he likewiſe pleaded the ſame excuſe. The court of common-council therefore, on the twenty-ſixth of September, ordered that actions ſhould be brought againſt all thoſe gentlemen for the penalties incurred by their refuſing to ſerve the office of ſheriff; and a committee was appointed to ſee the ſaid proſecution executed.

A cauſe was tried this term in the court of King's-bench, Guild-hall, on an action brought by Mr. Richard Holland, a leather-ſeller in Newgate-ſtreet, againſt the collectors of toll in Smithfield, during the time of Bartholomew-fair, when Mr. Holland's witneſſes were examined; but no perſon appearing on the other ſide a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Holland, on fifteen iſſues, with coſts of ſuit. By which determination all the citizens of London are exempted from paying toll at the ſaid fair for the future.

When

When Mr. Holland firſt attempted to vindicate theſe rights, it gave ſuch an alarm to ſeveral of his fellow citizens reſiding in London, that they were determined to oppoſe the oppreſſive meaſures of the farmers of the ſeveral markets in this city, in exacting tolls from them, which annually amount to a very conſiderable ſum.

The oppoſition was firſt made in Newgate-market, by one Mr. Ralph Twyford, by trade a butcher, and a freeman of the city; but for ſome years had declined that buſineſs, and carried on that of ſelling dead victuals by commiſſion, which were ſent up to him from different counties by common carriers, and were brought to his houſe in Newgate-market by porters in packs, hampers and baſkets, the rent of which houſe was 30l. per annum.

The toll demanded by the farmers, of the houſekeepers who ſold ſuch goods by commiſſion, was four pence for every pack of victuals, and one penny for every hamper, baſket, or ped. The manner of collecting this money was very uncertain, ſometimes they would demand a ſum in groſs, and to aſcertain it would form ſuch a number of packs hampers and peds, to make it up the ſum demanded; whereas the people of whom theſe demands were made might have, nay, often had, more or leſs; of ſome they took no more than four-pence a pack, of others ſix-pence, of others what they would be pleaſed to give them, and of others nothing at all.

Theſe exactions naturally led the people to reflect on their ſituation: firſt, they were freemen of London: ſecondly, they were houſekeepers, and paid large rents: and, thirdly, as freemen and houſekeepers they had, (agreeable to the method Mr. Holland was then taking) an indiſpenſable right to ſell their commodities free, and exempt from any kind of toll whatſoever, and therefore they determined to pay no toll for the future.

The conſequence of this determination and refuſal to pay, produced no leſs than twelve actions at law, to be brought by the farmers againſt the houſekeepers in this market, who all came to a reſolution to defend themſelves in their rights and privileges.

In order to their defence they had recourſe to an act of parliament made the twenty-ſecond of Charles II. intitled, *An act for the rebuilding of the city of London, uniting of pariſhes and rebuilding of the cathedral and parochial churches within the ſaid city.* In which is the following clauſe: "that for ever hereafter, the Lord-mayor and "commonalty, and citizens of London, may and "ſhall have a market to be kept three or four "days in the week, as to them ſhall ſeem con-"venient, upon the ground now ſet out by the "aſſent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral "church of St. Paul's, London, for a market-"place within Newgate, and that the ſaid dean "and chapter ſhall make and give one or more "leaſe or leaſes of the ſaid ground to the ſaid "mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and alſo "of the wall of the ſaid church-yard abutting "ſeverally upon Pater-noſter-row and the Old-"change, for the term of forty-years, reſerving "the yearly rent of four pounds for the ground "of the ſaid market-place, and two-pence for "every ſuperficial foot of the ground or ſoil of "the ſaid wall, as it is now ſet out by the ſur-"veyors of the city and of the dean and chapter, "and ſo from forty years to forty years for ever, "at the like yearly rent, and one year's rent af-"ter the rates aforeſaid, to be paid by way of "fine for each of the ſaid grounds reſpectively, "upon the making every new leaſe thereof, "which ſaid leaſe and leaſes ſhall be good and "effectual in the law as againſt the ſaid dean and "chapter and their ſucceſſors, and all perſons "claiming by, from, or under them, and that "no houſe, ſhed, or other building, ſhall ſtand "or hereafter be erected and fixed upon the ſaid "market-place, other than the market-houſe al-"ready built, without the conſent of the ſaid "dean and chapter, any thing in this or any "other act to the contrary notwithſtanding."

In purſuance of this act, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, from time to time, have granted leaſes of the ſaid market to the Lord-mayor, commonalty and citizens of London. An abſtract of the laſt leaſe is as follows:

"Indenture, dated April 6, 1749, between "the right reverend father in God Joſeph lord "biſhop of Briſtol, dean of the cathedral church "of St. Paul in London, and the chapter of the "ſame church, of the one part, and the mayor, "commonalty, and the citizens of London, of "the other part; in conſequence of the ſurrender "of a former leaſe of indenture dated the ſixth of "April, 1709, and of or in the pieces or parcels "of ground therein after-mentioned, granted by "the worſhipful Henry Godolphin, doctor in "divinity, then dean of the ſaid cathedral and "the then chapter, unto the ſaid mayor, &c. all "that and thoſe piece or parcel, pieces or par-"cels of ground adjoining together, as the ſame "is and are deſigned, marked, admeaſured and "ſet out for the holding and keeping a market, "ſituate, lying and being between Warwick-lane "and Ivy lane, in the pariſh of St. Faith the "Virgin, in London, containing in the whole by "admeaſurement 23797 ſuperficial feet of aſſize; "and alſo all the pieces or parcels of ground "which are allotted, marked, ſet out and de-"ſigned for paſſages, ways and avenues into, out, "and from the ſaid market, as is and are therein "after-mentioned; which ſaid market-place a-"butteth eaſt unto and upon other ground of the "ſaid dean, &c. now or late in the occupation of "Sir John Oſborn, bart. or his under-tenants, in, "upon, and through which, is a way or paſſage "of ten feet broad, admeaſured, marked and "ſet out, to lead from the ſaid market-place into "Ivy-lane aforeſaid, containing by admeaſure-"ment 960 ſuperficial feet; and the ſaid ground "deſigned for the ſaid market abutteth weſt unto "and upon other ground of the ſaid dean, &c. "then or late in the ſeveral tenures of Jon Am-"herſt, in, upon, and through which, is another "paſſage or way of eighteen feet broad, marked, "admeaſured and ſet out, to lead from the ſaid "market-place into Warwick-lane aforeſaid, con-"taining by admeaſurement 1422 ſuperficial feet;

"—north

" —north unto and upon other ground of, &c. " then or late in the occupation of the ſaid Sir " John Oſborn, in, upon, and through which, " part of another way or paſſage of eighteen feet " broad, is marked, admeaſured and ſet out, to " lead from the ſaid market into Newgate-ſtreet, " containing, &c. 711 ſuperficial feet; ſouth " upon other ground of, &c. in the tenure, &c. " of William Watſon, eſq; and Daniel Shetter- " den, eſq; in, upon, and through which, is " another way or paſſage of ten feet broad, " marked, admeaſured, and ſet out, to lead from " the ſaid market-place in Pater-noſter-row, con- " taining by admeaſurement 710 ſuperficial feet; " except and reſerved out of this preſent leaſe " and demiſe unto the ſaid dean, &c. and their " ſucceſſors, tenants or aſſigns, free liberty to " build over the ſaid two ways or paſſages of ten " feet broad, leading into Ivy-lane and into Pa- " ter-noſter row, at both ends of either of the " ſaid ways or paſſages, ſixteen feet deep, or " thereabouts, from the firſt ſtory above ground " as high as the adjacent houſes, and to be laid " unto and uſed with any of the next adjoining " houſes or tenements, to hold for forty years, at " the yearly rent of four pounds."

The preſent farmers obtained an under-leaſe, from the city, of this market, upon paying a fine and a certain annual rent, and therefore inſiſted they were entitled to all the ground to the upright of all the houſes which environ the market; and that no perſons whatſoever occupying the buſineſs of a butcher, or ſelling meat, have any right even to put out hooks or rails at the fronts of thoſe houſes, in order to hang their meat on them, without paying toll.

As the act of the twenty-ſecond of Charles II. directs that the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, ſhall have a market as therein is deſcribed, ſurely the houſekeepers, as citizens, and all other citizens of London, have a right to the free uſe of this market. In this act there is no notice of toll; and however the farmers of this and other markets, claiming under the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, may have ſet up ſuch kind of demands, it was certainly intended to affect ſuch perſons only (non-freemen) who bring into the market various commodities out of the country to ſell, and are provided by the farmers with ſtalls, ſtandings, boards, truſſels, ſcales, weights, &c. but as to the houſekeepers, they furniſh themſelves with all thoſe kinds of neceſſaries, abſtracted from the farmers.

Whereupon it was thought neceſſary to have a proper ſurvey taken, by two able ſurveyors, who performed it in the moſt accurate manner, in which it is demonſtrable that the 23,797 ſuperficial feet, granted by the dean and chapter of St. Pauls to the city of London, by the leaſe above-mentioned, comprehended the whole of the ground, as the ſame was deſigned, marked, admeaſured and ſet out for the holding and keeping a market, excluſive and leaving a way or paſſage of eight feet eight inches, to the fronts of all the houſes round the market. It is very probable, and I do not doubt, but the predeceſſors of the preſent farmers claimed the ſame right; but how abſurd is it to conceive ſuch a number of perſons ſhould rent houſes of ſuch large rents, and ſhould have no entrance to them without paying rent alſo to the farmers for the ground they ſtep upon to go into and out of their houſes. To conclude, one of the cauſes was tried by a ſpecial jury, in the court of common-pleas, Guildhall, in July, 1754, and the plaintiffs in that, (as in Mr. Holland's caſe) were nonſuited, and the people have ever ſince continued free and unmoleſted.

The following is the memorable certificate obtained by Mr. Holland in the mayoralty of Sir William Calvert; by which the antient franchiſes of the citizens of London are aſſerted and maintained.

" To all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, we, " Sir William Calvert, knt. Lord-mayor of the " city of London, and the aldermen of the ſaid " city, ſend greeting. Know ye, that among " other the liberties, free-cuſtoms and privileges, " by the charters of the late kings Henry II. " Henry III. Edward III. and other kings of " England, to the citizens of the city aforeſaid " granted, and by the authority of divers par- " liaments ratified, approved, and confirmed, it " appeareth, that all the citizens of London, and " their goods, are, and ought to be, quit and " free from all tolls, leſtage, paſſage, package, " pontage, pavage, and murage, through the " whole realm of England, and the ports of the " ſea, and through the whole dominions of the " ſame, as well on this ſide, as beyond the ſeas; " and that if any man ſhall take any toll or " cuſtom of the citizens of London, the ci- " zens of London may take of the borough or " town where any toll or other cuſtom ſhall be " ſo taken, as much as the ſaid citizens have given " for toll, and are thereby indemnified: and that " if any man within the realm of England, or " in any of the dominions of the ſaid kings, on " this ſide, or beyond the ſeas, or in any of the " ports of the ſea, on this ſide, or beyond the " ſeas, ſhall take any toll, or other cuſtom, of " the citizens of London, the ſheriffs of the ſaid " city of London for default of juſtice upon that " behalf, their goods may take at London: and " alſo that the ſaid citizens, through the whole " realm and dominions aforeſaid, freely, and " without any let of the ſaid kings, or their of- " ficers or miniſters, as well by ſea as by land, " concerning their goods and merchandizes, in " any place or port, may traffic, and do their " buſineſs as to them ſhall ſeem good, quit of all " cuſtom, toll or pavage, and alſo may abide " in any place within the ſaid realm for doing " their ſaid buſineſs, as in time paſt they have " been accuſtomed to do. And further it is for- " bidden, upon forfeiture, that none ſhall pre- " ſume from henceforth to moleſt, or otherwiſe " diſquiet or vex the ſaid citizens, contrary to " the liberties to them, as aforeſaid, granted. " Wherefore we pray and friendly intreat you, on " the behalf of Richard Holland, who is a free- " man and citizen of this city, that you will not " in any wiſe moleſt him in his perſon, nor in his

" goods, nor inaſmuch as in you is, ſuffer the " ſame to be done by any others: and that if you " have taken any thing from the ſaid Richard " Holland, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or any " of them, you make thereof reſtitution unto " him, his attorney, factor, aſſignee, or ſome of " them, without delay, leſt we, for want of " juſtice on your part to be performed, ſhould " be urged to inflict the penalties of the charter " aforeſaid on you, or ſome of you, or to proſe- " cute ſome other hard courſe againſt you; which " we hope you will in your wiſdoms prevent. In " witneſs whereof, we, the Lord-mayor and al- " dermen of the city of London, have cauſed " the great ſeal of the office of the mayoralty of " the ſaid city, to be affixed to theſe preſents.

" Dated at London, the tenth of October, " 23 George II. &c. 1749."

CHAPTER XLV.

Act of parliament for removing the Borough market. Another for eſtabliſhing Ratcliff-ferry. Great fire at the Hermitage. Mr. Trueman, being a diſſenter, forbids the livery to elect him ſheriff. City militia ordered to be ready. Petition to parliament for building Black-friars-bridge. A general faſt. Fire at Black-friars. Invaſion threatened. City addreſs on the occaſion. War declared againſt France. Conteſt on the choice of Lord-mayor. Temporary-bridge burnt. A new one erected. Sir John Barnard reſigns his gown. Great rejoicings on the taking of Louiſbourg. City addreſs on the prince of Wales coming of age.

AT a court of common-council held the 15th of January 1755, the committee appointed to enquire whether the conſtruction of a new bridge might any wiſe prejudice the navigation, preſented a report, ſetting forth, that it would greatly obſtruct the ſame, and be very prejudicial to the commerce of the city of London. On which a motion was made, that the court ſhould agree to the ſame report; but that being oppoſed, a debate aroſe which continued near three hours, and the queſtion being put for agreeing to the ſaid report, it was carried in the negative, 132 to 106, of whom ten aldermen were for the report, and ſix againſt it; on which the Lord-mayor declared a majority of 26 againſt agreeing with the report.

On the twenty-third of the ſame month a proclamation was iſſued promiſing a bounty of 30s. for all able ſeamen, not more than 50, nor under 20, who ſhould enter as volunteers on board the royal navy, before the 20th day of February; and alſo a bounty of twenty ſhillings a man for each ordinary ſea-man who ſhould enter within the ſaid time, to be paid by the clerks of the cheque, at the third muſter, at whatever port ſuch ſeamen ſhould enter themſelves. And on the ſeventeenth of February another proclamation was iſſued for recalling and prohibiting ſeamen from ſerving foreign princes; for giving a further encouragement of three pounds for every able, and forty ſhillings to every ordinary ſeaman, who ſhould enter themſelves on board his majeſty's ſhips of war; and for granting rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as ſhould conceal themſelves.

On the twentieth of February a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Thompſon's an embroiderer, in Bury-ſtreet, St. James's, which ſoon conſumed that houſe, and damaged two others adjoining. The flames were ſo rapid, that Mr. Swan, a lodger, was obliged to ſave himſelf by jumping out of the dining room window; three ſiſters jumped out of another room in their ſhifts. Mr. Forbes, a lodger, threw himſelf out of a two pair of ſtairs window; and Mr. Thompſon's maid, and miſs Swan's maid and her huſband all periſhed in the flames.

An act of parliament was paſſed on the twentieth of March to prevent the holding of any market in the high-ſtreet of the Borough of Southwark. And another for eſtabliſhing a ferry acroſs the Thames from the Narrow-ſtreet, in Limehouſe pariſh, to the eaſt end of Rotherhithe.

On the fifth day of May a fire broke out in a hay-loft over the ſtables at Walker's wharf near the Hermitage brew-houſe, which in a ſhort time conſumed ſeveral warehouſes of hemp, flax, &c. to the damage of 20,000l.

At a court of common-council held the 12th of June, 410l. per annum was allowed the comptroller of the bridge-houſe, in lieu of his cuſtomary annual bills. And a motion being made to alter and render more commodious the jail of Newgate, the ſame was referred to a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners.

At the time of electing ſheriffs, Mr. Trueman, apprehenſive that he ſhould be put up at the common-hall, did, by letter, read to the livery previous to the naming thoſe on the liſt, forbid them to chuſe him, as being a proteſtant diſſenter, he was, by act of parliament, diſqualified for that office.

On the 27th of Auguſt one Barlow, a bookſeller in Star-alley, Fenchurch-ſtreet, ſhot his child of two years old, which died inſtantly, and then himſelf in at the mouth, but the ball glancing ſideways did not kill him. The father was committed to the compter, where, after a few days, he died of his wound. His friends took away his body and buried it; of which the Lord-mayor being informed, ordered it to be dug up, and

put in a hole made for that purpoſe in the croſs-road at the upper end of Moor-fields, and a ſtake drove through the body. It appeared by a paper left behind him, that being hard preſſed by his creditors who refuſed to give him time, he took this deſperate method to put an end to his troubles.

On the nineteenth of September the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London waited on his majeſty to congratulate him on his ſafe return from Germany to his Britiſh dominions; when William Moreton, eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com- " mons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to addreſs " your majeſty with our moſt ſincere and joyful " congratulations, on your majeſty's ſafe and " happy return to your Britiſh dominions.

" Permit us, royal Sir, with hearts full of gra- " titude, to expreſs our ſincere acknowledg- " ments of your majeſty's paternal care and " vigilant regard for the true intereſt and proſpe- " rity of your people, by the vigorous meaſures " taken by your majeſty to protect our commerce " and colonies from the encroachments of the " French.

" And we do humbly aſſure your majeſty, that " we will, to the utmoſt of our power on this, " and every other occaſion chearfully contribute " towards the ſupport of your majeſty's ſacred " perſon and government, and the defence of the " juſt rights and poſſeſſions of your crown againſt " all attempts whatſoever."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for this very dutiful and affec- " tionate addreſs. The ſupport of the rights of " my crown, and the preſervation of my do- " minions in America, are ſo eſſential to the trade " and commerce of my people, that the city of " London may depend, that I will continue to " take ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to theſe " great and important ends. The aſſurances you " give me of your zeal and aſſiſtance are very " pleaſing to me; and the city of London may " rely upon the continuance of my favour and " protection."

It being apprehended, by the motions of the French, that an invaſion was intended, the ſecretary of war ſent an order, on the fifteenth of November, to the court of aldermen, for the militia of the city of London to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. On which a court of lieutenancy was immediately ſummoned to carry the ſaid order into execution, who, on the twentieth, gave orders for the militia to be exerciſed in the Artillery-ground, by four companies every day, till they had gone through the ſix regiments.

Information being received of a moſt dreadful earthquake that happened at Liſbon, on the firſt of Nov. by which the greateſt part of the public edifices, and houſes of that ſuperb capital were deſtroyed, and upwards of 100,000 perſons buried in the ruins, his majeſty was pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to the houſe of commons, requeſting their aſſiſtance for the remaining part of the inhabitants of that great city, who laboured under the moſt direful afflictions. In conſequence of which, the houſe unanimouſly reſolved to enable his majeſty, to give what aſſiſtance he ſhould think fit, and that ſuch expences as ſhould be incurred by his majeſty, in relieving the miſery to which the people of Portugal muſt be reduced, by this deplorable calamity, ſhould be made good out of the next aids.

At a court of common-council, held the eighteenth of December, the petition for a new bridge, prepared by the committee, was agreed to by a majority of one hundred againſt ſixty-ſix; and Mr. Sheriff Whitebread was ordered to preſent the ſame to the houſe of commons, which being done on the thirteenth of January, an act of parliament was ſoon after paſſed for that purpoſe.

The act provides, that the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, ſhall have power and authority to direct, order, and build the ſaid bridge, and to maintain, preſerve, and ſupport the ſame, when built; for which purpoſe, they are to appoint a committee, from time to time, to manage and tranſact ſuch affairs as they may find neceſſary, who are to have ſuch powers and authorities as ſhall be delegated to them, from time to time, by the ſaid mayor, &c. in common-council aſſembled, or ſuch general powers as are granted by the act. But no perſon concerned in building, or dealing in any materials for building, ſhall be eligible, or capable of acting as a member of any ſuch committee, nor any other perſon, during the time he ſhall poſſeſs any office, or place of profit under the act, or under the mayor and commonalty of London. The ſaid mayor, &c. in common-council aſſembled, are impowered to deſign, and lay out, in what manner the ſaid intended bridge ſhall be erected, and the ways, ſtreets, and paſſages, to and from the ſame, made, widened, enlarged, or improved, and to do all matters and things, for carrying on and effecting the purpoſes of the act. The ſaid bridge is to be ſo conſtructed, as that there ſhall remain a free and open paſſage for the water, thro' the arches, or paſſages under the ſame, of ſeven hundred and fifty feet, at leaſt, within the preſent banks of the river, that the navigation thereof may receive no prejudice. No buildings, but the proper gates and toll-houſes, to be built upon the ſaid bridge, and any perſons damaging, or deſtroying, maliciouſly, or hindering or interrupting the building of the bridge, ſhall be adjudged guilty of felony, and ſuffer as a felon. The ſaid mayor, &c. are empowered to make, widen, and enlarge ſuch ſtreets, ways, and paſſages, as they ſhall think neceſſary, on each ſide the river, to and from the ſaid bridge, and to agree with the owners and occupiers

cupiers of ſuch lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as they ſhall judge proper to be purchaſed, removed, or pulled down for that purpoſe, for the purchaſe thereof; and, upon the payment of ſuch ſums, as ſhall be agreed upon, this act ſhall be as ſufficient an indemnification againſt the heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, of any of the ſaid owners, as if the ſame had been ſold by deed or feoffment, bargain and ſale, or other aſſurance in the law whatſoever: and it ſhall and may be lawful for all bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, corporations aggregate or ſole, truſtees and feoffees in truſt, guardians and committees for lunatics and ideots, executors, guardians and adminiſtrators, not only for and on behalf of themſelves, their heirs, &c. but alſo their ceſtuique truſts, whether iſſue, or infants unborn, &c. &c. or other perſons whatſoever, and for all femes covert, to ſell and convey ſuch lands, &c. to the ſaid mayor, &c. and all ſuch perſons ſo conveying, ſhall be indemnified for what they ſhall do, by virtue of this act, notwithſtanding any omiſſions or miſtakes as to matter of form. Perſons refuſing to treat with the ſaid mayor, &c. for the ſale of ſuch eſtates, lands, &c. a jury is to be called, and impannelled by the ſheriffs, and proper witneſſes ſummoned, which jury is to enquire into the value of ſuch lands, &c. and of the eſtate and intereſt of every perſon therein, and ſhall aſſeſs and award the ſums payable to every ſuch perſon, for the purchaſe thereof, and ſuch verdict and the judgment of the mayor, &c. (if in the city) or of the juſtices, (if in Surry) ſhall be binding and concluſive againſt all perſons, bodies politic and corporate, claiming right to, or in the ſaid lands, &c. Upon the payment of the ſums ſo awarded, legal conveyances, &c. are to be made to the ſaid mayor, &c. of ſuch lands, &c. If the perſons are not to be found who have a right to ſuch purchaſe-money ſo awarded, or there be any other impediment or doubt with regard to the payment of it, it is to be lodged in the bank of England, for the uſe of the parties intereſted therein, to be paid them at ſuch times as the mayor, &c. ſhall order and direct. The ſaid verdicts and judgments ſhall be good and effectual evidence in all courts of law, being duly recorded in the court of mayor and aldermen, or general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Surry, where all perſons may have recourſe to them gratis, and take copies, paying for every copy ſuch conſideration as the act preſcribes. On the payment or entry of ſuch verdicts, judgments, &c. all the eſtate, truſt, &c. in ſuch eſtates, &c. ſhall veſt in the ſaid mayor, &c, and they ſhall be deemed in law, to be in actual poſſeſſion thereof fully and effectually. Perſons having any claim or demand on ſuch lands, &c. ſold as above, not entering their claim with the town-clerk of the city, or the clerk of the peace for Surry, who are to keep books for that purpoſe, within five years, from the enrollment of ſuch bargain and ſale, ſhall forfeit their right and intereſt in the ſaid lands, &c. for ever. Tenants at will, and leſſees for a year, to deliver up poſſeſſion immediately of ſuch lands, tenements, &c. on the payment or tender of ſix months rent, or on twelve months notice. Perſons who have mortgages on any of the ſaid lands, &c. not being in poſſeſſion thereof by virtue of ſuch mortgages, to aſſign over their mortgages to the mayor, &c. on the tender of the principal money and intereſt due, together with ſix months intereſt of the ſaid principal money. The mayor, &c. are authorized to treat with the waterman's company about a recompence to be made to that company in lieu of their Sunday's ferry from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore. Fines not exceeding ten pounds to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods, on ſuch ſheriffs, deputy-ſheriffs, bailiffs, agents, jurymen, &c. as reſpectively make default in the premiſes. They are empowered to fill up the channel of Bridewell-dock, between the Thames and Fleet-bridge, and to take away the bridge croſs the ſaid channel, making ſufficient drains and ſewers, and from time to time cleanſing the ſame, to carry the ſoil, &c. into the Thames. When the bridge is finiſhed and made paſſable, no coachman or driver ſhall ſtand or ply, nor any drayman, carman, carter, or driver of any carriage whatſoever, ſhall wilfully ſtand or remain with his carriage on the ſaid bridge, or within 100 yards on either ſide thereof. Nor is any filth, dung, or rubbiſh, to be put thereon: perſons offending to forfeit a ſum not exceeding twenty ſhillings, nor leſs than two ſhillings and ſixpence, to the informers and apprehenders of ſuch perſons, or be committed to hard labour on default of payment, for ſuch time as the magiſtrate ſhall think proper, not exceeding three days. A proper number of lamps are to be fixed on the bridge, and to burn from ſun-ſetting to ſun-riſing throughout the year, and a number of watchmen appointed for the ſafety of the paſſengers. For the erecting, repairing, and preſerving the bridge, for widening the ſtreets, purchaſing ground, houſes, &c. lighting and watching it, the mayor, &c. are empowered to appoint a toll, not exceeding the following rates, viz. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaiſe, chair, or calaſh, drawn by ſix or more horſes, 2s. With four horſes, 1s. 6d. leſs than four horſes, 1s. For every waggon, wain, car, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horſes, or other beaſts, 1s. and by leſs than four, 6d. For every horſe, mule, or aſs, laden or unladen, and not drawing, 1d. For every foot paſſenger on Sunday 1d. and every other day one halfpenny. Power is given to appoint receivers and other collectors of the ſaid toll, and regulations made for the better management of them. The whole of the bridge to be deemed to be in the pariſh of St. Anne, Black-friars. The mayor, &c. are empowered to raiſe, upon the credit of the tolls, any ſum, not exceeding 30,000l. a year, until 160,000l. be raiſed in the whole, to be applied to the purpoſes of the act. Perſons ſued for doing any thing in purſuance of this act, may plead the general iſſue, and it is declared to be a public act, and is to be deemed ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and others, in all courts and places, without pleading the ſame.

In conſequence of the dreadful calamity which happened at Liſbon, the following proclamation was publiſhed on the twentieth of December:

" Whereas

" Whereas the manifold ſins and wickedneſs " of theſe kingdoms have moſt juſtly deſerved " heavy and ſevere puniſhments from the hand " of heaven; and the almighty, out of his great " mercy, hath not only been our defence in " times of danger, but hath protected and pre- " ſerved us from imminent deſtruction, eſpecially " at this time, when ſome neighbouring coun- " tries, in alliance and friendſhip with us, have " been viſited with a moſt dreadful and extenſive " earthquake, which hath alſo, in ſome degree, " been felt in ſeveral parts of our dominions: " and whereas the preſent ſituation of public af- " fairs (as to the iſſue of them) is of the high- " eſt importance to the peace and ſafety of theſe " kingdoms, to our commerce and liberty, and, " above all, to the moſt valuable bleſſing of the " proteſtant religion: we, from the deepeſt ſenſe " of this our ſtate, and of the miſeries which " our people would ſuffer if a like viſitation " ſhould be ſhewed forth upon theſe kingdoms, " and placing our whole truſt and confidence in " the mercy of almighty God, have reſolved, " that a general and public faſt be obſerved, " that both we and our people may humble our- " ſelves before almighty God, and in a moſt de- " vout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers " and ſupplications to the divine majeſty, to avert " all thoſe judgments which we moſt juſtly have " deſerved, to continue his mercies, and to per- " petuate the enjoyment of the proteſtant reli- " gion among us, and ſafety and proſperity to our " kingdoms and dominons, and to implore his " protection and bleſſing upon our fleets and ar- " mies; and we have therefore thought fit, by " the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this " our proclamation, hereby appointing and com- " manding, that ſuch general and public faſt be " obſerved throughout that part of our kingdom " of Great Britain called England, the domi- " nion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon " Tweed, on Friday the ſixth day of February " next enſuing." Which faſt was kept with a becoming decency by all ranks of people, except the quakers, who, in London, kept their ſhops open; otherwiſe the churches and meeting houſes were thronged, and there was, in appearance, an entire ceſſation from buſineſs throughout the whole city and ſuburbs.

On the nineteenth of February 1756 a dread- ful fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Howell, a timber-merchant at Black-friars-ſtairs; which burnt with ſuch violence that it deſtroyed Mr. Howell's, and two more timber-yards, the New- caſtle glaſs warehouſe, and about thirteen more houſes: ſome lighters loaded with deals likewiſe took fire, and their moorings being burnt, they fell down with the tide through London-bridge. One of them ſtopping at the bridge would have ſet fire to it had it not with great difficulty been pre- vented by ſome watermen. The others ſet fire to a ſhip from Maryland, and to another which run aſhore at Rotherhithe to prevent being en- tirely burnt.

On the twenty-eighth of February, four thief- takers (Macdaniel, Berry, Salmon, and Egan) received ſentence, each to ſtand twice on the pil- lory, two at a time, to be impriſoned ſeven years in Newgate, to find ſecurity of 1000l. each for their good behaviour for ſeven years, and to pay a fine. Their crime was enticing two young lads to commit a robbery, and then proſecuting them for the ſake of the reward. On the fifth of February Berry and Macdaniel ſtood in the pillory oppoſite Hatton Garden, and were ſeverely pelted by the populace. The latter received a terrible wound in his forehead with a ſtone, and Berry, who was weak before, was ſcarce able to ſurvive it. And on the eighth Egan and Salmon ſtood in the pillory in Smithfield, the former of whom in leſs than twenty minutes received a mortal wound of which he died, and the other was miſerably bruiſed. The populace were ſo exaſperated againſt theſe miſcreants, that the peace officers in vain endeavoured to reſtrain their fury. Berry and Salmon died in Newgate, and Macdaniel, after a courſe of years was ſent abroad.

A bill being at this time depending in the houſe for laying a duty on plate, to the farther exten- ſion of the exciſe laws, the common-council, on the eighteenth of March, prepared a petition againſt it, and ordered Mr. Sheriff Whitebread to preſent the ſame. And the committee who drew up the ſaid petition was likewiſe ordered to prepare inſtructions to be delivered to the repre- ſentatives to oppoſe the ſaid bill, which ſubjected every poſſeſſor of ſilver plate to the information of his ſervants or diſſolute perſons. The follow- ing is a copy of the inſtructions:

" Whereas a bill is now depending in parlia- " ment, by which owners, uſers and keepers of " ſilver plate, are ſubjected to the laws of exciſe; " we therefore take this opportunity of expreſſing " our univerſal diſapprobation of every extenſion " of laws, which tend to deprive the ſubjects of " Great-Britain of their invaluable right, a trial " by jury.

" And this bill appears to ſubject all perſons " (although not engaged in trade) to penalties " arbitrarily levied by exciſe laws.

" And we moreover recommend to you the " oppoſing the bill, as tending to the ruin of " many thouſands of the moſt ſkilful artificers " and manufacturers, or to compel them to carry " their art and induſtry to foreign countries, " leaving their families a burden to their " own.

" We apprehend a further conſequence of paſ- " ſing this bill, will be the exportation of bullion " unwrought, and the nation may be left without " the only commodity, to which they can have " recourſe in the moſt preſſing diſtreſs.

" We conceive that this bill will alſo lay an " unequal burden upon the middle and lower " rank of ſubjects, from which the rich and " opulent, (who are beſt able to contribute) are " partially exempted."

Notwithſtanding theſe endeavours to oppoſe a bill ſo apparently detrimental to the liberty of the ſubject, yet it received the royal aſſent on the fifteenth of April. By this act five ſhillings is to be paid for every hundred ounces as far as 4000, and all perſons within the diſtrict of the chief office of exciſe in London are to enter their

plate at that office, and all other perſons at the next office to where they live, and at the ſame time to pay the duty, and to pay every year within thirty days after the commencement of the year. The firſt entry to be made within forty days after the fifth of July, under the penalty of twenty pounds, half to the informer; to be determined in London before the commiſſioners of exciſe, or in any court of record, with liberty of appeal from the commiſſioners of exciſe to thoſe of appeal, and all other places in England, by two juſtices of the peace, with appeal to the quarter ſeſſions. The forfeitures to be levied by diſtreſs of goods; but if no goods are found, then the perſon to be committed to jail till the money is paid. No notice or entry is neceſſary for any new acquiſition of plate within the year. Perſons receiving plate in pawn, without uſing it are not liable to pay the duty, but the owners thereof are. Church plate not to pay the duty; nor the ſtock in trade of any goldſmith or manufacturer of plate, except for what ſhall be uſed by them or their families. No oath to be taken at the entry of any plate, nor officer authorized to enter any houſe to ſearch for plate.

His majeſty having informed the parliament of his receiving advice, that the French were preparing in divers ports to invade England, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty on the ſixth of April, with the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" Your majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed " to acquaint your two houſes of parliament, " that a deſign hath been formed by the French " court to make an hoſtile invaſion upon Great-" Britain or Ireland; we your majeſty's moſt du-" tiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, alder-" men, and commons, of the city of London, " in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to " expreſs our abhorrence of ſo unjuſt and deſ-" perate an enterprize, projected in revenge for " your royal and gracious protection of the trade " and commerce of your people, and the neceſſary " defence of the undoubted rights and poſſeſſions " of your crown.

" With gratitude and unfeigned loyalty, we " moſt humbly aſſure your majeſty, that the ci-" tizens of your faithful city, united in duty and " affection to your ſacred perſon and government, " will exert their utmoſt power, and hazard their " lives and fortunes, to ſupport and defend your " majeſty, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion in your " royal family; not doubting, but the zeal and " loyalty of your majeſty's ſubjects, conducted " by your known wiſdom and courage, with the " aſſiſtance of the divine providence, you will " be able to defeat all the deſigns of your ene-" mies:"

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful " addreſs, I have the firmeſt reliance on the af-" fectionate aſſurance you give me, of exerting " yourſelves to the utmoſt in ſupport of my go-" vernment; and the city of London may al-" ways depend upon my favour, countenance, " and protection; and my conſtant care to defend " the rights and poſſeſſions of my crown, and " promote the trade and commerce of this " kingdom."

An act of parliament paſſed this ſeſſions for repairing London-bridge. By which the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of London, in common-council aſſembled, were empowered to purchaſe and remove the buildings on, and contiguous to, the bridge, in order to enlarge the paſſage over, and the avenues leading to and from the ſaid bridge; and to widen or enlarge one or more arches of the ſaid bridge; and to deſign how the paſſage might be rendered more ſafe and commodious, and the bridge preſerved and kept in repair. It directed that there ſhould be a baluſtrade on each ſide of the bridge, and a paſſage of thirty-one feet open for carriages, and ſeven feet on each ſide for foot paſſengers; with lamps to be kept lighted from ſun-ſetting to ſun-riſing, and a number of able-bodied watchmen to patrole the ſame by night: and that the expence of the ſaid lamps and watch ſhould be defrayed out of the bridge eſtate. It was further enacted, that the tythes, poors rates, land-tax, and cuſtomary payments due from the houſes, &c. pulled down, ſhould be charged upon the bridge-houſe lands. There were likewiſe an additional toll eſtabliſhed, to be paid by carriages and horſes paſſing over the bridge; and a toll to be paid by loaded veſſels paſſing under the bridge: which tolls were to continue till the principal and intereſt of the money borrowed for the purpoſes of the ſaid act ſhould be repaid.

At the ſame time another act paſſed for building a new bridge from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore. By this act the commiſſioners were empowered to purchaſe houſes and lands, &c. and to levy any toll not exceeding the following rates. For every coach, chariot, berlin, chaiſe, chair, or calaſh, drawn by ſix or more horſes, two ſhillings. With four horſes one ſhilling and ſixpence; leſs than four one ſhilling. For every waggon, wain, cart, or carriage, drawn by four or more horſes, or other beaſts, one ſhillling, and by leſs than four, ſix-pence. For every horſe, mule, or aſs, laden or unladen, and not drawing, one penny; for every foot paſſenger on Sunday one penny; and every other day one halfpenny.

On the 18th of May his majeſty's declaration of war was declared in the uſual places and with the accuſtomed ceremonies. Which declaration, after reciting the various hoſtilities committed by the French in the Weſt Indies and North America, concludes thus: " We have therefore thought proper " to declare war, and we do hereby declare war " againſt the French king, who hath ſo unjuſtly " begun it, relying on the help of almighty God " in our juſt undertaking, and being aſſured of " the hearty concurrence and aſſiſtance of our " ſubjects in ſupport of ſo good a cauſe; hereby " willing and requiring our captain-general of " our forces, our commiſſioners for executing the " office of our high-admiral of Great-Britain,

our

" our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, gover-
" nors of our forts and garriſons, and all other
" officers and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and
" land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility,
" in the proſecution of this war, againſt the
" French king, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to
" oppoſe their attempts; willing and requiring
" all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame,
" whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any
" correſpondence or communication with the ſaid
" French king or his ſubjects: And we do
" hereby command our own ſubjects, and adver-
" tize all other perſons, of what nation ſoever,
" not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms,
" powder, ammunition, or other contraband
" goods, to any of the territories, lands, planta-
" tions or countries of the ſaid French king;
" declaring, that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall
" be met withal, tranſporting or carrying any ſol-
" diers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other
" contraband goods, to any of the territories,
" lands, plantations or countries of the ſaid
" French king, the ſame being taken, ſhall be
" condemned as good and lawful prize.

" And whereas there are remaining in our
" kingdom divers of the ſubjects of the French
" king, we do hereby declare our royal intention
" to be, that all the French ſubjects, who ſhall
" demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall
" be ſafe in their perſons and effects."

The national diſcontent at the meaſures of the miniſtry, which did not promiſe any great ſucceſs in the war lately proclaimed, and diſhonoured the ancient and approved valour, courage, and loyalty of the national forces, by calling in foreign troops to protect and defend us from the French invaders, was greatly increaſed by the loſs of Minorca: on which occaſion the citizens of London thought it their duty to addreſs his majeſty on the then ſituation of affairs; and, on the twentieth of Auguſt, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal
" ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
" mons, of the city of London, in common-
" council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to ap-
" proach your ſacred perſon, and with hearts
" full of gratitude for your majeſty's paternal
" care of the true intereſts of your people, to
" expreſs our ſorrow and apprehenſions for the
" diſquietudes which our late loſſes and diſap-
" pointments muſt create in your majeſty's royal
" mind.

" The loſs of the important fortreſs of St.
" Philip, and the iſland of Minorca, (poſſeſſions
" of the utmoſt conſequence to the commerce
" and naval ſtrength of Great Britain) without
" any attempt, by timely and effectual ſuccours,
" to prevent or defeat an attack, after ſuch early
" notice of the enemy's intentions, and when
" your majeſty's navy was ſo evidently ſuperior
" to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible reproach
" on the honour of the Britiſh nation.

" Nor can we help expreſſing our apprehen-
" ſions for the great danger of your majeſty's
" poſſeſſions in America, by the miſmanagements
" and delays, which have attended the defence of
" thoſe invaluable colonies, the object of the pre-
" ſent war, and the principal ſource of the wealth
" and ſtrength of theſe kingdoms.

" Permit us, at the ſame time, royal Sir, to
" lament the want of a conſtitutional and well-
" regulated militia, the moſt natural and certain
" defence, under divine providence, of your ma-
" jeſty's ſacred perſon and government againſt all
" invaders whatſoever, as thereby your majeſty's
" fleets and armies may be more ſecurely employ-
" ed abroad, to the annoyance of your majeſty's
" enemies; your faithful and loyal ſubjects being
" ready and willing, whenever called upon by
" your majeſty, to ſhed the laſt drop of their
" blood in your ſervice.

" As your majeſty's reign has ever been diſtin-
" guiſhed by a love of liberty and juſtice, we can-
" not doubt of your majeſty's directing the au-
" thors of our late loſſes and diſappointments to
" be enquired into and puniſhed, that your ma-
" jeſty's known intentions of protecting and de-
" fending your ſubjects in their rights and poſſeſ-
" ſions may be faithfully and vigorouſly carried
" into execution, and that the large ſupplies, ſo
" neceſſarily called for, and ſo chearfully granted,
" may be religiouſly applied to the defence of
" theſe kingdoms and colonies, and their com-
" merce, and to the diſtreſſing our inveterate and
" perfidious enemies, as the only ſure means of
" obtaining a laſting and honourable peace.

" And we do, with the utmoſt ſincerity of
" heart, aſſure your majeſty, that your loyal city
" of London will, at all times, readily and chear-
" fully contribute to whatever may be neceſſary
" for the defence of your majeſty, and your illuſ-
" trious family, and towards the attainment of
" theſe great and deſirable ends."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for theſe profeſſions of your duty
" to me. My concern for the loſs of my iſland
" of Minorca is great and ſincere. My utmoſt
" care and vigilance have been, and ſhall be,
" executed to maintain the honour of the nation,
" and the commerce of my ſubjects. The events
" of war are uncertain; but nothing ſhall be
" wanting on my part towards carrying it on with
" vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable
" peace, and for recovering and ſecuring, by
" the bleſſing of God, the poſſeſſions and rights
" of my crown.

" I will not fail to do you juſtice upon any
" perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their
" duty to me, and their country; to enforce
" obedience and diſcipline in my fleets and ar-
" mies; and to ſupport the authority and reſpect
" due to my government."

The city of Briſtol likewiſe preſented an addreſs to his majeſty on the ſame occaſion, as did moſt counties in England: ſome of them recommending a ſtrict enquiry to their members, and

others

others requeſting theſe to preſent their addreſs to his majeſty for the ſame purpoſe.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election for Lord-mayor; when all the aldermen below the chair, who had ſerved the office of ſheriff, was ſeverally put in nomination, and the ſheriffs declared the majority of hands to be for Sir Charles Aſgill and Sir Richard Glynn; but a poll was demanded and granted for Marſhe Dickenſon, eſq; againſt Sir Richard Glynn. At the cloſe of the poll, which laſted ſeven days, there were

For Marſhe Dickenſon, eſq;	1492
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and Marſhe Dickenſon, eſq; being returned with Sir Charles Aſgil, the fomer was choſen. The objection made by the citizens to alderman Dickenſon was, that, as a member of the houſe of commons, he had, by miniſterial influence, been prevailed upon to vote to addreſs his majeſty for the importation of lawleſs mercenaries.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the 28th of October, it was unanimouſly agreed to inſtruct the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London, on the then unhappy and dangerous ſituation of public affairs; when twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners were choſen for that purpoſe: and the following inſtructions being agreed to, a copy thereof was delivered to each of their repreſentatives:

To the right hon. Slingſby Bethel, eſq; Lord-mayor, Sir John Barnard, knt. Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. and William Beckford, eſq; repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London:

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, juſtly alarmed at the critical and unhappy ſituation of theſe kingdoms, do moſt earneſtly call upon you, our repreſentatives, to exert your utmoſt ability towards procuring a ſtrict and impartial parliamentary enquiry into the cauſes of theſe national calamities.

" An almoſt total neglect of our important fortreſſes in the Mediterranean, of ſuch ineſtimable conſequence to the trade and power of theſe kingdoms, and the permitted abſence of their principal officers many months after the commencement of hoſtilities, the actual loſs of Minorca, and apparent danger of Gibraltar, are circumſtances which fill us with amazement and concern; but when we reflect on the great preparations for an embarkation of troops and artillery, and the equipment of a powerful fleet publickly known to be carried on at Toulon, whoſe neighbourhood to Minorca was ſufficiently alarming, we cannot impute theſe fatal events to neglect alone, and therefore conjure you to enquire, why a reſpectable fleet was not immediately ſent from hence, and why at laſt ſo ſmall a ſquadron was ordered upon this important ſervice, without any frigate, fire-ſhip, hoſpital-ſhip, tranſport or troops beyond their ordinary compliment, and this at a time when our naval force was confeſſedly ſuperior to the enemy's.

" The cruelties ſuffered, and loſſes ſuſtained by our fellow ſubjects in North-America have long called for redreſs, whilſt the miſmanagements in the attempts for their ſupport, and the untimely and unequal ſuccours ſent to their relief, have only ſerved to render the Britiſh name contemptible. We therefore require you to uſe your utmoſt endeavours for detecting all thoſe, who by treachery or miſconduct have contributed to thoſe great diſtreſſes, his majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure us, that he willn ot fail to do juſtice upon any perſons, who ſhall have been wanting in their duty to him and their country.

" To theſe intereſting enquiries we have but too much reaſon to add our preſſing requeſt, that you uſe your earlieſt endeavours to eſtabliſh a well regulated and conſtitutional militia as the moſt honourable defence of the crown, and the moſt conſiſtent with the rights of a free people. And this we are more anxious to recommend to your particular care and attention, as every apprehenſion of danger has furniſhed reaſon for encreaſing the number of our regular forces, and for the introduction of foreign mercenaries; the expence of which is inſupportable. We therefore truſt that you will purſue this meaſure before you conſent to the grant of ſupplies, experience having convinced us, that your laudable endeavours afterwards may prove fruitleſs.

" The inſult offered to our laws by a claim of exception which theſe foreigners are ſaid to have made, demands that you ſtrictly enquire whether the ordinary courſe of juſtice has been interrupted or ſuſpended on their account, or whether any perſon in authority under his majeſty has given countenance to ſuch claim, which, if you ſhould diſcover, we confide in your reſolution and integrity, that nothing will be wanting on your part, to bring to juſtice the adviſers and inſtruments of ſuch a violation of the bill of rights as the only means of quieting the minds of his majeſty's loyal Britiſh ſubjects; and at all events we recommend it to you, to oppoſe the continuance of any foreign troops within the kingdom, a circumſtance which muſt ever be conſidered as a reproach to the loyalty, courage, and ability of this nation.

" We alſo hope that you will endeavour to limit the number of placemen and penſioners, of late ſo remarkably increaſed, and at a proper ſeaſon to reſtore triennial parliaments, as we conceive it the only means to obtain a free repreſentative of the people.

" The immenſe ſums ſo chearfully paid, when almoſt every meaſure reflects national diſgrace, call upon you ſtrictly to enquire into their application, and we truſt that you will carefully watch and endeavour to prevent all unnatural connections on the continent, in order to preſerve the independency of theſe kingdoms.

" By

" By rendering theſe neceſſary ſervices to your " king and country, you will give his majeſty " the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of your duty and af- " fection, and moſt effectually ſecure to his go- " vernment obedience and reſpect.

" At the ſame time we deſire you, thus pub- " lickly to accept our moſt grateful acknowledg- " ments of your paſt conduct in parliament, and " to enjoin you at all times to hold ſacred and in- " violable the act made for eſtabliſhing his ma- " jeſty's right to the crown of theſe realms, and " ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſubject; " and that you oppoſe every meaſure tending to " weaken that compact, which under the divine " providence will ever prove the beſt ſecurity to " his majeſty's ſacred perſon, and the ſucceſſion " in his illuſtrious houſe."

On the 27th of November a terrible fire broke out at No. 1. in Staple's-inn, Holborn, which entirely conſumed the chambers of Mr. Ward, and thoſe belonging to three other gentlemen. It was with the greateſt difficulty that Mr. Ward, his wife, and ſeveral others ſaved their lives; but Mrs. Ward's ſiſter, (a young lady who came out of the country upon a viſit but the night before) two of Mr. Ward's children, and their nurſe, periſhed in the flames.

On the 27th of December at a court-martial appointed for that purpoſe on board his majeſty's ſhip the St. George, in Portſmouth harbour, came on the trial of admiral Byng on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty in preventing the French fleet attacking the iſland of Minorca. And after a trial which continued till the 28th of January, the court gave it as their opinion, that admiral Byng did not do his utmoſt to engage the enemy, and that he had fallen under part of the twelfth article of war; and therefore they adjudged and ſentenced him to be ſhot to death. At the ſame time, however, they unanimouſly recommended him to mercy.

Notwithſtanding the recommendation of the court-martial to his majeſty's mercy, an order was ſent down for the execution of the ſentence on the 28th of February; but ſtrong application being made in his behalf, was reſpited a further time, in conſequence of an order from his majeſty, who was pleaſed to declare that the ſentence ſhould yet be carried into execution if it did not appear to be unjuſt. Which ſentence being afterwards declared to be clearly legal, the admiral was ſhot to death in purſuance thereof, on board the Monarque at Portſmouth, on Monday the fourteenth of March, 1757.

On the morning of his execution, orders being given for all the men of war at Spithead to ſend their boats with the captains and all officers of each ſhip, accompanied by a party of marines under arms, to attend the execution, they, in purſuance of that order rowed from Spithead, and made the harbour a little after eleven o'clock with the utmoſt difficulty and danger, it blowing a very hard gale of wind. Notwithſtanding which and the ſea ran very high, there was a prodigious number of other boats round the ſhips on the outſide of the men of war's boats, which kept off all others. Mr. Byng, accompanied by a clergyman who attended him during his confinement, and two gentlemen his relations, walked out of the great cabbin to the quarter-deck, where he ſuffered a few minutes before twelve o'clock. He was dreſſed in a light coat, white waiſtcoat and white ſtockings, and a large white wig, and had in each hand a white handkerchief. He threw his hat on the deck, kneeled on a cuſhion, tied one handkerchief over his eyes, and dropped the other as a ſignal, on which a volley from ſix marines was fired, five of whoſe bullets went through him, and he was dead in an inſtant. It was not more than two minutes from his coming out of the cabbin till he fell motionleſs on his left ſide. He died with great reſolution and compoſure, not ſhewing the leaſt ſign of timidity. Juſt before he ſuffered, he delivered a paper to the marſhal of the high court of admiralty, the contents of which were as follow:

" A few minutes will now deliver me from the " violent perſecutions, and fruſtrate the further " malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them " a life ſubject to the ſenſations my injuries and " the injuſtice done me muſt create. Perſuaded " I am, juſtice will be done to my reputation " hereafter. The manner and cauſe of raiſing " and keeping up the popular clamour and pre- " judice againſt me, will be ſeen through, I ſhall " be conſidered, as I now perceive myſelf, a " victim deſtined to divert the indignation and " reſentment of an injured and deluded people " from the proper objects. My enemies them- " ſelves muſt now think me innocent. Happy " for me, at this my laſt moment, that I know " my own innocence, and am conſcious that no " part of my country's misfortunes can be owing " to me. I heartily wiſh the ſhedding my blood " may contribute to the happineſs and ſervice of " my country; but cannot reſign my juſt claim " to a faithful diſcharge of my duty according " to the beſt of my judgment, and the utmoſt " exertion of my ability for his majeſty's honour, " and my country's ſervice. I am ſorry that my " endeavours were not attended with more ſuc- " ceſs, and that the armament under my com- " mand proved too weak to ſucceed in an ex- " pedition of ſuch moment. Truth has pre- " vailed over calumny and falſhood; and juſtice " has wiped off the ignominious ſtain of my " ſuppoſed want of perſonal courage or diſaffec- " tion. But who can be preſumptuouſly ſure of " his own judgment? If my crime is an error in " judgment, or differing in opinion from my " judges; and if yet, the error in judgment " ſhould be on their ſide, God forgive them, as " I do; and may the diſtreſs of their minds, and " uneaſineſs of their conſciences, which injuſtice " to me they have repreſented, be relieved and " ſubſide, as my reſentment has done. The ſu- " preme judge ſees all hearts and motives; " and to him I muſt ſubmit the juſtneſs of my " cauſe. J. Byng."

On board his majeſty's ſhip Monarque, in Portſmouth Harbour, March 14th, 1757.

The inſtability of the ſtate at this time produced a change very diſagreeable to the nation. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in whoſe abilities and integrity every one placed confidence, had ſcarce made their appearance upon the political ſtage, before they were diſmiſſed from their places in the miniſtry. This, however, was not any diſgrace in the eyes of the public: on the contrary there was no corporation of any conſequence but haſted to ſhew their diſlike of their diſmiſſion, and to approve of their conduct during the ſhort time they had been permitted to be at the head of the miniſtry. The city of London led the way. And at a court of common-council held the fifteenth of April, Mr. deputy Hodges roſe up, and ſpoke as follows:

" Hiſtory, the key of knowledge, and experi-
" ence, the touchſtone of truth, have convinced
" us, that this country owes the preſervation of
" its moſt excellent conſtitution to the frequent
" jealouſies, fears and apprehenſions of the peo-
" ple. Whenever the face of public affairs has
" borne a diſagreeable or dangerous aſpect;
" whenever the people have been injured by the
" conduct of thoſe who have undertaken the di-
" rection and management of their public affairs,
" they have always by a vigorous and timely
" oppoſition, impeded the impending danger;
" and when they have been proſperous and flou-
" riſhing, when thoſe in power have done, or
" attempted any material ſervice to their country,
" the people have been always equally ready to
" acknowledge and reward. Inſtances of this
" kind are ſo freequent in our hiſtory, that it is
" needleſs to deſcend to particulars, and it would
" be taking up your time unneceſſarily to enter
" into a defence of this conduct: as applications
" to puniſh, when neceſſary, are intended to de-
" ter, ſo thanks and rewards do conduce to excite
" and create emulation; both abſolutely neceſ-
" ſary to ſupport the principal ends and deſign
" of government, the happineſs of ſociety; and
" in all caſes of this ſort, it has been cuſtomary
" for this corporation, as the metropolis to ſet
" the example. Not long ſince, too late to be
" forgot, this country was on the brink of ruin,
" brought ſo by the miſtakes or deſigns of thoſe
" who had undertaken the direction of national
" affairs: on this melancholy occaſion this court
" did preſent an addreſs of condolence to the
" king; his majeſty received them with candour,
" and, with the affection of a parent, regarded
" their complaints; a change of men ſoon fol-
" lowed; and with them ſuch a change of mea-
" ſures, as revived the ſinking ſpirits of the peo-
" ple, and raiſed a ſinking land. Our country,
" Britannia, almoſt expiring, raiſed her dying
" head, ſaw virtue and integrity (who had long
" deſerted her) offer their aſſiſtance in the per-
" ſons of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, chearfully
" accepted their friendly aid, at once forgot
" paſt misfortunes, though very great, and ſuf-
" fered them to be buried in future hopes; the
" conſequence of which was, public ſpirit and
" œconomy ventured once more to appear in
" our aſſemblies; commerce put on a new gar-
" ment, foreign mercenaries retired from our
" country, and the ſons of freedom began to fur-
" biſh their own arms; placemen, penſioners,
" jobbers, and agents, the corrupt ſons of bad
" adminiſtration, hung down their heads, ſnarled
" and retired into corners; and every aſpect fore-
" told better times. But ſee the uncertainty of
" human events! we had no ſooner pleaſed our-
" ſelves with the ray of proſperity, but Bri-
" tannia's props are taken away, and, every one
" fears the danger of a relapſe, by having loſt
" thoſe who ſo well adminiſtered, and underſtood
" her conſtitution. The appointing and removal
" of miniſters, being the act of ſacred power
" and ſovereign authority, duty, as well as diſ-
" cretion, requires I ſhould be ſilent on that
" head; but as a ſubject of Britain, I can la-
" ment the loſs of ſuch patriots and protectors;
" as an Engliſhman, I have a right to acknowledge
" and thank. We have all that right. Wiſdom
" as well as policy dictate the exerciſe of it on the
" preſent occaſion. I therefore beg leave to
" move that the freedom of this city be preſented
" in golden boxes, to the right honourable Wil-
" liam Pitt, and the right hon. Henry Bilſon
" Legge, gentlemen who have ſo glorioufly led
" the van, in our late excellent but ſhort admi-
" niſtration. It has been cuſtomary for this court
" to give the freedom of the city to thoſe who
" have eminently ſerved, and we ſhall ſurely do it
" to theſe gentlemen who have ſaved their coun-
" try: if we cannot appoint men, or promote
" their continuance, we can and ought to ſanc-
" tify their meaſures, when ſo evidently tending
" to the good of our country. The queſtion I
" ſhall propoſe, and which I hope will meet with
" the unanimous concurrence of this court, is,
" that the freedom of this city be preſented to
" the right honourable William Pitt, late one of
" his majeſty's principle ſecretaries of ſtate, and
" to the right honourable Henry Bilſon Legge,
" late chancellor and under-treaſurer of his ma-
" jeſty's exchequer, in teſtimony of the grateful
" ſenſe which the citizens of London entertain
" of their loyal and diſintereſted conduct during
" their truly honourable, though ſhort admini-
" ſtration: their beginning a ſcheme of public
" œconomy and at the ſame time leſſening the
" extent of miniſterial influence, by a reduction
" of the number of uſeleſs placemen; their no-
" ble efforts to ſtem the general torrent of cor-
" ruption, and to receive, by their example, the
" almoſt extinguiſhed love of virtue and our
" country; their zeal to promote a ſtrict and im-
" partial enquiry into the real cauſes of our great
" loſſes and diſgrace in America and the Medi-
" terranean; and laſtly, their vigilant attention
" to ſupport the glory and independance of
" Great-Britain, the honour and true intereſt of
" the crown, and the juſt rights and liberties of
" the ſubject, thereby moſt effectually ſecuring
" the affections of a free people to his majeſty
" and his illuſtrious family."

A motion was then made, that a copy of the freedom of this city, be delivered by the chamberlain to each of thoſe gentlemen, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, which motion being unanimouſly agreed to, the ſame were preſented

ſented by Sir Thomas Harriſon, the chamberlain, on the twenty-fourth of May. And at a court of common-council held the fifteenth of June Sir Thomas acquainted the court that he had waited on the right honourable William Pitt and Henry Bilſon Legge, eſqs; agreeable to their reſolution on the fifteenth of April, and that he had received from thoſe gentlemen the following anſwers, which they have given him in writing:

The anſwer of the right hon. William Pitt.

" Give me leave, Sir, to requeſt the favour of " you, to preſent, in the moſt expreſſive terms, " to the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common- " council of the city of London, the high ſenſe " I have of the diſtinguiſhed honour they have " been pleaſed to do me, in conferring on me the " freedom of their city.

" I have ever been zealouſly devoted to the " ſupport of the liberty, trade, and proſperity of " that great and reſpectable body; and I am now " proud and happy to have ſuch cauſe to add the " ſentiments of trueſt gratitude for ſo generous " a mark of their favour; and for ſo unmerited " an approbation of my inſufficient endeavours " to carry into effect the moſt gracious intentions, " and paternal care of his majeſty, for the pre- " ſervation and happineſs of his people."

The anſwer of the right hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, eſq;

" Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of " you to return my ſincereſt thanks to the Lord- " mayor, aldermen and common-council, of the " city of London, for having admitted me to " the freedom of their corporation.

" So eminent a mark of diſtinction, derived " from the moſt reſpectable city in Europe, and " to which ſo few have ever received the honour " of admiſſion, cannot but fill my heart with the " higheſt ſenſe of gratitude and regard: and " though it far exceeds the bare merit of mean- " ing well, which is all I have to plead, muſt " prove a ſtrong incentive to thoſe, whom his " majeſty ſhall hereafter think fit to employ, to " extert with equal zeal, much greater abilities " in the ſervice of their country.

" I hope every part of my future conduct, " conſiſtently with that which I have hitherto " endeavoured to hold, will ſhew my firm attach- " ment to the rights and privileges of my fellow- " ſubjects, as well as to his majeſty and his illuſ- " trious family, upon whoſe eſtabliſhment the " maintainance of thoſe rights and privileges does " ſo effectually depend."

On the thirteenth of July a violent ſtorm of rain happened at London, which ſo ſuddenly filled the ſhores, that five men employed in cleaning the main ſhore at Fleet-ditch, were forced down by the ruſh of water, one of whom periſhed notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours to ſave him.

On the the 28th of September William Nelſon, eſq; aldermen of Alderſgate-ward, and Francis Goſling eſq; alderman of Farringdon without, were ſworn ſheriffs of the city of London. And the next day came on at Guildhall the election of Lord-mayor for the year enſuing, when Sir Charles Aſgil, knt. alderman of Candlewick-ward, being the alderman next the chair, was choſen without oppoſition.

On the ſeventh of October, about ten o'clock in the morning, an uncommon darkneſs was obſerved in London and its neighbourhood, which occaſioned terrible apprehenſions in many weak people, who conſidered it as the effect of a comet which at that time appeared every evening, and which had been predicted to produce fatal conſequences.

On the 12th of February 1758, a petition of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, was preſented to the houſe by the ſheriffs of London; in which petition they alledged, that the office of bailiff and conſervator of the river Thames, and waters of Medway, had been, time out of mind, veſted in the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſaid city, to be exerciſed by the mayor or his ſufficient deputies; and reciting the proviſions of an act, paſſed in the ninth of queen Ann, for the better preſervation and improvement of the fiſhery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fiſhermen of the ſaid river; and alledging, that the ſaid company had ceaſed to act ever ſince the year 1727 and that the body of fiſhermen were then under no government or regulation; in conſequence whereof frequent abuſes were committed, to the prejudice of the fiſhery within the ſaid river, which abuſes could not be prevented or redreſſed without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preſervation and improvement of the fry and ſpawn of fiſh in the ſaid river of Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fiſhery thereof, and more ſpeedy puniſhing of offenders, in ſuch manner as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

In conſequence of this petition a bill was ſoon after brought in and paſſed; the purport of which was, " that the court of Lord-mayor and alder- " men of London ſhall have full power, and they " are thereby required, on or before September " 29, 1757, to make, and ſet down in writing " ſuch reaſonable rules and ordinances for the go- " vernment and regulating all perſons who ſhall " fiſh or drudge in the river of Thames, and " waters of Medway, (within the juriſdiction of " the mayor of London, as conſervator of the " ſaid river and waters) as common fiſhermen or " drudgermen, or otherwiſe; and for declaring " in what manner they ſhall demean themſelves " in fiſhing, and with what manner of nets " and engines, and at what times and ſeaſons " they ſhall uſe fiſhing; and for aſcertaining the " aſſize of the ſeveral fiſh to be taken; and for " the preſervation of the ſpawn and fry of fiſh " within the juriſdiction aforeſaid; and for oblig- " ing every common fiſherman or drudgerman, " or other ſuch perſon who ſhall fiſh with a boat, " &c. to have his chriſtian name and ſurname, " and the name of the place in which he dwelleth, " painted in large and legible characters, in ſome " convenient place of his boat, &c. where any

one

" one may ſee and read the ſame; and for pre-
" venting the ſame from being changed or de-
" faced; and to annex reaſonable penalties and
" forfeitures for the breach of ſuch rules, not
" exceeding five pounds for any one offence;
" and from time to time to alter and amend ſuch
" rules, &c. and make new ones touching the
" matters aforeſaid; ſo as the ſame be allowed
" and approved of by the lord-chancellor, lord-
" keeper, or commiſſioners of the great ſeal, the
" two lord chief juſtices, and the lord chief ba-
" ron, or any two of them, &c. which rules and
" ordinances are required to be printed and
" made public within thirty days after being
" allowed."

On the eleventh of April between the hours of ten and eleven at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and paſſengers, whilſt London-bridge was widening and repairing, was entirely conſumed by fire.—See page 33.

On the ſeventeenth of July Sir John Barnard, knt. father of the city, and alderman of Bridge ward without, deſired the court of aldermen would permit him to reſign his gown, on account of his age and bad ſtate of health; to which, after much reluctance, and many importunities uſed by the aldermen preſent to the contrary, the court conſented. And on the twenty-fifth it was unanimouſly reſolved by the common-council, (who had many years before erected his ſtatue under the piazza within the Royal Exchange, in gratitude for the many ſervices he had done this city) " That Sir John Barnard, knt. ſo juſtly and
" emphatically ſtiled the father of this city, hav-
" ing lately (to the great and laſting regret of
" this court) thought proper to reſign the office
" of alderman, the thanks of this court be given
" him for having ſo long and ſo faithfully de-
" voted himſelf to the ſervice of his fellow-citi-
" zens, for the honour and influence which this
" city has, upon many occaſions, derived from
" the dignity of his character, and the wiſdom,
" ſteadineſs, and integrity of his conduct: for
" his firm adherence to the conſtitution both in
" church and ſtate, his noble ſtruggles for liberty,
" and his diſintereſted and invariable purſuit of
" the true glory and proſperity of his king and
" country, uninfluenced by power, unawed by
" clamour, and unbiaſſed by the prejudice of
" party."

Sir Robert Ladbroke, at the ſaid court, declared his aſſent to take upon him the office of father of the city, and the aldermanſhip of Bridge ward without. And a motion was made by the ſaid gentleman, that the thanks of the court of aldermen ſhould be given to Sir John Barnard; and the ſame, being agreed to, was expreſſed in the following terms:

" It is unanimouſly agreed and ordered, that
" the thanks of this court be given to Sir John
" Barnard, knt. late one of the aldermen, and
" father of the city, for his conſtant attendance
" and ſalutary counſels in this court, his wiſe,
" vigilant, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice,
" his unwearied zeal for the honour, ſafety and
" proſperity of his fellow-citizens, his inviolable
" attachment to the laws and liberties of his
" country, and for the noble example he has ſet
" of a long and uninterrupted courſe of virtue
" in private as well public life."

Both theſe acknowledgments were afterwards tranſmitted to Sir John by the town-clerk.

On the twenty-ſixth of Auguſt the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London waited on his majeſty at Kenſington, when Sir William Moreton, the recorder, pronounced their addreſs to his majeſty on the conqueſt of Louiſbourg and the reduction of the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, in the following manner:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" Amidſt the joyful acclamations of your faith-
" ful people, permit us, your majeſty's moſt duti-
" ful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, alder-
" men, and commons, of the city of London, in
" common-council aſſembled, humbly to congra-
" tulate your majeſty on the ſucceſs of your
" arms, in the conqueſt of the important for-
" treſs of Louiſbourg, the reduction of the
" iſlands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and the
" blow there given to a conſiderable part of the
" French navy.

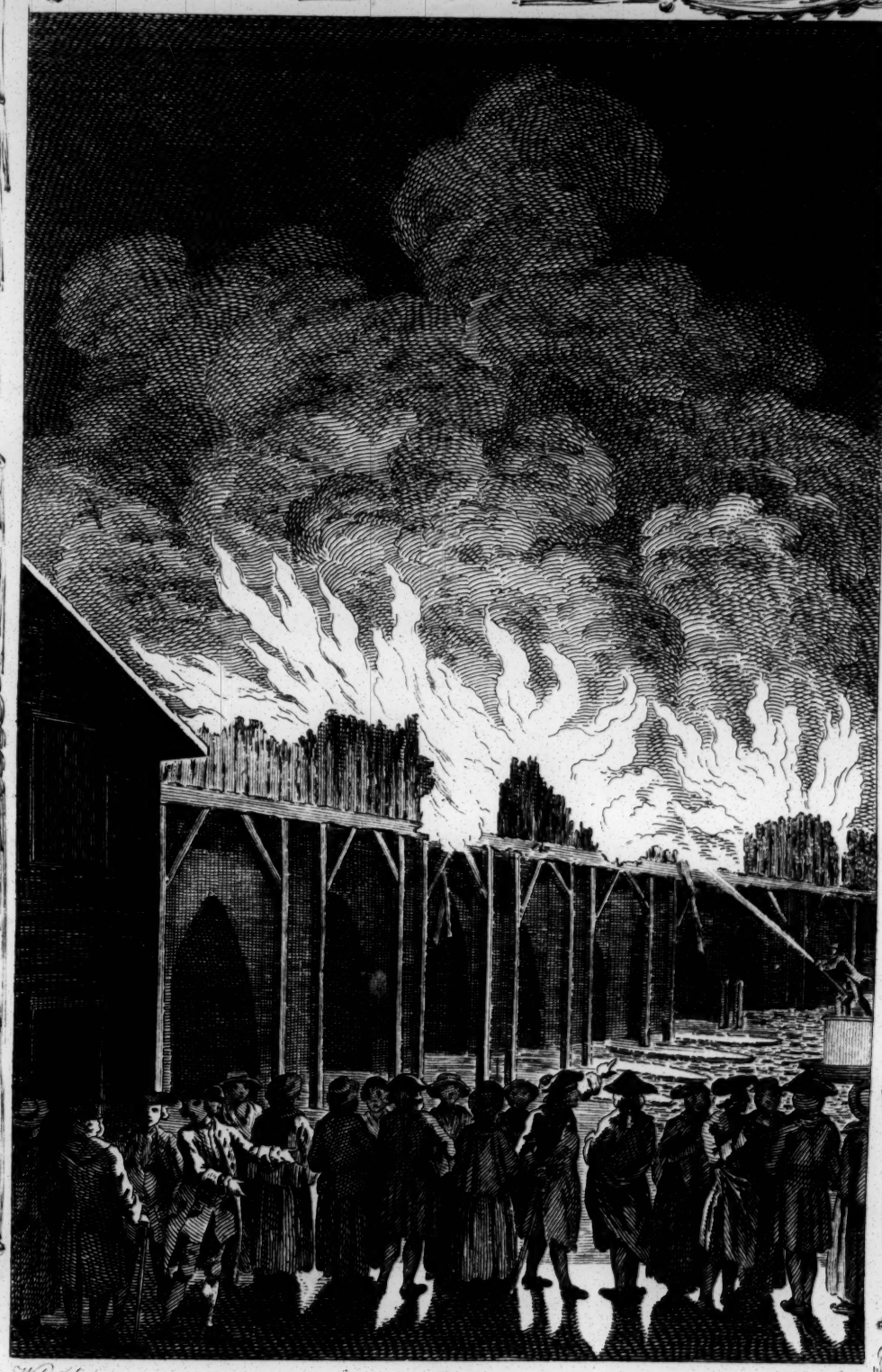
" An event ſo truly glorious to your majeſty,
" important to the colonies, trade, and naviga-
" tion of Great-Britain, and ſo fatal to the com-
" mercial views and naval power of France, af-
" fords a reaſonable proſpect of the recovery of
" all our rights and poſſeſſions in America, ſo
" unjuſtly invaded; and in a great meaſure an-
" ſwers the hopes we had formed when we beheld
" the French power weakened on the coaſt of
" Africa, their ſhips deſtroyed in their ports at
" home, and the terror thereby ſpread over all
" their coaſts.

" May theſe valuable acquiſitions, ſo gloriouſly
" obtained, ever continue a part of the Britiſh
" empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy
" and ambition of a nation whoſe repeated inſults
" and uſurpations obliged your majeſty to enter
" into this juſt and neceſſary war: and may theſe
" inſtances of the wiſdom of your majeſty's
" councils, of the conduct and reſolution of
" your commanders, and of the intrepidity of
" your fleets and armies, convince the world of
" the innate ſtrength and reſources of your king-
" doms, and diſpoſe your majeſty's enemies to
" yield to a ſafe and honourable peace.

" In all events we ſhall moſt chearfully con-
" tribute, to the utmoſt of our power, towards
" ſupporting your majeſty in the vigorous pro-
" ſecution of meaſures ſo nobly deſigned, and ſo
" wiſely directed. And it ſhall be our moſt fer-
" vent prayer, that your majeſty may long, very
" long, enjoy the fruits of your auſpicious go-
" vernment, in returns of loyalty and affection
" from a grateful people; and that the crown of
" theſe realms may flouriſh, with equal luſtre, on
" the heads of your auguſt deſcendants to lateſt
" poſterity."

To

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



Wale delin. *Grignion fculp.*

View of the TEMPORARY BRIDGE *of London*
on Fire in the Night of April 11th. 1758.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I receive this moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs " as a freſh mark of your conſtant affection to " me and my government; and I return you my " hearty thanks for it. The ſteady affections of " my people, united in a hearty zeal for the " honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, ena- " ble me to carry on, with vigour and ſucceſs, " a war which was neceſſarily undertaken, to de- " fend the religion, liberties, and valuable poſ- " ſeſſions of my kingdoms againſt the unjuſt at- " tempts of my enemies. The city of London " may always depend upon my protection and fa- " vour, and upon my conſtant care for the extent " of their trade and navigation."

On the twenty-eighth the colours taken at Louiſbourg were preſented to his majeſty at Kenſington, who was graciouſly pleaſed to order the ſame to be depoſited in the cathedral church of St. Paul. Accordingly on the ſixth of September, proper detachments of horſe and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kenſington at ten o'clock in the morning for that purpoſe. The form of the cavalcade was as follows:

A ſerjeant and twelve horſe-grenadiers.
A field officer and officers in proportion.
A detachment of eighty horſe-grenadier guards.
Eighty of the life-guards, with officers in proportion, with their ſtandard, kettle-drums and trumpets.
A ſerjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot-guards.
Eleven ſerjeants of the foot-guards carrying the eleven French colours.
And the march was cloſed by the four companies of grenadiers of the foot-guards.

In this manner they proceeded from Kenſington through Hyde-park, and through the Stable-yard, St. James's, into Pall-mall, and ſo on to the weſt gate of St. Pauls, where the colours were received by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir; about which time the guns of the Tower, and in St. James's Park were fired.

Theſe colours were put up near the weſt-door of the cathedral, as a laſting memorial of the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and the iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John. The greateſt rejoicings were made on the above occaſion within the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

On the ſixteenth of September the cannon and mortars taken at Cherbourg paſſed by his majeſty at Kenſington, from whence they proceeded, and came through the city in grand proceſſion, guarded by a company of matroſſes, with drums beating and fifes playing all the way to the Tower, where they arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon. There were twenty-three carriages, drawn by 229 horſes, with a poſtillion and driver to each carriage, in the following manner: the firſt drawn by fifteen grey horſes, with the Engliſh colours and the French underneath; ſeven ditto drawn by thirteen horſes each; nine ditto by nine horſes each; three ditto by ſeven horſes each; one ditto by five horſes; then two mortars by nine horſes each. Theſe pieces were finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphics, ſuch as trophies, &c. finiſhed in a maſterly manner.

At a court of common-council held the 12th of December, the apothecaries were permitted to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the war, and for twelve months after.

On the eighth of January 1759, his royal highneſs George prince of Wales being arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, waited on his majeſty with the following moſt dutiful addreſs on the occaſion:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to con- " gratulate your majeſty on the ſatisfaction of " ſeeing your royal grandſon, the prince of " Wales, that great object of your majeſty's pa- " ternal care and ſollicitude, arrived at his age of " twenty-one years, mature in all the accompliſh- " ments that can add luſtre to his high dignity, or " command the love and veneration of mankind.

" Long may his royal highneſs enjoy the bene- " fit of your majeſty's ſalutary precepts and ex- " ample, and continue to make your majeſty the " ampleſt returns of filial duty and reſpect. May " his royal highneſs live to emulate the virtues " that have endeared your majeſty's ſacred perſon " and government to a free people; and may " there never be wanting one of your majeſty's " illuſtrious race to perpetuate the bleſſings we " derive from your auſpicious reign.

" Permit us, moſt gracious ſovereign, to em- " brace this opportunity of aſſuring your majeſty, " that no hoſtile threats can intimidate people " animated by the love of liberty, and inſpired " with a ſenſe of duty and affection to your " majeſty; who, confiding in the divine pro- " vidence, and the experienced wiſdom and " vigour of your majeſty's councils, are reſolved " to employ their utmoſt efforts towards enabling " your majeſty to repel the inſults, and defeat " the attempts of the ancient enemies of your " majeſty's crown and kingdom."

To which addreſs his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" The cordial expreſſions of your conſtant at- " tachment to my perſon and family are very " agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty " thanks for this freſh mark of your zeal and af- " fection.

" I have the firmeſt confidence in the fidelity " and ſpirit of my people; and I truſt I ſhall be " well enabled, under the divine providence, to " defeat and fruſtrate the moſt daring attempts " of the ancient enemy of my crown."

The next day they complimented his royal highneſs, and his auguſt mother on the ſame joyful occaſion.

At a court of common-council held the nineteenth of July, the committee appointed to carry the act of parliament into execution for building a bridge croſs the river Thames from Black friars, delivered to the court a repreſentation in writing, under the hands of ſix aldermen and twenty commoners; the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

1. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the intended bridge ſhould be of ſtone.

2. That from the evidence given to parliament, upon the application for an act to build the ſaid bridge, it is the opinion of this committee, that an elegant, ſubſtantial and convenient ſtone bridge may be erected for a ſum not exceeding 120,000l.

3. That, from eſtimates laid before us, it is the opinion of this committee that proper avenues to the ſaid bridge may be purchaſed and compleated for a ſum not exceeding 24,000l.

4. That it is the opinion of this committee, that a ſum not exceeding 144,000l. ſhould be forthwith contracted for, and raiſed within the ſpace of eight years, by ſuch inſtallments as this committee ſhall think proper in each year, not exceeding thirty thouſand pounds in any one year: the money ſo to be contracted for to be paid into the chamber of London.

5. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the perſons contracting to advance the ſaid money ſhould be intitled to an intereſt of four pounds per cent. per annum, by way of annuities, to be computed from the time of the firſt payment in each year, upon the whole ſum by them reſpectively advanced within the year; but ſhould incur ſuch forfeiture as this committee ſhall ſee fit, in caſe of neglect to make good any of the ſtipulated payments: the ſaid annuities to be paid half-yearly by the chamberlain, but to be redeemable at the expiration of the firſt ten years, upon ſix months notice, and payment of the money advanced.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authorized and directed to affix this city's ſeal to ſuch inſtruments as the committee ſhall think fit to give, purſuant to the ſaid act, for ſecuring the payment of the ſaid annuities, redeemable as aforeſaid, and which ſhall be tranſacted and paid for in manner beforementioned.

7. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authorized and directed to pay and apply the monies ſo to be paid in, for the purpoſes of the ſaid act, in ſuch a manner as this committee ſhall, from time to time, think fit and order.

8. That it is the opinion of this committee, that the chamberlain ſhould be authorized and directed to lay out and apply the ſheriff's fines, appropriated by order of the court of common-council, for the purpoſes of the ſaid act, either in the public funds, in order to carry intereſt, or to payment of the ſaid annuities or otherwiſe, as this committee ſhall, from time to time think fit and order. And it was ordered, that the court of common council be moved purſuant to the five laſt reſolutions.

In conſequence of which, at another court appointed for that purpoſe, the ſaid affairs of the new bridge were conſidered and ſtrongly debated. They divided three different times; and there being, on each diviſion, a majority of forty, and upwards, they were agreed to.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Subſcription opened at Guildhall for the ſupply of landmen. Death of princeſs Caroline. Rejoicings on the taking of Quebec. City addreſs on the occaſion. Great fire in Sweeting's-alley. Another in Covent-garden. Improvements in the city of London by act of parliament. Remarkable high wind. Earl Ferrers tried before the houſe of lords at Weſtminſter-hall, for the murder of his ſteward. His execution. Firſt pile drove for the new bridge at Black-friars. City addreſs on the conqueſt of Canada. Death of king George II. *Acceſſion of king George* III. *City right to tolls in markets. Election of members for the city of London. Freedom preſented to Arthur Onſlow, eſq; and the duke of York. Addreſs to his majeſty on the conqueſt of Belliſle.*

THE power of the enemy in Germany being very ſtrong, and continual recruits wanted to ſupply the great draughts of men neceſſary to be made from England to defeat their deſigns, the Lord-mayor called a common-council, and acquainted them, that he had ſummoned that court to deliberate on a propoſition of great conſequence to the ſervice of their king and country, and hoped that the reſult would be ſuch as ſhould do honour to the city, by proving the ſincerity of their profeſſions to his majeſty. Whereupon the court, among other conſiderations, reſolved and ordered, that voluntary ſubſcriptions ſhould be received in the chamber of London, to be appropriated as bounty-money to ſuch perſons as ſhould enter into his majeſty's ſervice, and that the city ſubſcribe 1000l. for that purpoſe; and a committee of twelve aldermen and twenty-four

four commoners was appointed to attend at Guildhall, to diſpoſe of the ſaid bounty-money to perſons applying for the ſame; and that one alderman and two commoners be a quorum to tranſact buſineſs: and, as a further encouragement, every perſon, ſo entering, ſhall be entitled to the freedom of this city at the expiration of three years, or ſooner, if the war ſhould end: and the town clerk was ordered by the court to wait upon the right honourable Mr. Pitt with the ſaid reſolutions, and deſire him to inform his majeſty of the ſame. Some of the committee were ordered to wait upon lord Ligonier, to deſire him to ſend proper officers to Guildhall to receive ſuch perſons as ſhould be enliſted.

Agreeable to the above order the town clerk waited on Mr. Pitt, who the next day ſent the following letter.

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor of the city of London.

" My lord, Whitehall Aug. 15 1759,

" Having, in conſequence of the deſire of the " court of common-council, had the honour to " lay before the king their reſolutions of yeſter- " day, for offering certain bounties and encou- " ragements to ſuch able bodied men as ſhall en- " liſt themſelves at the Guildhall of London, to " ſerve in his majeſty's land forces, upon the " terms contained in his majeſty's order in coun- " cil; I am commanded by the king to acquaint " your lordſhip, (of which you will be pleaſed to " make the proper communication) that his ma- " jeſty thanks the city of London for this freſh " teſtimony of their zeal and affection for his " royal perſon and government. I am farther " commanded by the king to expreſs his majeſty's " moſt entire ſatisfaction in this ſignal proof of " the unſhaken reſolution of the city of London " to ſupport a juſt and neceſſary war, undertaken " in defence of the rights and honour of his " crown, and for the ſecurity of the colonies, " the trade and navigation of Great-Britain."

" I am, with great truth and reſpect,
" My Lord,
" Your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
" W. PITT."

A ſubſcription was immediately opened at Guildhall which met with ſuch univerſal encouragement, that they were ſoon enabled to carry this laudable ſcheme into execution: for, by giving five guineas to each perſon who ſhould voluntarily offer himſelf for his majeſty's ſervice, and a promiſe that he ſhould be admitted a freeman of London without fee or reward, upon producing a teſtimonial of his good behaviour from a general officer, great numbers immediately offered and enliſted.

The city of Weſtminſter ſoon after adopted the ſame ſcheme; when, on the nineteenth of September, a great number of the nobility, &c. met at the St. Alban's tavern, ſubſcribed 4726l. immediately, and appointed a committee to carry the ſaid ſubſcription, to pay bounties to perſons who ſhould enliſt into the land ſervice, into effectual execution. By an account afterwards publiſhed, it appeared that the Guildhall ſubſcription mounted to 7039l. 7s. with which money were enliſted 1235 men for his majeſty's land-ſervice.

On the fourth of September died her royal highneſs princeſs Elizabeth Caroline, ſecond daughter to the late prince of Wales; and on the fourteenth her royal highneſſes's obſequies were interred with the uſual ſolemnities in the royal vault in king Henry the VIIth's chapel at Weſtminſter.

On the twenty-eighth, George Errington and Paul Vaillant, eſqrs. were ſworn in at Guildhall ſheriffs of London and Middleſex for the year enſuing. And the next day Sir Thomas Chitty, knt. alderman of Tower-ward, was elected Lord-mayor of London.

Among the various conqueſts obtained over the French, this year records the taking of Quebec: on the receipt of which news the Park and Tower guns were fired, flags every where diſplayed from the ſteeples of churches, and the greateſt illuminations made throughout the city and ſuburbs, that were ever known. And on the twentieth of October, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" To accept the moſt humble but warmeſt " congratulations of your majeſty's dutiful and " loyal ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and " commons, of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, upon the rapid and unin- " terrupted ſeries of victories and ſucceſſes, " which, under the divine bleſſing, have attended " your majeſty's arms by ſea and land, within " the compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever me- " morable year.

" The reduction of Fort du Queſne on the " Ohio; of the iſland of Goree in Africa; and " of Guadaloupe, with its dependencies, in the " Weſt-Indies; the repulſe and defeat of the " whole French army, by a handful of infantry, " in the plains of Minden; the taking of Nia- " gara, Ticonderoga, and Crown-Point; the na- " val victory off cape Lagos; the advantages " gained over the French nation in the Eaſt-In- " dies; and, above all, the conqueſt of Quebec, " (the capital of the French empire in North- " America) in a manner ſo glorious to your ma- " jeſty's arms, againſt every advantage of ſitua- " tion and ſuperior numbers; are ſuch events as " will for ever render your majeſty's auſpicious " reign the favourite æra in the hiſtory of Great- " Britain.

" But, whilſt we reflect with ſurprize and gra- " titude upon this laſt and moſt important con- " queſt, permit us, gracious ſovereign, to expreſs " our great regard for the immenſe (though al- " moſt only) loſs which has attended it, in the " death of that gallant general James Wolfe, " whoſe abilities formed, whoſe courage attempt- " ed, and whoſe conduct happily effected, the

" glorious

" glorious enterprize in which he fell, leaving to " future times an heroic example of military ſkill, " diſcipline, and fortitude.

" Meaſures of ſuch national concern, ſo inva- " riably purſued, and acquiſitions of ſo much " conſequence to the power and trade of Great- " Britain, are the nobleſt proofs of your majeſty's " paternal affection and regard for the true in- " tereſt of your kingdoms, and reflect honour " upon thoſe whom your majeſty has been pleaſed " to admit into your council, or to intruſt with " the conduct of your fleets and armies.

" Theſe will ever command the lives and for- " tunes of a free and grateful people, in defence " of your majeſty's ſacred perſon and royal fami- " ly, againſt the attempts of all your enemies. " And we humbly truſt that almighty God will " bleſs your majeſty's ſalutary intentions with a " continuance of ſucceſs, and thereby, in time, " lead to a ſafe and honourable peace."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

" I receive, with particular ſatisfaction, this " moſt dutiful and loyal addreſs, as an additional " mark of your affection to my perſon, and of " your ſignal zeal for the honour of my govern- " ment in this juſt and neceſſary war. Our ſuc- " ceſſes are, under the bleſſing of God, the na- " tural and happy fruit of union amongſt my " people, and of ability and valour in my fleets " and armies. I have an entire confidence in this " truly national ſpirit; and the city of London " may depend on my tender care for the rights, " trade, colonies, and navigation of my faithful " ſubjects."

On the tenth of November, about five o'clock in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Hamlin's coffee-houſe in Sweeting's-alley, near the Royal Exchange, which conſumed that and another coffee-houſe adjoining. The flames ſpread themſelves with ſuch rapidity into Cornhill, that thirteen capital houſes were entirely deſtroyed, and ſeveral others very conſiderably damaged. And on the twenty-third of December, about four in the morning, another fire broke out at a cabinet-maker's in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, which entirely conſumed that houſe, and two others in front. A large workſhop backwards took fire, and the flames ſoon reached ſeveral houſes in Hart-ſtreet, which were burnt down; as were likewiſe all the houſes on the right hand ſide of the way in Roſe-ſtreet, through to Long Acre. About fifty houſes were entirely conſumed, beſides many others greatly damaged. One fireman and a brewer's ſervant loſt their lives by the fall of a houſe, and ſeveral others had their legs and arms broke. The damage was computed at more than ſeventy thouſand pounds.

The building of the new bridge being finally determined, and all preparations made for its execution, the more diſcerning part of the city foreſaw, that unleſs proper meaſures ſhould be taken to make the city of London more airy and commodious for trade before the bridge ſhould be finiſhed, the genteel part of its inhabitants might be invited into the new buildings on the Surry ſide; by which the eſtates in the city would be greatly prejudiced. To prevent this, and for the farther emolument of the city, the common-council, on the twenty-ſecond of January 1760, reſolved that an application ſhould be made to parliament for a bill to empower the city to make ſuch alterations in regard to the avenues leading into it, as ſhould be thought neceſſary, and might tend to its advantage. Accordingly a petition was preſented on the twenty-fourth, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge ſeveral old ſtreets, lanes, &c. and to open ſeveral new ſtreets and ways, and for determining, in a ſummary way, all diſputes ariſing about the rebuilding of houſes, in which ſeveral perſons had an intermixed property. In conſequence of this petition an act of parliament was ſoon after paſſed, by which the citizens were empowered to make the following openings, improvements and enlargements in the reſpective wards of the city of London.

Openings.

In Alderſgate-ward. A paſſage 20 feet wide, from the eaſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet (oppoſite to Little-britain) to the weſt of Noble-ſtreet, oppoſite to Oat-lane; and from thence through Wood-ſtreet, oppoſite to Love-lane.

Aldgate-ward. A paſſage 50 feet wide, from the maſon's ſhop, facing Crutched-friars, in a direct line to the Minories. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, through Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.

Biſhopſgate ward. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, through Angel-court, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, into Little St. Helen's. A paſſage, 20 feet wide, from Broad-ſtreet, through Union-court into Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

Coleman-ſtreet-ward. A paſſage, 50 feet wide, from Token-houſe-yard to London-wall.

Farringdon-ward without. A paſſage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, from Butcher-hall-lane into Little-britain.

Farringdon-ward within. A paſſage through Cock-alley on the ſouth-ſide of Ludgate-hill, and oppoſite to the Old-bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

Improvements and enlargements.

In Aldgate-ward. The houſes on the eaſt-ſide of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the paſſage to thirty feet. The houſes at the eaſt-end of Leadenhall-ſtreet to be pulled down, to make the paſſage there 35 feet-wide. Part of the houſes on the eaſt-ſide of Poor-jury-lane, beginning with a houſe on the north-ſide of the Horſe and Trumpet, and extending ſouthward to Gould-ſquare, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate; the paſſage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houſes from the gate to the Horſe and Trumpet.

Broad-ſtreet-ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſouth end of Princes-

Princes-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. The houſes to be pulled down on the ſouth ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, extending from the houſe before-mentioned eaſtward to that part of the ſtreet which is oppoſite to the bank gates; and the paſſage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.

Coleman-ſtreet-ward. One houſe on the north eaſt corner of the Old-Jury, and another houſe at the ſouth weſt corner of Coleman-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Cordwainer's ward. The houſe at the north eaſt corner of Trinity-lane, near the Dog-tavern, to be pulled down, and laid into the ſtreet.

Cornhill-ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings, between Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the ſteet.

Cripplegate-ward within. The houſes which project forward at the weſt end of Silver ſtreet, from the end of Monkwell-ſtreet, quite through into Alderſgate-ſtreet, to be pulled down, to make a ſtreet forty feet wide. The houſe at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptiſt-head tavern, facing Milk-ſtreet, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Farringdon-ward within. The tin ſhop and the trunk-makers, at the ſouth weſt corner of Cheapſide, leading into St. Paul's-church-yard, to be pulled down and the ground laid into the ſtreet, Such part of the houſes in Creed lane, to be taken down as are neceſſary to widen the paſſage to thirty feet.

Farringdon-ward without. All the houſes in the middle row between the paved-alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's-church, and Gilt-ſpur-ſtreet, from the north end quite through to the ſouth end, facing Hart-ſtreet, to be taken down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. All the houſes in the middle row between the Great and Little Old-bailey, from the north end facing Hart-ſtreet, to the Baptiſt-head at the ſouth end; as likewiſe the ſhops or ſheds under St. Dunſtan's-church, in Fleet-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Langbourn-ward. Such part of the houſes at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-ſtreet, and ſuch part of thoſe at the eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet, to be pulled down, as will make the paſſage in each place 30 feet wide.

Portſoken-ward. The houſe at the north eaſt corner of Houndſditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Tower-ward, Such part of the houſes on St. Dunſtan's-hill, adjoining to the George alehouſe, and oppoſite to the chain, and ſuch part of the warehouſes oppoſite to the end of St. Dunſtan's church, to be pulled down as will make the paſſage 30 feet wide.

The houſe on the north weſt corner of Great Tower-ſtreet, and alſo the houſe on the ſouth eaſt corner of Little Tower-ſtreet, to be pulled down to make a convenient paſſage. The houſe in Mark-lane which adjoins to Allhallows-ſtaining, and projects 12 feet before the other houſes, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houſes, and enlarge the paſſage.

Vintry-ward. The houſes on the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and alſo thoſe on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull-wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the ſtreet 40 feet wide. The houſe at the corner of Tower-Royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Walbrook-ward. The houſe at the north eaſt corner of Buckleſbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

Biſhopſgate-ward. The two houſes between New Broad-ſtreet, and New Broad ſtreet buildings, which project ſo far into the ſtreet, to be pulled down.

On the fifteenth of February a moſt terrible hurricane aroſe, which did incredible damage both at land and on the river, but more particularly the latter. A ſtack of chimnies fell on a houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, and demoliſhed the bed and furniture of two rooms. A houſe in Hanover-ſtreet had the gable end blown off: and one of the pinnacles of a houſe adjoining to the houſe of commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the ſpeaker's chamber. On the roof of the admiralty upwards of twenty-ſeven feet of the lead was rolled up by the force of the wind like a ſcroll. The mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees; and a great number of chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in Weſtminſter, by which many people loſt their lives.

On the ſixteenth of April came on before the houſe of lords at Weſtminſter-hall, the trial of Laurence earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnſon, * his ſteward, by ſhooting him with a piſtol, the balls from which entered one ſide of his

* This murder was committed at his lordſhip's ſeat in Leiceſterſhire. Mr. Johnſon lived about nine hours after he was ſhot; in which time he gave the following account: That his lordſhip had ſent all the ſervants out of the way but one, when he called him up to deliver in his accounts; that when he entered the room, he obſerved that his lordſhip turned the key upon him, and, when he preſented his papers, he expreſſed ſome diſcontent, and bid him fall upon his knees. Mr. Johnſon expoſtulated with him, deſiring to know in what he had offended; that he doubted not, upon examination, he would find his accounts exact, and, as they had always been, to his ſatifaction; he beſeeched his lordſhip to give him leave to explain them. His anſwer was, that he did not doubt his accounts, but he had been a tyrant, and he was determined to puniſh him, and inſiſted on his falling on his knees to make his peace with his God, for he never ſhould riſe again till he roſe at the reſurrection. Mr. Johnſon then fell upon one knee, and beſought him to conſider his age and his ſervices; that he had been thirty years a faithful ſervant in the family, and that he could never be charged with wrong to any man. His lordſhip made anſwer, that he muſt either be a rogue to him, or to others, and, pulling a piſtol out of his pocket, and cocking it, bid him inſtantly fall on both knees, and pray to God, for now was the laſt moment he had to live. He then obeyed, and his lordſhip diſcharged the piſtol full at his body. He dropped, and his lordſhip raiſing him up, aſked, "how he "felt himſelf now;" to which he replied, "like a man "who has but a few moments to live." Then ſaid he, make good uſe of your time; and, taking him in his arms, placed

his belly, and came out at the other. Lord keeper Henley was appointed lord high ſteward of England on this occaſion. The priſoner, in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower (where he was confined) and ſome other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot-guards and warders of the Tower, arrived about eleven o'clock at Weſtminſter-hall, and was immediately followed by the lord high ſteward in his ſtate coach, drawn by ſix horſes, and followed by the twelve judges and maſters in chancery. All the crown evidence, and part of his lordſhip's, were that day examined; and the next day the evidence being cloſed, earl Ferrers was unanimouſly found guilty of felony and murder. In conſequence of which, the day following, being the eighteenth,† the lord high ſteward pronounced ſentence on the earl as follows: "That his lordſhip be carried back to the priſon of the Tower from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall to be diſſected and anatomized." At this part of the ſentence his lordſhip cried out, "God forbid!" but ſoon recollecting himſelf, added, "God's will be done!" Afterwards the lord high ſteward took notice that by the act of parliament, the lords, his judges, had a power of reſpiting, and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himſelf, they poſtponed his ſentence to the fifth of May. On the ſecond of which the ſheriffs received a writ for the execution of this unhappy nobleman, under the great ſeal of Great Britain, and a writ was alſo ſent to the lieutenant of the Tower, for the delivery of his lordſhip's body to the ſaid ſheriffs.

On the morning of his execution, about nine o'clock, the ſheriffs, attended by their under ſheriffs, &c. went to the outward gate of the Tower, of which earl Ferrers being informed, ſent to deſire of them the permiſſion of going in his own landau, inſtead of a mourning coach provided by his friends. The ſheriffs having given a receipt for his body, the ſolemn proceſſion moved on thus:

A large body of conſtables.
A party of horſe-grenadiers and another of foot.
Mr. ſheriff Errington, with his deputy, in his chariot.
His lordſhip in his landau, accompanied by Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, and the reverend Mr. Humphreys, chaplain of the Tower, eſcorted by two other parties of horſe-grenadiers and foot.
Mr. ſheriff Vaillant's chariot, with his under ſheriff.
A mourning coach and ſix, with ſome of his lordſhip's friends.
A hearſe and ſix, provided to carry his lordſhip's body from the place of execution to Surgeons-hall.

The proceſſion was ſlow and ſolemn, taking up two hours and three quarters, through an innumerable concourſe of ſpectators, who behaved with the utmoſt decency, and were, in general, impreſſed with an awful melancholy ſilence. His lordſhip behaved with eaſe and compoſure during the whole time of his paſſage from the Tower to Tyburn. He told Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, as they ſat in the landau, that his dreſs (light cloaths embroidered with ſilver) might ſeem odd; but that he had his reaſons for wearing them that day; which, however, he did not mention. After taking notice of the innumerable multitude that crowded round him every foot of the way, he added, that he ſuppoſed they came to ſee a lord hanged. He had applied in vain to the king, by letter, that he might ſuffer in the Tower, where Eſſex, queen Elizabeth's favourite, was beheaded: he made this application with the more confidence, as he had the honour, he ſaid, to quarter part of his majeſty's arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the place for executing common felons he thought hard: and obſerved, that the apparatus of death, and the being made a ſpectacle to ſuch multitudes, was worſe than death itſelf. Mr. Humphreys had never ſeen him till that morning; and that gentleman ſignifying to him that ſome account of his religious ſentiments would be expected, he made anſwer, That he did not think himſelf accountable for theſe to the public. That he had always adored one God, the maker of the world; and for any peculiar notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proſelytes; that he thought it wrong to diſturb any national form of religion, as lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the multitude of ſects, and the many diſputes about religion, had almoſt baniſhed morality. [Did ever theſe hurt the morals of any ſincere enquirer after truth?] His ſhooting Mr. Johnſon, againſt whom he declared that he had no malice, he aſcribed to his not knowing what he did, which diſorder was

placed him in a chair. The only ſervant in the houſe, his lordſhip ſent for a ſurgeon; and, when the ſurgeon came, he took him to the room where the ſteward was, and bid him take care of him; but, at the ſame time, with the ſevereſt menaces, threatened, that if ever he ſaid a ſyllable about the wound, he would, with the other piſtol, which he pulled out and ſhewed him, ſerve him juſt as he had ſerved old Johnſon. The ſurgeon, with great preſence of mind, anſwered, there would be no occaſion to ſay any thing, for the man would be well in four and twenty hours. But when he was got out of his reach, he then applied to a neighbouring juſtice of peace, told him of the caſe, and deſired that his lordſhip might be ſecured, which was accordingly done. He was firſt confined in his own houſe, from whence he endeavoured to make his eſcape; but on the man's dying he was committed to the county priſon, and from thence to the Tower.

† Between nine and ten o'clock this morning, as earl Ferrers was going from the Tower to Weſtminſter to receive ſentence, a dreadful fire broke out at an oil-ſhop in Thames-ſtreet, occaſioned by a ſervant intruſted with the care of ſome combuſtible matter, which he had inadvertently left on the fire, to gratify his curioſity with the ſight of the noble priſoner. The flames communicated themſelves with ſuch rapidity, that in a ſhort time ſeven houſes with warehouſes, &c. were entirely conſumed; and St. Magnus's church received very conſiderable damage. The valuable goods which were deſtroyed in the different warehouſes in Thames-ſtreet, amounted to at leaſt forty thouſand pounds. Several firemen were greatly wounded, and one blown up with gunpowder.

occaſioned

occaſioned, he ſaid, by many croſſes and vexations he had met with at that particular time. As he approached Tyburn, he expreſſed a deſire to ſee a perſon (whether male or female is not mentioned) who waited there in a coach, and for whom he ſaid he had a very ſincere regard; but, being told that parting with this perſon might give him too great a ſhock, he declined it, and delivered to the ſheriff a bank note in a pocket book, with a ring, and a purſe with ſome guineas, to be given this perſon.

Being arrived at the place of execution, he alighted and aſcended the ſcaffold with the ſame compoſure he had hitherto ſhewn, where, after a ſhort ſtay, he was aſked by the clergyman to join in prayer with him, which he declined; but, kneeling on black cuſhions, readily joined with him in the Lord's prayer, which he ſaid he had always admired. After it was over, he added, with energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my er-" rors; pardon all my ſins." He then roſe, and preſented his watch to Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, thanked him and the reſt of the gentlemen for their civilities, and ſignified his deſire to be buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leiceſterſhire. Then the executioner's man came to tye his lordſhip's hands; and his lordſhip miſtaking him for the executioner, gave him his purſe with five guineas, which the executioner demanded of his man, and he refuſed to deliver it. This incident would have retarded the execution, and greatly diſcompoſed his lordſhip, had not the ſheriff immediately interpoſed, and commanded them to proceed in their buſineſs, and end the diſpute. They then put on his white cap, took off his neckcloth, and put on the halter, which was a common one. He then ſtepped upon the little ſtage in the middle of the ſcaffold, and it was explained to him in what manner it would ſink. His cap being pulled over his eyes, Mr. ſheriff Vaillant gave the ſignal for removing the board by ſtamping with his foot.

His lordſhip was turned off about two minutes before twelve, and ſeemed to die very eaſy; but his hands very ſoon turned remarkably black. After he was turned off the hearſe and mourning coach drew up to the ſcaffold, and a ſhell, covered with black, was taken out of the hearſe: his lordſhip's body, after hanging one hour and five minutes, was cut down; and the ſhell, being raiſed up on end, the body was dropped into it, and carried in a hearſe, attended by the two ſheriffs, to Surgeons-hall.

From the time of his aſcending the ſcaffold to his execution was not more than eight minutes, during which his countenance never changed, nor did his tongue faulter.

His lordſhip wore his own light brown curled hair, light coloured cloaths, black ſilk breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, and ſtone ſhoe and knee buckles. The gallows was covered with black bays, as was alſo the ſcaffold, which was erected under it and railed round.

A great number of perſons were admitted to ſee the diſſected body at Surgeons-hall, for three days. On the coffin was the following inſcription: "Laurence earl Ferrers ſuffered May the "5th, 1760." His lordſhip's remains were afterwards delivered to his friends, and interred in Leiceſterſhire.

On the ſeventh of June the firſt pile of the new bridge from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore in Surry, was drove in the middle of the Thames. And on the ninth the foundation was laid for a new chapel at the end of Portland-ſtreet, Marybone.

At the court of common-council held the eighteenth, the committee of the city lands were empowered to put in execution the act of parliament paſſed the laſt ſeſſions, for widening and improving the ſeveral ſtreets, &c. in the city; and at the ſame time directed an opening to be made as ſoon as poſſible from the eaſt end of Crutched-friars into the minories. The ſaid committee ſold Aldgate for 177l. 10s. Cripplegate for 91l. and Ludgate for 148l. to be pulled down and taken away by the purchaſer within a certain time. The ſtatue of queen Elizabeth, which ſtood on the weſt ſide of Ludgate, was purchaſed by alderman Goſling, and ſet up againſt the eaſt end of St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet-ſtreet.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election of Lord-mayor for the year enſuing, when the majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir Matthew Blackiſton, knight. alderman of Biſhopſgate-ward and Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. alderman of Cheap-ward, who being returned to the court of aldermen, the former was declared duly elected. And at the court of common-council held the fourteenth of October, it was agreed to petition the parliament for leave to take down Greſham college, and to build a ſtreet through the ſame into Broad-ſtreet, to be called Greſham-ſtreet.

On the eighteenth of October the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty with an addreſs of congratulation on the conqueſt of Canada; and being introduced to his majeſty by Mr. Secretary Pitt. the recorder, in their name ſpoke as follows:

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal ſub-" jects the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons " of the city of London, in common-council aſ-" ſembled, humbly to congratulate your majeſty " upon the late ſignal ſucceſſes with which it hath " pleaſed the divine providence to bleſs your " majeſty's arms by ſea and land.

"The conqueſt of Canada, ſo heroically begun " at Quebec, ſo nobly ſeconded by the defeat and " diſperſion of the enemy's fleet upon the coaſt " of Britany, and ſo happily compleated without " the effuſion of human blood at Montreal; at " the ſame time that it reflects the higheſt honour " upon the wiſdom and vigour of your majeſty's " councils, upon the conduct, fortitude, and ac-" tivity of your commanders, and upon the bra-" very and diſcipline of your fleets and armies, " is an event of the utmoſt importance to the " trade and manufactures of theſe kingdoms, as " it is the only effectual means of ſecuring your " majeſty's induſtrious ſubjects in North America, " againſt the continual encroachments and unparallelled

" rallelled barbarities of a reſtleſs and inſidious " enemy, ever more dangerous in peace than " war.

" Deeply ſenſible of your majeſty's paternal " goodneſs, in thus graciouſly protecting the moſt " diſtant of your faithful ſubjects, your majeſty's " grateful citizens of London, will ever chear- " fully exert thoſe means, for which (under the " divine favour) they eſteem themſelves indebt- " ed to preſerve this valuable acquiſition, and " effectually to proſecute the various and exten- " ſive ſervices of this juſt and neceſſary war, and " to dictate to the aggreſſors the terms of a ſafe " and honourable peace.

" To this deſirable end, may the God of ar- " mies crown the juſtice of your majeſty's cauſe " with repeated and deciſive victories; and " when your majeſty ſhall have long enjoyed the " glorious fruits of all your care and labours, " may the empire of Great Britain continue in " your majeſty's illuſtrious race, in full ſplendor " and ſecurity, till time ſhall be no more."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I have the higheſt ſatisfaction in this freſh " and ſignal proof of your affection to me, and " to my government, for which I return you my " hearty thanks. The ſame union amongſt my " people, and the ſame ability and valour in my " fleets and armies, will, I truſt, under the bleſ- " ſing of God, enable me, in the end, to termi- " nate this neceſſary and expenſive war, by an " honourable, advantageous, and laſting peace. " The city of London may depend on my con- " ſtant care for their proſperity, and for the ex- " tenſion of the trade, manufactures, and navi- " gation of my faithful ſubjects."

On the twenty-fifth of October, between the hours of ſeven and eight in the morning, his moſt gracious majeſty king George the ſecond was ſeized, at his palace at Kenſington, with a violent diſorder, and fell down ſpeechleſs; ſoon after which he expired, notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed for his recovery. He that morning roſe at his uſual hour without any apparent ſigns of indiſpoſition: he called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looked out of it; and ſeeing it a fine day, ſaid he would walk in the gardens. This paſſed while the page attended him at breakfaſt; but on leaving the room he heard a deep ſigh, which was immediately followed by a noiſe like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire; and returning haſtily, found the king dropped down from his ſeat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who ſaid faintly, " Call " Amelia, and then expired. Thus died one of the moſt magnanimous monarchs that ever adorned the Britiſh throne, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and 34th of his reign.

The next day his majeſty's grandſon, George prince of Wales, was proclaimed by the title of king George III. The proclamation was firſt made before Saville-houſe, where the officers of ſtate, nobility, and privy-counſellors were preſent, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: after which the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done at Charing-croſs; whithin Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and laſtly, at the Royal-exchange, with the uſual ſolemnities. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, the duke of Leeds and lord Falmouth attended the proceſſion. The guns were fired at the park and Tower on this occaſion; and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, &c.

On the twenty-eighth the right honourable the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London waited on his majeſty at Saville-houſe, and being introduced to his majeſty by his grace the duke of Devonſhire, lord-chamberlain of the houſhold, Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolence in the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" Your majeſty's truly dutiful and loyal ſub- " jects, the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city " of London, beg leave to approach your royal " perſon and congratulate your majeſty upon " your happy acceſſion to the imperial crown of " theſe realms; and, at the ſame time, to con- " dole the loſs of our late moſt gracious ſove- " reign, whoſe glorious reign and princely vir- " tues muſt ever make his memory dear to a " grateful people.

" It is our peculiar happineſs, that your ma- " jeſty's heart is truly Engliſh, and that you have " diſcovered in your earlieſt years, the warmeſt " attention to the laws and conſtitution of theſe " kingdoms; laws ſo excellently formed, that as " they give liberty to the people, they give power " to the prince; and are a mutual ſupport of the " prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of " the ſubject.

" Your majeſty is now in poſſeſſion of the " united hearts of all your people, at a time when " the honour and credit of the nation are (by the " courage and activity of your majeſty's fleets " and armies) in the higheſt extent; a time " when we have happily no diviſions at home to " obſtruct thoſe meaſures, which have carried " terror to our enemies abroad.

" As your majeſty's reign is ſo happily begun " with the univerſal approbation and joy of the " whole nation, permit us, great Sir, to expreſs " the high ſenſe we have of your majeſty's vir- " tues, by the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our unal- " terable zeal for your majeſty's ſacred perſon and " government; being convinced, that your ma- " jeſty has the true intereſt of this nation entirely " at heart, and that your power will be ever ex- " erted in protecting the trade, rights, and liber- " ties of your ſubjects. May your majeſty reign " long in the hearts of your people; and may " the crown of theſe kingdoms ever deſcend to " one of your majeſty's illuſtrious family to lateſt " poſterity."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I have

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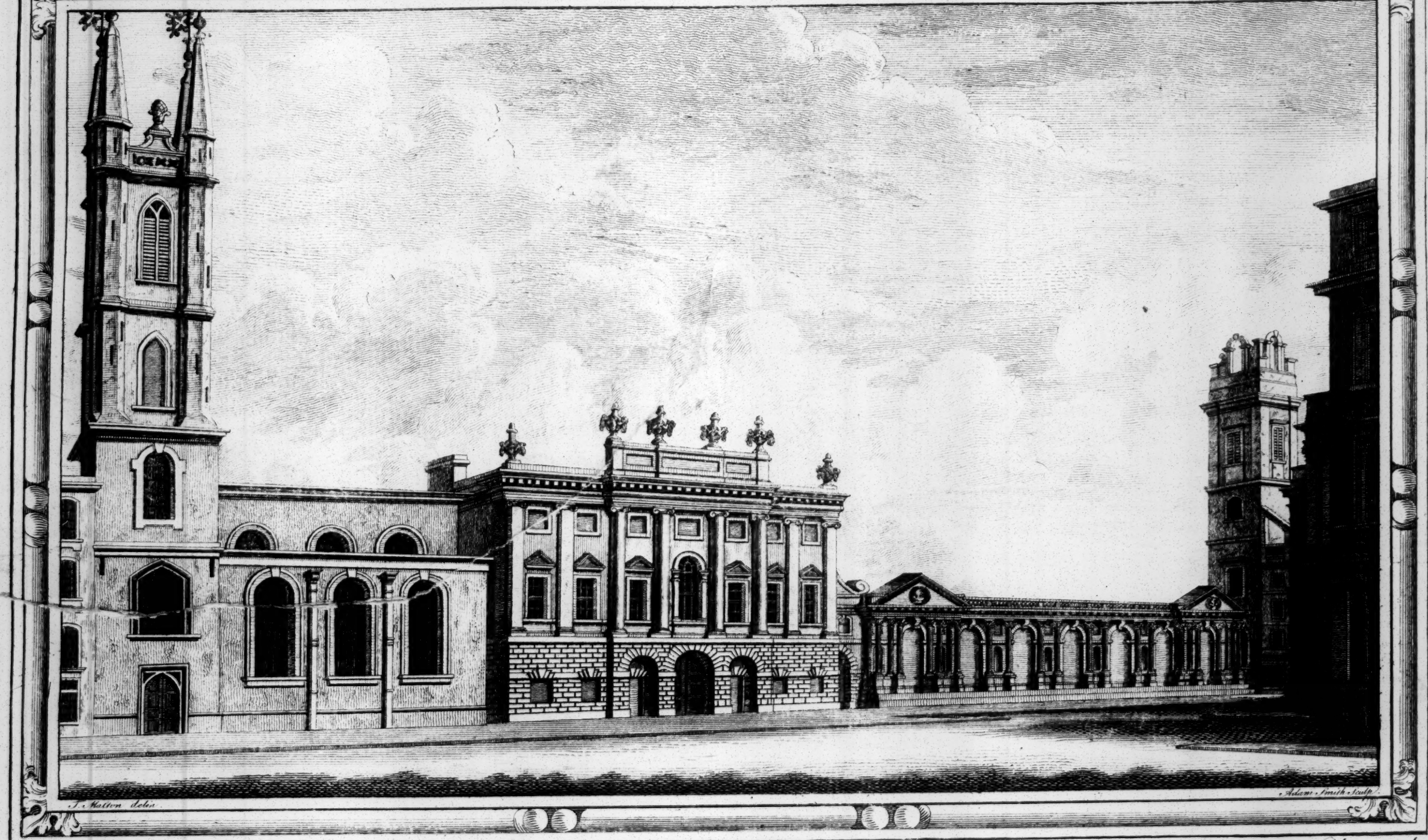

St. CHRISTOPHER'S *Church*, *The* BANK *of England* & St. BARTHOLOMEW'S *Church*

Threadneedle Street

" I have great ſatisfaction in the early marks " you have given me of your zeal and affection " for me and for my government. And I return " you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my " tender concern for the rights, trade, and ma- " nufactures of the city of London."

And on the thirtieth the court of common-council waited on his majeſty with their addreſs on the ſame occaſion.

The next day, about noon, the firſt ſtone of the new bridge at Black-friars was laid in the north abutment, by the right honourable the Lord-mayor (attended by ſeveral aldermen and commoners of the committee) by the ſtriking the ſame with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the ſame time, the city ſword and mace. Several pieces of gold, ſilver, and copper coins of his late majeſty were placed under the ſtone, together with the following latin inſcription in large plates of pure tin.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX.
auſpicatiſſimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
urbiſq; majeſtatem,
(Laté tum flagrante bello)
a S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor,
ROBERTO MYLNE, Architecto.
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
voluntaris ſuæ erga virum
qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis ſuæ felici quadam contagione,
(favente Deo
fauſtiſq; GEORGII Secundi auſpiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Aſiâ, Africâ, & Americâ.
reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilavit,
Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit,
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

Tranſlated.

On the laſt day of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the moſt auſpicious reign of GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord Mayor,
laid the FIRST Stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,
(in the height of an extenſive War)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city,
ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
And that there may remain to poſterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man
who, by the ſtrength of his genius,
the ſteadineſs of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity and ſpirit,
(under the divine favour
and fortunate auſpices of GEORGE the ſecond)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
The Britiſh Empire
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
And reſtored the ancient reputation
and influence of his country
amongſt the nations of Europe,
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly voted
this Bridge to be inſcribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

The right of the city to take toll for proviſions expoſed to ſale before houſes in the markets, was tried in the court of King's-bench, Guild-hall, by a jury of non-freemen, between the citizens of the city of London, plaintiffs, and Edward Smith and Ralph Twyford, ſaleſmen in Newgate-market, defendants: and between the ſaid plaintiffs and John Cope, a ſaleſman, defendant, for the ſale of proviſions expoſed to ſale in White-hart-ſtreet, an avenue or paſſage leading to Newgate-market. In each of theſe cauſes the jury gave a verdict for the city: by which the citizens have eſtabliſhed their right to the tolls, for all the avenues leading to, and to the tolls in the markets.

At a court of common-council held the eighteenth of February 1761, a motion was made and agreed to, that the freedom of this city be preſented to Sir John Phillips, bart. and George Cooke, eſq; one of the knights for the ſhire of Middeſex, in teſtimony of the grateful ſenſe which the citizens of London entertain of the many benefits received from their readineſs and aſſiduity, to aſſiſt and ſupport ſuch of their reſolutions, as required the aid and authority of parliament. The court, however, looking on this with ſome ſurprize, unanimouſly agreed, that, for the future, no perſon ſhall have the freedom preſented to him, unleſs the motion for the ſame ſhall be mentioned at one court, previous to the putting the queſtion for granting the ſame.

In the afternoon of the twenty-ſixth a fire broke out at the mill belonging to his majeſty, at the Red-houſe, Deptford, which conſumed the ſame, together with a large quantity of flour. The damage was computed at about 2000l. It was occaſioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with ſuch velocity that it could not be ſtopped.

On the ſecond of March the flow of the tide was ſo ſmall, that the ſterlings of London-bridge were not covered at high water. A circumſtance never known before.

On the twenty-ſixth came on at Guildhall the election for members to repreſent this city in the enſuing parliament, when, after holding up of hands, the ſheriffs declared the election was fallen on Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, William Beckford, eſq; and the honourable Thomas Harley, eſq; But a poll being demanded on the behalf of Sir Samuel Fludyer, the ſame was immediately begun and continued till the ſecond of April, when, on caſting up the books, the numbers appeared

For Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt.	4306	
Sir Richard Glynn, bart.	3285	
William Beckford, eſq;	3663	
Hon. Thomas Harley, eſq;	3983	
Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.	3193	

And on the fourth the four firſt were returned duly elected.

About ten o'clock at night, on the twenty-fourth, a fire broke out in a ſtable-yard behind Swallow-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, and deſtroyed fourteen houſes, two of which were new and of great value. The fire was ſo fierce, that a box of writings, which was in an iron cheſt, though incloſed in ſand near a foot thick, was entirely conſumed, and a quantity of caſh in the ſame box was melted. And

On the ſecond of May another fire broke out at a biſcuit maker's, near Pelican-ſtairs, in Lower Shadwell, and burnt almoſt to Wapping-wall; by which thirty-four houſes were deſtroyed. Eight barges and lighters were burnt, and three were ſunk. The whole damage was computed at fifty thouſand pounds.

At a court of common-council held the fifth of May, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That "the freedom of this city, in a gold box, value "100l. ſhould be preſented to the right honourable Arthur Onſlow, eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe "of commons in five ſucceſſive parliaments, as "a grateful and laſting teſtimony of the reſpective love and veneration which the citizens of "London entertain for his perſon and diſtinguiſhed virtue; for the many eminent qualifications "he diſplayed, the unwearied and diſintereſted "labours he beſtowed, and the impartial and "judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, dur"ing a courſe of thirty-three years: and for that "exemplary zeal, which, upon all occaſions, he "exerted with ſo much dignity and ſucceſs, in "ſupport of the rights, privileges, and conſtitu"tional independencies of the commons of Great "Britain."

The following is the anſwer which the right honourable Arthur Onſlow gave in writing, when attended upon by the chamberlain with the freedom of this city.

"Mr. Chamberlain,

"I receive, with the trueſt ſenſe of gratitude, "this great mark of reſpect the city of London "is pleaſed to ſhew towards me in their gift of "the freedom, and which I can only impute to "the high regard the citizens of London bear to "the houſe of commons, and as a teſtimony for "their eſteem for thoſe who faithfully perform "their duty to the public there.

"The expreſſions of good will and kindneſs "to me, which are uſed in confering this honour "upon me, however little deſerving I may think "myſelf of them, do indeed affect me extremely, "as an argument of the favourable opinion the "city of London entertains of my ſincere and "dutiful endeavours to ſupport, upon all proper "occaſions, the rights, privileges and conſtitu"tional independence of the commons of Great "Britain.

"I beg my Lord-mayor, aldermen, and the "whole of the common-council, will accept my "reſpectful and humbleſt thanks upon this occa"ſion, and be aſſured of my conſtant and warmeſt "wiſhes that this great metropolis may ever "flouriſh in all proſperity and dignity—in a "dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great "kingdom, and of which the city of London is "ſo conſiderable and reſpectable a part."

And at another court of common-council held the 5th of June, it was unanimouſly agreed, "That the freedom of the city be humbly pre"ſented to his royal highneſs Edward Auguſtus, "duke of York and Albany, one of the rear-"admirals of the blue ſquadron of his majeſty's "fleet, in a gold box of 150 guineas value, in "teſtimony of the dutiful affection of this court "for their illuſtrious ſovereign, whoſe peculiar "glory it is to reign over a free, happy, and "united people, and as a pledge of the grateful "reſpect they bear his royal highneſs for his early "entrance into the naval ſervice of his king and "country, the nobleſt and moſt effectual bul"wark of the wealth, reputation and indepen"dence of this commercial nation."

On the ſeventeenth the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty at St. James's with the following congratulatory addreſs on the conqueſt of Belliſle:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"With reverential awe and gratitude to the "ſupreme giver of all victory, we, your ma"jeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the "Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of your "city of London, in common-council aſſembled, "humbly approach your royal preſence, to ex"preſs our joy and exultation on the entire re"duction of the important iſland of Belliſle, by "the conduct, intrepidity, and perſeverance of "your majeſty's land and naval forces: a con"queſt, which after more than one fruitleſs at"tempt in former times, ſeems to have been re"ſerved by divine providence to grace the auſpi"cious beginnings of your majeſty's reign, and "confirms our hopes of a long continuance of "wiſe, ſteady, and ſucceſsful meaſures.

"A blow ſo humiliating to the pride and power "of France, cannot but impreſs that haughty "nation with a due ſenſe of the ſuperiority of a "patriot king ruling over a free, brave, and "united people; and will, we truſt, convince "them of the danger of delaying to accept ſuch "terms of peace as your majeſty's equity, wiſ"dom, and moderation, ſhall think fit to pre"ſcribe.

"What therefore have we more to wiſh, but "that your majeſty may long, very long, con"tinue the guardian and protector of the religi"ous, civil, and commercial rights of Great-"Britain, and her colonies; and that your ma"jeſty's wiſdom may ever be ſeconded by "equally faithful and ſpirited councils; and "your commands executed with no leſs ardour, "emulation and ſucceſs.

"On our part, permit us humbly to aſſure "your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of "London will, with unwearied zeal and chearful"neſs, contribute to ſupport a vigorous proſecu"tion of this juſt and neceſſary war; until your majeſty,

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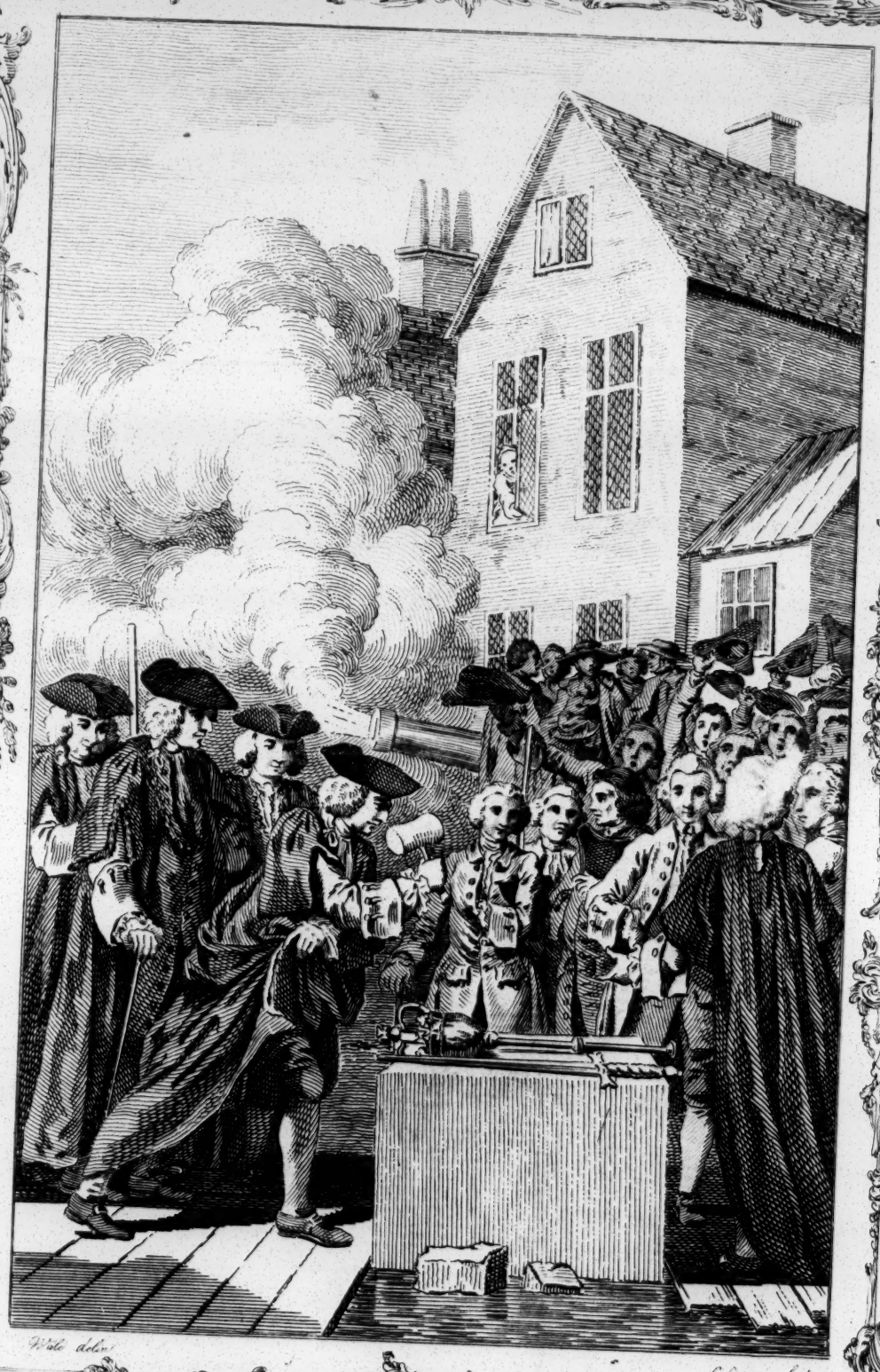

Wale delin. *C. Grignion Sculp.*

The Ceremony of Laying the first Stone of Black Friars Bridge
by the LORD MAYOR & ALDERMEN *of the* CITY of LONDON.

" majeſty, having ſufficiently vindicated the ho-
" nour of your crown, and ſecured the trade,
" navigation, and poſſeſſions of your ſubjects,
" ſhall enjoy the bleſſing and glory of giving
" repoſe to Europe, of wholly attending to, and
" promoting the virtue and happineſs of your
" people, and of cultivating all the ſofter arts of
" peace."

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I return you my hearty thanks for this freſh
" mark of your affection to my perſon, and of
" your conſtant zeal for the luſtre of my arms,
" and for the glory of my reign. Your repeated
" aſſurances of chearful and ſteady ſupport in the
" proſecution of this neceſſary war, are moſt
" highly pleaſing to me, and cannot fail to pro-
" mote the deſirable object of peace, on juſt,
" honourable, and advantageous conditions. The
" city of London may always depend on my
" unwearied endeavours for the ſecurity and
" extenſion of their trade, navigation and com-
" merce."

On the twenty-third Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars-bridge, went on board the caiſſoon, and laid the firſt ſtone of the firſt pier. And

On the twenty-ninth was opened the road from Iſlington to the Dog-houſe-bar, in Old-ſtreet, by the name of the City-road, which is undoubtedly the fineſt about London. It was made in conſequence of an act of parliament paſſed in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty king George III. in which it was enacted, " that a new road ſhould be opened from the north eaſt ſide of Goſwell-ſtreet-road, next Iſlington, and near to the road called the New-road, over and along part of a meadow-ground late belonging to Mrs. Mary Walker, croſs the New-river, and then over and along the other part of the ſaid meadow, and over and along divers other meadows, &c. to Old-ſtreet road, oppoſite to the Doghouſe-bar; and alſo that the truſtees for putting the ſaid act in execution ſhould be impowered to open, repair, widen, and keep in repair, the preſent road, at and from the Doghouſe-bar, over and along certain grounds belonging to the reverend doctor Chriſtopher Wilſon, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, lord of the manor of Finſbury, in right of his prebend, and to the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, as leſſees thereof; and to Bibye Lake, eſq; under a leaſe from the ſaid city; and to John Witton, tenant of the ſaid Bibye Lake; and from thence to the end of Chiſwell-ſtreet, by the Artillery-ground."

And it was further enacted, " that the new part of the ſaid road ſhall be forty-feet wide at the leaſt: and that part of the road leading at and from the Doghouſe-bar, to the end of Chiſwell-ſtreet by the Artillery-ground, ſhall not exceed 50 feet in width. That the ſaid truſtees ſhall and may erect gates or turnpikes acroſs or on the ſides of any part or parts of the ſaid road, and alſo a toll-houſe or toll-houſes, in or upon, or adjoining to, the ſame: and the following tolls ſhall be demanded and taken; that is to ſay,

For every horſe, mare, gelding, mule, or aſs, drawing or not drawing, one penny.

For every drove of oxen, or neat cattle, five-pence per ſcore; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer number.

For every drove of calves, hogs, ſheep, or lambs, two-pence half-penny per ſcore; and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer number.

With a penalty of twenty-ſhillings to ſuffer any perſon to paſs with a horſe, carriage, &c. through a private way.

That none of the ſaid tolls ſhall be taken at any of the gates or turnpikes for any horſe, &c. drawing any waggon or other carriage, which ſhall be uſed and employed in the carriage of any materials for repairing the ſaid road, or in the carriage of any lime, chalk, dung, mould, ſoil, or compoſt, of any nature or kind whatſoever, for manuring of any garden or other land or ground; or in the carriage of any hay, ſtraw, or corn in the ſtraw, not ſold or diſpoſed of, but to be laid up in barns, &c. of the owners thereof; or for any implements of, or employed in, huſbandry, or for manuring of land in the ſeveral pariſhes in which the ſaid road, hereby intended to be made and repaired, does lie; or for any horſe, or other cattle, going to, or returning from, paſture or water; or for any poſt-horſe, or vehicle carrying the mail or public packet; or for horſes, carts, or waggons, travelling with vagrants ſent by paſſes. Nor of any perſon going to, or returning from, any election of a knight or knights of the ſhire to ſerve in parliament for the county of Middleſex, on the day or days of ſuch election.

Provided always, that no perſon ſhall be liable to pay toll more than once the ſame day, to be computed from twelve o'clock at night, to twelve o'clock in the ſucceeding night, with the ſame horſe or other cattle, and ſhall produce a note or ticket that the toll was paid at any of the ſaid gates or turnpikes.

But whereas ſeveral waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, may probably paſs the ſaid road many times in the ſame day, and it is but reaſonable that the horſes, or other cattle, drawing ſuch carriages, laden, and ſo paſſing as aforeſaid, ſhould pay more than once in the ſame day; it was farther enacted and provided, that all horſes or other cattle, drawing ſuch waggons, carts, drays, or other carriages, that ſhall paſs through any gate or turnpike to be erected by virtue of this act, laden as aforeſaid, more than twice in the ſame day, ſhall, at the third time, pay the ſeveral and reſpective tolls directed to be paid at the firſt time for paſſing through any of the ſaid gates or turnpikes."

It was further enacted, " that no part of the lands to be purchaſed by the authority of this act, and made uſe of for making or widening any part of the ſaid road, ſhall be made uſe of for the erecting of any buildings whatſoever, other than of ſuch toll-houſes and watch-houſes as may be erected by order of the ſaid truſtees; and that no building ſhall be erected on any new foundation,

tion, by any proprietors or occupiers of lands, adjacent to the new intended part of the ſaid road, betwixt the Fountain at Peerleſs Pool, and that end of Goſwell-ſtreet road, near Iſlington, within forty feet of the ſame; and that no part of the ſaid road ſhall be paved.

And if any ſuch buildings, within forty feet as aforeſaid, ſhall be hereafter erected, or any part of ſuch road ſhall be paved, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, the ſame ſhall be deemed a common nuiſance.

And further, that no gate or turnpike ſhall be erected, or any toll taken or received, on either ſide of the Old-ſtreet road, where the ſaid new road opens into the ſame, by virtue or in purſuance of any powers granted to the truſtees of the Old-ſtreet road, by any act or acts of parliament made for repairing the ſame; unleſs it ſhall appear, by certificate under the hands of ſeven of the ſaid truſtees, and verified by the oath of their treaſurer, to be made before one or more juſtice or juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex, that the tolls of the ſaid Old-ſtreet truſt, collected at the gates as they now ſtand, are diminiſhed above 120l. a year, ſince the making of the ſaid new road, ſuch diminution to be computed from the monies collected on the ſaid Old-ſtreet road, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1760, both inclusive.

And further, that no gate or turnpike ſhall be erected, or any toll taken or received, where the ſaid new road opens into that part of Goſwell-ſtreet road, next Iſlington, or within ſixty yards thereof, by virtue or in purſuance of any powers granted to the truſtees of the Iſlington turnpike.

That the ſaid truſtees ſhall have full power to cauſe lamps to be erected upon the ſaid road, and to appoint a number of fit and able bodied men to watch and guard the ſaid road in the nighttime. And that the expences of erecting, lighting and maintaining ſuch lamps, and the allowances to be made to ſuch watchmen, and all other charges incident to the ſaid reſpective ſervices, ſhall be paid and defrayed out of the money to be raiſed by virtue of this act."

And it was further enacted, "that if any perſon ſhall hale or draw, in, upon, and along, any part of the ſaid road, any tree or trees, piece or pieces of timber, or any ſtone or ſtones, (mill ſtones excepted) otherwiſe than on wheel carriages, every ſuch perſon for every ſuch offence ſhall forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings."

CHAPTER XLVII.

Marriage and coronation of his preſent majeſty king George III. *City inſtructions to their members. Their majeſties dine at Guildhall. Declaration of war againſt Spain. Cock-lane ghoſt. City addreſs on the conqueſt of Martinico. Birth of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales. Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning. Negociations of peace. Fire in Newgate. Conqueſt of the Havanna. Great flood. Articles of peace ſigned. Ceſſation of arms proclaimed. High tide. Riot in Covent-garden playhouſe. Peace proclaimed. City addreſs on the occaſion. Fire at Shadwell. Remarkable great darkneſs. Violent ſtorm of wind and rain. Burning of the North-briton, No. 45. Conſequences thereon.*

A treaty of marriage having been concluded between his majeſty king George III. and her moſt ſerene highneſs the princeſs Charlotta of Mecklenbourg, the ſame was completed on the eighteenth of September, 1761. At nine in the evening, her highneſs, preceded by 120 ladies in extreme rich dreſſes, was handed to the chapel royal by the duke of York, attended by ſix dukes daughters as her bride maids, and her train ſupported by the daughters of ſix earls, where the nuptials were ſolemnized by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the preſence of the royal family and the principal part of the nobility.

And on the fourteenth the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on their majeſties with the following congratulatory addreſſes on the above joyous occaſion.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, alder-
" men and commons of the city of London, in
" common-council aſſembled.

" Be pleaſed, moſt gracious ſovereign, to ac-
" cept the cordial and reſpectful congratulations
" of your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſub-
" jects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-
" mons of the city of London, in common-
" council aſſembled, on the ſolemnization of your
" majeſty's moſt auſpicious nuptials.

" Warmly intereſted from every motive of
" gratitude as well as duty in whatever can affect
" your royal mind, we enjoy the higheſt ſatisfac-
" tion in the completion of our wiſhes, by your
" majeſties happy union with a princeſs of the
" moſt exalted merit; a princeſs, who, by her
" deſcent from an illuſtrious lineage (repectable
" for their firm and conſtant zeal for the proteſ-
" tant religion, and dear to us for their particu-
" lar attachment to your majeſty's royal houſe)
" and above all, by her own moſt eminent vir-
" tues, and amiable endowments, was moſt wor-
" thy to engage your majeſty's eſteem and af-
" fection, and to ſhare the honours of the Britiſh
" crown.

" We adore the divine goodneſs, that, as in
" all your majeſty's other conduct, ſo more par-
ticularly

" ticularly in a choice of the higheſt importance " to your majeſty and to your kingdoms, hath " ſo viſibly guided and inſpired your royal breaſt. " A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge " the ſtrongeſt and moſt acceptable proof of " your majeſty's paternal attention to improve " the happineſs and ſecurity of your people, and " to render the ſame ſtable and permanent to " poſterity.

" May the ſame providence long preſerve your " majeſty, and your royal conſort, to enjoy the " fruits of this bleſſed marriage, in an uninter- " rupted courſe of conjugal felicity, and in a " numerous offspring, reſembling their illuſtrious " parents in every public, as well as private " virtue. And may the imperial crown of theſe " realms be worn with undiminiſhed luſtre by " their deſcendants, till time ſhall be no more."

The following is his majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you moſt heartily for your dutiful and " affectionate addreſs. This freſh mark of your " attachment to my perſon, and particularly the " warm ſentiments of joy and ſatisfaction which " you expreſs on the happy choice I have made " of a queen for a conſort, are moſt pleaſing to " me. The city of London may always depend " on my unceaſing care for their welfare and " proſperity."

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. to her majeſty.

" Moſt gracious queen,

" We, his majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal ſub- " jects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons, of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to ex- " preſs, in your royal preſence, the exceeding " great joy we feel at your majeſty's ſafe arrival, " ſo ardently wiſhed for, and ſo impatiently ex- " pected; and at the ſame time to congratulate " your majeſty's moſt happy nuptials with a mo- " narch, whoſe early wiſdom, fortitude, and " piety, add luſtre to the diadem he wears, and " render him the darling, as well as father, of his " people.

" We do, with that honeſt warmth and ſince- " rity which characterize the Britiſh nation, hum- " bly aſſure your majeſty, that as the many vir- " tues and amiable endowments, which your ma- " jeſty poſſeſſes in ſo eminent a degree, cannot " fail to bleſs our beloved ſovereign with every " domeſtic happineſs; ſo will they ever endear " your majeſty to a people, not more diſtinguiſh- " ed for their love of liberty, and their country, " than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude " to thoſe princes, from whom they derive pro- " tection and proſperity.

" Long may your majeſty live to ſhare the fe- " licity you are formed to inſpire. And may your " majeſty prove the happy mother of a race of " princes, to tranſmit the glories of this diſtin- " guiſhed reign to the lateſt of our poſterity."

Her majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

" I thank you for your kind congratulations " ſo full of duty to the king, and affection to " me. My warmeſt wiſhes will ever attend this " great city."

Addreſſes on the ſame occaſion were preſented by the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.

On the twenty-ſecond his majeſty's coronation was performed in the abbey-church at Weſtminſter, with the uſual ſolemnities. Their majeſties and the princeſs dowager went in the morning through the park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Weſtminſter hall, from thence they walked about twelve o'clock in grand proceſſion to the abbey. After the ceremony, which laſted ſix hours, they returned to the hall, where they dined moſt magnificently, in the preſence of numberleſs ſpectators richly dreſſed. All the way of the proceſſion was lined with crowded ſcaffolds, and the abbey alſo was as full and ſplendid as poſſible. On the queen's entrance into the hall, three thouſand wax tapers were all lighted in leſs than five minutes. The royal ſtandard was hoiſted at the Tower, the ſhips in the river diſplayed their flags, the ſtreets were univerſally illuminated, and there was an entire ſtagnation of all ſorts of buſineſs.

A little before the proceſſion began, proceeded that of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, from the houſe of lords, acroſs Old Palace yard, on a platform erected for that purpoſe, to the ſouth-croſs of Weſtminſter-abbey. She was led by the hand by his royal highneſs prince William Henry, dreſſed in white and ſilver. Her train, which was of ſilk, was but ſhort, and her hair flowed down her ſhoulders in hanging curls.

The reſt of the princes and princeſſes, her highneſſes's children, followed in this order:

His royal highneſs prince Henry-Frederick, alſo in white and ſilver, handing his ſiſter the princeſs Louiſa-Anne, dreſſed in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves. Then

His royal highneſs prince Frederick-William, in the ſame dreſs, handing his youngeſt ſiſter the princeſs Caroline-Matilda, dreſſed alſo in a ſlip with hanging ſleeves.

The other perſons who made up the remainder of this proceſſion were thoſe who had not a right to walk with their majeſties.

The proceſſion was cloſed by the three Mahometan ambaſſadors, in the proper dreſſes of their country, having their turbans of fine muſlin on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced ſilk; their ſabres were crimſon, and in each of them were encloſed a dagger and a poniard.

The great diamond in his majeſty's crown fell out in returning from the abbey to Weſtminſter-hall, but was immediately found and reſtored.

On the twenty-eighth alderman Naſh and alderman Cartwright were ſworn in at Guildhall ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. And the next day Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. was choſe Lord-mayor of London for the year enſuing.

The nation being greatly diſcontented at the

meaſures of the court, and more particularly at the reſignation of the right honourable Mr. Pitt, whoſe conduct in adminiſtration they highly eſteemed, the court of common-council, on the twenty-ſecond of October, made a motion to inſtruct their members, or to repreſent to them the then critical conjuncture; which motion being unanimouſly agreed to, the ſame was preſented as follows:

The repreſentation of the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke knt. Sir Richard Glynn, knt. and bart. William Beckford, eſq; and the hon. Thomas Harley, eſq; this city's repreſentatives in parliament.

" We, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com-
" mons of the city of London, in common-coun-
" cil aſſembled, think it at this time our duty, as
" it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay
" before you, this city's repreſentatives in the
" the great council of the nation, ſoon to be aſ-
" ſembled in parliament, what we deſire and ex-
" pect from you, in diſcharge of the great truſt
" and confidence we and our fellow-ſubjects have
" repoſed in you.

" That you take the earlieſt opportunity to
" uſe your utmoſt endeavours to obtain the repeal
" or amendment of the late act, intituled, An
" act for the relief of inſolvent debtors; in reſ-
" pect to the inconveniences ariſing from the
" compulſive clauſe, by which a door has been
" opened to the greateſt frauds and perjuries;
" and, if continued, muſt become the deſtruc-
" tion of all private credit, ſo eſſential to the
" ſupport of a trading people.

" That you concur in and promote all neceſ-
" ſary meaſures for eſtabliſhing good œconomy
" in the diſtribution of the national treaſure;
" and for that purpoſe that you endeavour to have
" a committee appointed, in order to enquire
" into any abuſes which may have ariſen in the
" application of it, and to prevent any frauds or
" illicit practices in the management thereof.

" That you entertain juſt ſentiments of the
" importance of the conqueſts made this war by
" the Britiſh arms, at the expence of ſo much
" blood and treaſure; and that you will, to the
" utmoſt of your power and abilities, oppoſe all
" attempts for giving up ſuch places as may tend
" to leſſen our preſent ſecurity, or, by reſtoring
" the naval power of France, render us ſubject
" to freſh hoſtilities from that natural enemy;
" particularly that the ſole and excluſive right of
" our acquiſitions in North America, and the
" fiſheries, be preſerved to us.

" As the preſent happy extinction of parties,
" the harmony and unanimity of all his majeſty's
" ſubjects, their zeal and affection to their na-
" tive king, and the great increaſe of commerce
" are moſt convincing proofs to us of this na-
" tion's ability ſtill to carry on, and vigorouſly
" proſecute, the juſt and neceſſary war—it is our
" deſire that you concur in giving his majeſty
" ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall enable him to purſue all
" thoſe meaſures which may promote the true in-
" tereſt of his kingdoms, and place him above
" the menaces of any power that may pretend to
" give laws, or preſcribe limits, to the policy and
" intereſts of this nation. But, as it is apparent
" that our enemies flatter themſelves with the
" hopes of exhauſting our ſtrength by the im-
" menſe expence in which we are at preſent en-
" gaged, we therefore require you, in the fur-
" ther proſecution of this war, to ſupport ſuch
" meaſures as may fruſtrate thoſe expectations:
" yet to act with the utmoſt vigour in the re-
" duction of their remaining colonies, ſo as to
" obtain a ſafe and honourable peace."

At the ſame time another motion was made, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important ſervices rendered to his king and country. And a third, that the committee in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his reſignation, &c. Theſe motions being unanimouſly agreed to, the town-clerk preſented their reſolutions to Mr. Pitt, who was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" Mr. Pitt requeſts of Sir James Hodges, that
" he will be ſo good to repreſent him, in the
" moſt reſpectful manner, to the Lord-mayor,
" aldermen, and commons of the city of London,
" in common-council aſſembled, and expreſs his
" high ſenſe of the ſignal honour they have been
" pleaſed to confer on him, by their condeſ-
" cending and favourable reſolution of the twen-
" ty-ſecond of October; an honour which he
" receives with true reverence and gratitude, not
" without confuſion at his own ſmall deſervings,
" while he views with exultation the univerſal
" public ſpirit diſperſed through an united peo-
" ple; and the matchleſs intrepidity of the
" Britiſh ſailors and ſoldiers, conducted by offi-
" cers, juſtly famed through all the quarters of
" the world: To this concurrence of national
" virtue, graciouſly protected by the throne, all
" the national proſperities (under the favour of
" heaven) have been owing; and it will ever be
" remembered to the glory of the city of Lon-
" don, that through the whole courſe of this ar-
" duous war, the great ſeat of commerce has
" generouſly ſet the illuſtrious example of ſteady
" zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of un-
" ſhaken firmneſs and magnanimity."

Sir Samuel Fludyer, the Lord-mayor elect, having invited their majeſties to dine at Guild-hall on the approaching Lord-mayor's day, they were graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the ſame. And on the ninth of November, being the day on which the Lord-mayor entered into his office, the ceremonial on the occaſion was conducted in the following order:

The aldermen, ſheriffs, and other officers, having met at the Manſion-houſe about ten in the forenoon, Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. Lord-mayor elect, in the uſual manner, and with the uſual attendants, proceeded to Weſtminſter, where his lordſhip was ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer.

While that ceremony was performing, their majeſties,

majeſties, with the royal family, honoured the city with their preſence. The manner in which this viſit was paid was as follows:

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by ſix horſes, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia, in the ſame manner.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, in a new and ſuperb ſtate coach, in the ſame manner.

Their royal highneſſes prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederick, in one coach, in the ſame manner.

Their royal highneſſes the princeſs dowager of Wales, the princeſs Auguſta, and the princeſs Caroline, in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majeſties in their ſtate coach, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of Rutland and Devonſhire in another chariot, the grenadier-guards and the yeomen of the guards, followed by a corps of the horſe-guards, paſſed on to St. Paul's church-yard, at the eaſt end of which the following ſpeech was addreſſed, with all humility, to the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by the ſenior ſcholar of the grammar-ſchool in Chriſt's-hoſpital.

" Moſt auguſt and gracious ſovereign,

" From the condeſcenſion and goodneſs, which " your majeſty diſplays towards even the meaneſt " of your ſubjects, we are emboldened to hope " you will accept the tribute of obedience and " duty which we, poor orphans, are permitted to " preſent you.

" Educated and ſupported by the munificence " of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected " by your royal predeceſſors, with the warmeſt " gratitude we acknowledge our inexpreſſible " obligations to its bounty, and the diſtinguiſhed " happineſs we have hitherto enjoyed under the " conſtant patronage of former princes. May this " ever be our boaſt and our glory! Nor can we " think we ſhall prefer our prayer in vain, whilſt " with earneſt but humble ſupplications, we im- " plore the patronage and protection of your ma- " jeſty.

" To our ardent petition for your princely fa- " vours, may we preſume, dread ſovereign, to " add our moſt reſpectable congratulations on " your auſpicious marriage with your royal con- " ſort. Strangers to the diſquietude, which often " dwells within the circle of a crown, long may " your majeſties experience the heart-felt ſatis- " faction of domeſtic life; in the uninterrupted " poſſeſſion of every endearment of the moſt ten- " der union, every bleſſing of conjugal affection, " every comfort of parental felicity. And may " a race of princes, your illuſtrious iſſue and de- " ſcendants, formed by the example, and inherit- " ing the virtues of their great and good proge- " nitors, continue to ſway the Britiſh ſcepter to " the lateſt poſterity."

As ſoon as he had finiſhed, the boys in a grand chorus chanted *God ſave the king, Amen.* After which, the ſenior ſcholar delivered two copies of he ſpeech to the king and queen, who received them moſt graciouſly.

From thence they went to the houſe of Mr. Barclay, oppoſite to Bow-church, which, on this occaſion, was decorated in a very ſumptuous manner; the rooms, balcony, &c. being hung with crimſon damaſk; and from this houſe they ſaw the proceſſion of the Lord-mayor, &c.

A great number of grand equipages, belonging to the nobility and gentry, the judges, foreign ambaſſadors, ladies, &c. mingled in the proceſſion of the royal family, by which means it was made extenſive and brilliant.

At the cloſe of the proceſſion, earl Temple and the right honourable William Pitt, eſq; coming in one chariot, were honoured with the moſt hearty acclamations of people of all ranks.

The ſhow on the water was very brilliant.

The Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. returned in the order they went.

The ſtate coach was drawn by ſix beautiful iron grey horſes, richly capariſoned and adorned with ribbons; and all the companies made a grand appearance.

The armourers and braziers, the ſkinners and the fiſhmongers companies, particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion. The former were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left ſhoulder; and a man in complete armour. The ſkinners were diſtinguiſhed by ſeven of their company being dreſſed in fur, having their ſkins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fiſhmongers pageants conſiſted of a ſtatue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two ſea-horſes, which had a very pleaſing effect.

The proceſſion being ended, the royal family were conducted by the ſheriffs to Guildhall, at the entrance of which they were received by the Lord-mayor, who, kneeling, preſented the city ſword to the king, which being returned, it was carried before his majeſty by his lordſhip to the council-chamber, where the compliments of the city were made, and where his majeſty conferred the honour of knighthood on Nathaniel Naſh and John Cartwright, eſqrs. the two ſheriffs, and on Thomas Fludyer, eſq; brother to the Lord-mayor. From thence, in like manner, the royal family proceeded to the huſtings, where a moſt magnificent and ſumptuous entertainment was provided. Their majeſties were attended, as they paſſed from St. James's to the city, with the loudeſt acclamations of joy. Scaffoldings were built at many of the houſes in the city, and the concourſe of people who were aſſembled was almoſt incredible. Four regiments of the London militia lined the ſtreets from Temple-bar to Ludgate, and were of ſingular ſervice in preventing the greateſt multitude that perhaps was ever beheld from incommoding the walk of the liverymen in the return of the Lord-mayor's proceſſion.

The entertainment was elegant, ſumptuous, and well conducted. His majeſty and all the royal family expreſſed their entire approbation of it; and the nobility and foreign miniſters acknowledged it was beyond any thing they had ever ſeen.

In

In the evening, the ball was opened by his royal highneſs the duke of York and the lady-mayoreſs; and minuets were danced by ſome others of the royal family, the nobility, &c. till one o'clock.

Their majeſties returned to St. James's about one o'clock, and the reſt of the royal family followed them as faſt as their coaches could be brought up; the Lord-mayor, with the ſword of ſtate carried before him, the ſheriffs, and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate.

Mr. Pitt, at his departure, was ſaluted with the acclamations of the people, which continued to ſurround his chariot all the way to his houſe. The reſt of the company did not ſeparate till afthree, and the whole was concluded with the utmoſt regularity and decorum.

The ſtreets through which their majeſties paſſed in their return to St. James's, were illuminated in the moſt brilliant manner; but an accident had like to have happened by the breaking of the glaſſes of their coach, in paſſing under St. James's gate-way.

Bill of fare, as ſerved up at the royal table in Guildhall, *on the Lord-mayor's day, by Meſſ.* Horton *and* Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four ſervices and removes.

Firſt ſervice.

Conſiſting of turrenes, fiſh, veniſon, &c. nine diſhes.

Second ſervice.

A fine roaſt; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, pea-chicks, &c. nine diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Conſiſting of vegetables and made diſhes, green peas, green morells, green truffles, cardoons, &c. eleven diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in paſtry, jelly, blomonges, cakes, &c. nine diſhes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right-hand of the king, and four on the left.

Each four ſervices before them, as follows.

Firſt ſervice.

Conſiſting of veniſon, turtles, ſoops, fiſh of every ſort, viz. dorys, mullets, turbots, bets, tench, ſoals, &c. ſeven diſhes.

Second ſervice.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, ſnipes, partridges, pheaſants, &c. ſeven diſhes.

Third ſervice.

Vegetables and made diſhes, green peas, artichoaks, ducks, tongues, fat livers, &c. nine diſhes.

Fourth ſervice.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both ſavoury and ſweet, and jellies, blomonges in variety of ſhapes, figures, and colours, nine diſhes.

On the table, between each ſervice, was placed near 100 cold ornamentals, and a grand ſilver epergne, filled with various kinds of ſhell-fiſh of different colours.

Hot and cold diſhes 414, the deſert not included.

At a court of common-council held the 18th of November, a motion was made and agreed to, that his majeſty's ſtatue be erected in the Royal Exchange, among thoſe of his predeceſſors; and that the pictures of his majeſty, and his royal conſort, be put up in the Guildhall of the city. And another motion was made and agreed to, that fit and able perſons be employed to make the ſaid ſtatue, and to draw the ſaid pictures; and that an humble application be made to their majeſties that they would be pleaſed to do the city the honour to ſit for their pictures. And a committee being appointed, they, on the twenty-third, waited on their majeſties, ſeparately, for that purpoſe; and at the ſame time Sir Samuel Fludyer, the Lord-mayor, in obedience to his inſtructions, took occaſion to expreſs the deep and grateful ſenſe which the common-council held of their majeſties gracious condeſcenſion, in honouring their late entertainment with their royal preſence. Their majeſties were pleaſed to receive the committee in a very gracious manner, to expreſs their entire ſatisfaction at the late entertainment, and to aſſure the committee that both the pictures ſhould be ſent to the city; which was accordingly ſoon after done, and placed over the huſtings in Guildhall. And the ſtatue of his majeſty was fixed in a nich by the ſide of his grandfather in the Royal Exchange, where it now ſtands.

On the fourth of January 1762, war was declared againſt Spain in the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies.

On the ſeventh a terrible fire broke out in a granary at St. Saviour's dock, which, in a ſhort time, conſumed that, and eight houſes, beſides greatly damaging ſeveral others. And on the twelfth there was a violent ſtorm of wind, attended with rain, which did very conſiderable damage to the ſhipping and craft in the river. Some houſes, and many chimnies were blown down, by which ſeveral lives were loſt. The river Thames roſe ſo high, that the gardens at Millbank, Weſtminſter, were laid under water.

About this time the town was greatly alarmed by the impoſture of the Cock-lane ghoſt, which was managed by a girl about twelve years old (under the direction of her parents) ſo artfully, that it drew in ſeveral clergymen and other people of ſenſe and reputation, to believe, and to countenance the deception. The particulars of this myſterious affair were as follow.

On the thirteenth of February, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a gentleman was ſent for to the houſe of one Parſons, officiating pariſh-clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near Weſt-Smithfield, to be witneſs to the noiſes, and other extroardinary circumſtances, attending the ſuppoſed preſence of a ſpirit, that for two years paſt had been heard in the night, to the great terror of the family. To throw ſome light on this ſtrange affair, we ſhall begin with a narrative publiſhed at that time, the ſubſtance of which was as follows:

That in 1759, one Mr. K— employed an agent to carry a letter to a young gentlewoman of a reputable family in Norfolk, and to bring her up to London in a poſt chaiſe, if ſhe ſhould be willing

willing to come: that ſhe did come; but Mr. K— being at Greenwich, ſhe followed him there directly, and was received by him, after a journey of one hundred miles performed in one day, with much tenderneſs. After ſome ſhort ſtay at Greenwich, where it was thought neceſſary that ſhe ſhould make a will in his favour, ſhe was removed to a lodging near the Manſion-houſe; from thence to lodgings behind St. Sepulchre's-church; and, laſtly, to a houſe in Bartlet-court, in the pariſh of Clerkenwell: here, in 1760, ſhe was taken ill of the ſmall-pox, and, on or before the 31ſt of January, her ſiſter who lived reputably in Pall-Mall, was firſt made acquainted with her illneſs and place of reſidence, and, being overjoyed to hear of her, went immediately to ſee her, and found her in a fair way of doing well: next day ſhe ſent to her, and received a favourable account of her; but, on the morning following, word was brought that her ſiſter was dead. She died on February the ſecond 1760, and was buried, in two or three days after, at the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, her ſiſter attending the funeral, who was ſurpriſed at not ſeeing a plate on the coffin, and expreſſed that ſurprize to Mr. Brown after the funeral was over; lamenting, at the ſame time that ſhe had not been permitted to ſee her ſiſter's corpſe, the coffin being ſcrewed down before ſhe came. She added, that K— had married one of her ſiſters, and had ruined the other, who was buried by the name of ——, as appears by the pariſh regiſter. By the will already mentioned K— availed himſelf of her fortune, to the prejudice of her brother and ſiſters, who all lived in perfect harmony till this unhappy affair happened. Such is the account given by Mr. Brown, of Amen corner. A worthy clergymen, however, who attended her ſeveral times, and who adminiſtered to her the laſt comforts of his function, declares, that the ſmall pox, with which ſhe was ſeized, was of the confluent ſort, and that the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended her, had pronounced her irrecoverable ſome days before her death.

It was, however, the ghoſt of this perſon that Parſons declared had taken poſſeſſion of his girl, a child about twelve years old, who lay with the deceaſed in the abſence of her ſuppoſed huſband when he was in the country at a wedding about two years ago, and then it was that the knocking was firſt heard, to the great terror of this child; ſhe frequently crying out that ſhe might not be taken away. Soon after this woman died, whoſe apparition was now ſuppoſed to appear to this ſame child: and, in anſwer to the queſtion put to her one night, what was the occaſion of the firſt knocking, &c. before ſhe died? anſwered that it was the ſpirit of her ſiſter, the firſt wife of Mr. K—, who was huſband to them both.

Having now ſufficiently prepared the reader, we ſhall proceed in our narrative. The gentleman, already ſaid to have been ſent for, attended, and found the child in bed, and the ſpirit being at hand, ſeveral queſtions were put to it by the father, as ſhall be related hereafter. The gentleman, not caring to pronounce too haſtily upon what appeared to him extraordinary, got ſome friends together, among whom were two or three clergymen, about twenty other perſons, and two negroes, and ſat up another night.

They firſt thoroughly examined the bed, bedcloaths, &c. and, being ſatisfied there was no viſible appearance of a deceit, the child, with its ſiſter, was put into bed, which was found to ſhake extremely by the gentleman who had placed himſelf at the foot of it.

Among others, the following queſtions were aſked: Whether her diſturbance was occaſioned by any ill treatment from Mr. K—? Yes.—Whether ſhe was brought to an untimely end by poiſon? Yes.—In what was the poiſon adminiſtered, in beer or purl? Purl.—How long before her death? Three hours?—Is the perſon called Carrots able to give information about the poiſon? Yes.—Whether ſhe was K—'s wife's ſiſter? Yes.—Whether ſhe was married to K—? No.—Whether any other perſon than K— were concerned in the poiſoning? No.—Whether ſhe could viſibly appear to any one? Yes.—Whether ſhe would do ſo? Yes.—Whether ſhe could go out of that houſe? Yes.—Whether ſhe would follow the child every where? Yes.—Whether ſhe was pleaſed in being aſked queſtions? Yes.—Whether it eaſed her mind? Yes.—[Here a myſterious noiſe, compared to the fluttering of wings round the room, was heard]—How long before her death had ſhe told Carrors (her ſervant) that ſhe was poiſoned? One hour.—Here Carrots, who was admitted to be one of the company that night, aſſerted that the deceaſed had not told her ſo, ſhe being at that time ſpeechleſs]—How long did Carrots live with her? Three or four days.—[Carrots atteſted the truth of this.]—Whether if the accuſed ſhould be taken up he would confeſs? Yes.—Whether ſhe ſhould be at eaſe in her mind if the man was hanged? Yes.—How long would it be before he would be executed? Three years.—How many clergymen were in the room? Three.—How many negroes? Two.—Whether ſhe could diſtinguiſh the perſon of any one in the room? Yes.—Whether the colour of a watch held up by one of the clergy, was white, yellow, blue, or black? Anſwered black.—[The watch was in a black ſhagreen caſe]—At what time ſhe would depart in the morning? At four o'clock. Accordingly at this hour the noiſe removed to the Wheatſheaf, a public houſe, at the diſtance of a few doors, in the bed-chamber of my landlord and landlady, to the great affright and terror of them both. Such is the manner of interrogating the ſpirit; the anſwer is given by knocking or ſcratching. An affirmative was one knock; a negative, two. Diſpleaſure was expreſſed by ſcratching.

On the night of the firſt of February many gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were, by the invitation of the reverend Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, aſſembled at his houſe, for the examination of the noiſes ſuppoſed to be made by a departed ſpirit for the detection of ſome enormous crime.

About ten at night the gentlemen met in the chamber in which the girl, ſuppoſed to be diſturbed by a ſpirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed by ſeveral ladies. They ſat rather more than an hour, and, hearing nothing, went down ſtairs, when they interrogated the

father of the girl, who denied, in the ſtrongeſt terms, any knowledge or belief of fraud.

The ſuppoſed ſpirit had before publickly promiſed, by an affirmative knock, that it would attend one of the gentlemen into the vault under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body was depoſited, and give a token of her preſence there by a knock upon her coffin: it was therefore determined to make this trial of the exiſtence or veracity of the ſuppoſed ſpirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were ſummoned into the girl's chamber by ſome ladies, who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and ſcratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that ſhe felt the ſpirit like a mouſe upon her back, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. From that time, though the ſpirit was very ſolemnly required to manifeſt its exiſtence, by appearance, by impreſſion on the hand or body of any preſent, by ſcratches, knocks, or any other agency, no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited.

The ſpirit was then very ſeriouſly advertized, that the perſon to whom the promiſe was made, of ſtriking the coffin, was then about to viſit the vault, and that the performance of the promiſe was then claimed. The company, at one o'clock, went into the church, and the gentleman, to whom the promiſe was made, went, with one more, into the vault. The ſpirit was ſolemnly required to perform its promiſe; but nothing more than ſilence enſued: the perſon ſuppoſed to be accuſed by the ſpirit then went down, with ſeveral others; but no effect was perceived. Upon their return they examined the girl, but could draw no confeſſion from her. Between two and three ſhe deſired, and was permitted, to go home with her father.

It was therefore the opinion of the whole aſſembly, that the child had ſome art of making or counterfeiting particular noiſes, and that there was no agency of any higher cauſe.

This myſterious affair, however, was afterwards diſcovered to be no more than a wicked contrivance to be revenged on Mr. K—, for ſuing for a ſmall ſum of money he had lent, and could not otherwiſe recover, from one of the parties concerned. Mr. K— being ſufficiently ſupported by evidence of the premiſes, indicted William Parſons and Elizabeth his wife, the parents of the girl that acted the chief part in this affair, and alſo the reverend Mr. Moor, and a reputable tradeſman, for a conſpiracy, in the affair of the Cock-lane ghoſt, to injure his character: and their trials came on before lord chief juſtice Mansfield in the court of King's-bench at Guildhall, by a ſpecial jury, on the tenth and twelfth of July, when, after a trial of twelve hours, the conſpirators were found guilty, and puniſhed. The clergyman and another were brought to the bar and ſeverely reprimanded, and, having compromiſed the affair with the proſecutor, for a ſum of money, they were diſmiſſed. Parſons was pilloried three times in one month, and impriſoned two years; his wife was impriſoned one year: and Mary Frazier ſent to Bridewell for ſix months.

On the ninth of February, the banks of the Thames were ſo overflowed that many full caſks and other merchandize were ſwept away from the keys and wharfs, and the priſon-yard of the borough compter was ſome inches under water. And on the tenth of March the tide roſe ſo high, that it flowed into Weſtminſter-hall as far as the ſtairs leading up to the houſe of commons.

The great ſucceſs of his majeſty's operations by ſea being farther crowned in the conqueſt of Martinico (the moſt conſiderable of the French ſugar-iſlands) the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, on the ſeventh of April, waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, on the conqueſt of the iſland of Martinico, preſented April 7.

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" Graciouſly to accept the humble congratu-
" lations of your ever dutiful and loyal ſubjects,
" the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of
" your city of London, in common-council aſ-
" ſembled, upon the glorious and important
" conqueſt of the ſtrong, fertile, and opulent
" iſland of Martinico, and the conſequential ſur-
" render of the iſland of St. Lucia; acquiſitions
" doubly valuable, as they conſiderably diminiſh
" the naval and commercial ſtrength of France,
" and proportionably extend and ſecure the com-
" merce and navigation of Great Britain and her
" colonies.

" The amazing rapidity of this conqueſt re-
" flects a luſtreupon our former triumphs, as
" well as the higheſt honour upon the royal wiſ-
" dom that planned and directed, the ſkill, unan-
" imity, and activity, that conducted, and the
" heroic valour of the fleet and army that effect-
" ed it with ſo little loſs, and leaves your majeſty
" at full liberty to turn your victorious arms to
" other places, where the enemies of your ma-
" jeſty and your kingdoms are no leſs vulnera-
" ble, and will moſt ſenſibly feel the neceſſity of
" diſſolving their late dangerous compact, and
" of ſubmitting to terms of peace adequate to
" our ſucceſſes, and the expences of this juſt and
" neceſſary war; your majeſty, undazzled by
" the ſplendor of repeated victories, having no
" other view than to vindicate the honour of
" your crown, and to eſtabliſh and ſecure the juſt
" rights and poſſeſſions of your ſubjects.

" In ſo laudable a purſuit, ſo becoming the
" father of his people, your majeſty may firmly
" rely on the ſtrongeſt and moſt chearful efforts
" of the grateful citizens of London, united in
" duty and affection to your majeſty's ſacred per-
" ſon and government, and in zeal for the glory
" and proſperity of their country."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I

" I thank you for your loyal and affectionate " congratulations upon our late important ſuc- " ceſs. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the " bravery and conduct of my fleet and army. " You ſay truly that I am not dazzled by the " ſplendor of repeated victories: the permanent " proſperity of my people, as a free and com- " mercial nation, has always been the object of " my ambition: what conduces moſt to that end, " I ſhall ever count my greateſt glory."

The city of London having laboured under great inconveniences for want of a proper ſupply of wholeſome fiſh at a moderate price, an act of parliament was paſſed this ſeſſions for better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, to reduce the exorbitant price thereof, and to encourage and protect fiſhermen. The particulars of which act were as follow:

That any perſon, though no fiſhermonger, may buy, at any market, ſea-coaſt, or river, &c. any fiſh in ſeaſon, and ſizeable, paying the accuſtomed dues at the place of purchaſe, and may ſell the ſame again in any fiſh or fleſh market, paying the uſual market dues, Covent-garden market and the precincts thereof excepted.

Such fiſh ſhall not be reſold by the firſt purchaſer, before the ſame ſhall be brought to London or Weſtminſter, or to where conſigned, under penalty of twenty pounds, and ſhall be conveyed to the places conſigned, without being liable to be ſtopped, and expoſed to ſale on the way.

Carriages employed in this ſervice ſhall carry fiſh only, and ſhall be marked on the outſide, Fiſh Machine Only; and ſhall be entered at the office for licenſing hackney-coaches, paying one ſhilling for the regiſtering: and numbered, on penalty of forty ſhillings, and ſhall not be liable to be deemed common ſtage-waggons, &c.

They ſhall be permitted to travel with four horſes in pairs, or with one horſe, or three horſes in length, though with narrow wheels, and ſhall pay the like toll as poſt-chaiſes, &c. drawn by a like number of horſes; and ſhall be allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays; as ſhall alſo the returned horſes of ſuch carriages; and neither carriage nor horſes, if returning empty, ſhall be liable to pay toll; and if any game, or other thing beſides fiſh, and the neceſſary implements of the carriage, be put therein for conveyance, the perſon putting in the ſame ſhall forfeit five pounds, and if the driver ſhall take up, or ſuffer any paſſenger, game, or other thing, to be carried therein, he ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings, and on non-payment ſhall be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

If bulk ſhall be broke of any fiſh carriage conſigned for the London markets, &c. before being brought within the bills of mortality, or ſale made of the fiſh before they are expoſed in the ſaid markets, the offender forfeits ten pounds.

The fiſh, after being ſo brought up, ſhall be forthwith ſorted, and expoſed to ſale in ſome public market the next morning, Sundays excepted; and until ſuch fiſh is ſo expoſed, no part thereof ſhall be ſold by retail, on penalty of ten pounds, but mackarel brought up by ſuch carriages, may be ſold on Sundays.

All contracts made for fiſh, except for ſalmon and lobſters, are vacated after May 1, 1762, and the parties diſcharged from the penalties of their contracts; and perſons contracting after the ſaid time for buying up fiſh, other than ſalmon and lobſters, before the ſame ſhall be firſt brought to market, and duly expoſed to ſale there, ſhall forfeit fifty pounds, and the contract is declared void.

And after May 1, 1762, no contract for Britiſh ſalmon and lobſters ſhall be in force longer than one year; and the like ſhall take place with reſpect to any parole contracts.

After May 1, 1762, no perſon ſhall employ, or be employed, in buying at the markets of London and Weſtminſter, &c. any fiſh brought thither for ſale, to be afterwards divided among fiſhmongers, or others, to be ſold; nor ſhall any perſon buy, in the ſaid markets, any fiſh but what ſhall be for his own ſale or uſe, on penalty of twenty pounds.

No ſaleſman or other perſon ſhall refuſe to ſell, or enter into an agreement not to ſell, to or for any particular perſon's uſe, any fiſh expoſed to ſale, at a public market, on penalty of twenty pounds.

And all fiſh of the reſpective ſorts hereafter ſpecified, brought after May 1, 1762, for ſale to the London markets, ſhall be openly ſold at the firſt hand, and in no greater number or quantity in a lot than is hereafter preſcribed; and and every lot ſhall conſiſt of one ſort of fiſh only, viz.

All freſh ſalmon, ſturgeon, large freſh cod, ſkait, turbot, bret, brill, pearl, kingſton, ling, and dorys, by the ſingle fiſh: all half freſh cod, not exceeding two in any one lot: all quarter freſh cod, not exceeding four in any one lot: all mullets, cole-fiſh, ſalmon-trout, and other trouts, not exceeding two in any one lot; all ſmall cod, not exceeding twenty-four in any one lot, in Billingſgate market, or within 150 yards of Billingſgate dock; and in any other market within the weekly bills of mortality, not exceeding eight in any one lot.

Small pike, Billingſgate, ſix in a lot; other markets four.

Large haddock, Billingſgate, four; other markets two.

Small haddock, Billingſgate, twenty-four; other markets eight.

Carp, gurnet, tench, and ſea baſs, Billingſgate, ſix; other markets four.

Thornbacks, Billingſgate, two; other markets one.

Large ſoals, Billingſgate, four pair; other markets two pair.

Small ſoals, Billingſgate, eight pair; other markets four pair.

Mackarel, whitings, whiting-pouts, plaice, dabbs, herrings, pilchards, garb-fiſh, flounders, and maids, Billingſgate, ſixty; other markets thirty.

Smelts, Billingſgate, fifty-two; other markets twenty-ſix.

Eels,

Eels, Billingſgate, twenty pounds; other markets ten pounds, unleſs any ſingle fiſh ſhall exceed that weight.

Large lobſters and crabs, Billingſgate, twenty; other markets, ten.

Small lobſters and crabs, Billingſgate, 40; other markets ten.

None of the ſaid ſeveral ſpecies of fiſh ſhall be bought or ſold at the firſt hand, in the ſaid markets, in a greater number or quantity in a lot than is preſcribed above, nor more than one ſort of fiſh in a lot ſhall be ſold, or offered for ſale, on penalty of five pounds.

But a ſmaller number of any of the ſaid fiſh than a lot conſiſts of, if it contains more than one; and alſo a leſſer weight of eels than makes one lot, may be ſold or expoſed to ſale in the ſaid markets.

No fiſh ſhall be ſold again, or expoſed to ſale the ſame day, in the ſame market where it was before ſold, on penalty of ten pounds, but the buyer may ſell the ſame, whilſt ſound and wholeſome, in any other place.

Before any fiſh, to be ſold at the firſt hand in any of the ſaid markets, be expoſed to ſale, an account of the ſorts, and quantity of each, in large legible characters, ſhall be put up at the fiſh-ſtand (the number of flounders, plaice, dabbs, excepted; and alſo of mackarel, maids, herrings, and pilchards;) and if any other fiſh of the ſorts mentioned in the act be brought for ſale, before the market of the day is over, they ſhall likewiſe be added to the account, before they are expoſed to ſale; and the ſaid accounts ſhall be kept up, undefaced, till all the fiſh be ſold, or the market be over, on penalty of five pounds. Or if any perſon, before ſuch time, ſhall wilfully take down, deface or alter, the accounts ſo put up, or cauſe the ſame to be done, he ſhall forfeit forty ſhillings.

No fiſherman, &c. after the arrival of his veſſel from fiſhing, ſhall deſtroy, or caſt away, any of the fiſh, not being unwholeſome, periſhed, or unmarketable, remaining unſold after market is over, on penalty of being committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one week.

The proviſions in this act touching the ſale or buying of fiſh within the bills of mortality, and penalties for non-obſervance thereof, ſhall extend to the pariſh of St. Mary-le-bone in Middleſex.

The prohibitory clauſes in this act againſt contracts ſhall not extend to thoſe made, or to be made, with regard to ſalt or dried fiſh, oyſters, carp, or tench.

No information ſhall be received by a juſtice againſt any perſon for being concerned in any contract for buying up fiſh to be ſold again contrary to this act; but the penalty for entering into ſuch contract, ſhall be recoverable only, with double coſts, in one of the courts of Weſtminſter; one moiety to go to Greenwich hoſpital, and the other to the proſecutor.

The queen being happily delivered of a prince on the twelfth of Auguſt, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on his majeſty, on the fourteenth, with their compliments of congratulation, in the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" We, your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of your city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to em- " brace this earlieſt opportunity of congratulat- " ing your majeſty upon the ſafe and happy de- " livery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth " of a prince.

" So important an event, and upon a day ever " ſacred to the liberty of theſe kingdoms, fills " us with the moſt grateful ſentiments of the " divine goodneſs, that has thus early crowned " your majeſty's domeſtic happineſs, and opened " to your people the agreeable proſpect of per- " manence and ſtability to the bleſſings they de- " rive from the wiſdom and ſteadineſs of your " majeſty's victorious reign.

" May the ſame gracious providence ſoon re- " ſtore your majeſty's moſt amiable and beloved " conſort, and give perfect health and length of " days to the royal infant.

" Long, very long, may your majeſty live, " the guardian and protector, the ornament and " delight of Great-Britain; and, by your inſtruc- " tions and example, form the mind of your royal " ſon, to the government of a free, brave, and " generous people: and, in the fulneſs of time, " may that ſon ſucceed to the virtues as well as to " the throne of his royal father; and preſerve, " for a long ſucceſſion of years, the glory, hap- " pineſs, and proſperity of his country."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I receive with the greateſt pleaſure, theſe " very affectionate expreſſions of your duty and " attachment to me and to my family; and thank " you for your congratulations upon an event ſo " intereſting to me, and to the future welfare of " my people, with which my own happineſs, " upon this and every other occaſion, is inſepa- " rably connected. The city of London may " always depend upon my conſtant favour and " protection."

Soon after her majeſty's delivery, the waggons with the treaſure of the Hermione (a ſpaniſh regiſter ſhip taken by the Engliſh, and whoſe cargo conſiſted of near twelve millions of money) entered St. James's-Street; on which his majeſty and the nobility went to the windows over the palace-gate to ſee them, and joined their acclamations on two ſuch joyful occaſions: from whence the proceſſion proceeded to the Tower in the following order.

A company of light-horſe attended with kettle drums, French horns, trumpets, and hautboys.

A covered waggon decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag underneath, hanging behind the waggon.

Two more covered waggons.

Seven

Seven waggons uncovered.

One covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag underneath.

Another covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh pendant, and a Spaniſh one underneath.

Several waggons uncovered.

And laſtly, a covered waggon, decorated with an Engliſh jack, and a Spaniſh flag.

In the whole twenty waggons.

The proceſſion was concluded with an officer on horſeback, carrying an Engliſh enſign, attended by another holding a drawn cutlaſs.

The eſcort to each waggon conſiſted of four marines, with their bayonets fixed. And the whole cavalcade was ſaluted by the populace with the greateſt acclamations of joy.

About ten o'clock at night on the twenty-fourth, a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning began at London, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants: about eleven it was accompanied by a heavy rain, which, with ſome intermiſſion, continued till near four the next morning. The flaſhes of lightning were particularly pale and very frequent. At times there were ſix or ſeven of them ſucceſſively, almoſt without intermiſſion. They caſt ſuch a light, that objects in the adjacent parts of this metropolis were plainly diſtinguiſhed two and three miles diſtance.

Negociations of peace with France being abſolutely determined on by the court, and miniſters appointed on the part of each nation to tranſact the affairs in debate at London and Paris, the French king nominated the duke de Nivernois to reſide at London for that purpoſe, and the court of London appointed his grace the duke of Bedford to go to Paris to treat of peace, of which reſolution the miniſtry thought proper to inform the Lord-mayor of London by the following ſpecial letter, dated the thirtieth of Auguſt:

" To the right hon. the Lord-mayor.

" My Lord,

" I have the earl of Egremont's directions to " acquaint your lordſhip, that, in conſequence of " his moſt chriſtian majeſty's nomination of the " duke de Nivernois to come here to treat of a " peace, the king has been pleaſed to name the " duke of Bedford to go to Paris for the ſame " purpoſe; and his grace's appointment will be " declared on Wedneſday next the firſt of Sep- " tember. My lord Egremont thinks it may be " of uſe to make this public in the city as ſoon " as poſſible.

" I am with the greateſt reſpect,
" My Lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient
" humble Servant, R. Wood."

About two o'clock in the morning on the eighth of September, a fire broke out at the back of a ſtair-caſe in the preſs-yard, Newgate, which in a few hours conſumed all the apartments in that place, greatly damaged the chapel, and the back part of a houſe belonging to a ſtocking-trimmer, in Phœnix-court, Newgate-ſtreet. There were two unfortunate priſoners in the rooms which were burnt, who periſhed in the flames: the one was captain Ogle, who had been tried for murder, but being found a lunatic was ordered to remain in priſon; the other unhappy perſon was one Thomas Smith, who had been confined on ſuſpicion of ſtealing corn, and left a wife and three children; the former of whom, the night preceeding the accident, carried him his whole effects, amounting, in money and bank bills, to between five and ſix hundred pounds. He was heard to call out for help, and ſeen to put his arm through the iron grate, which was ſo exceſſive hot, that it ſet his ſhirt on fire, at which time it was imagined he threw his pocket-book out with the notes in it, which were ſaved. In a few minutes after the floor fell in, and they were both buried in the ruins; for it burnt ſo violently, and the flames ſpread ſo faſt, that none of the people could get to their aſſiſtance. The fury of the flames was greatly abated by ſix, but continued burning till two in the afternoon, when a party wall fell down, but happily did no damage. Though the confuſion was ſo great, not one priſoner eſcaped, nor were any hurt, except the two unfortunate perſons abovementioned.

On the ſixteenth another fire broke out at a carpenter's in Great Pultney-ſtreet, by Carnaby-market, occaſioned by a woman lodger reading in bed, which, in a ſhort time, entirely conſumed that houſe, and greatly damaged two others adjoining. The greateſt part of the houſe was in flames before the lodgers knew of their danger; two of whom, a man and his wife, were burnt in their bed; and ſeveral, to eſcape the flames, threw themſelves out of the windows, but received ſo much hurt, that they were obliged to be carried to the hoſpital; among the latter a poor woman died as ſhe was carrying there.

On the twenty-ninth of September came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord-mayor for the year enſuing, when alderman Beckford and alderman Bridgen were returned to the court of aldermen; and upon their ſcrutiny, there were eighteen votes for Mr. Beckford, and one for Mr. Bridgen; in conſequence of which the former was declared duly elected. Mr. Beckford, it was imagined, would have fined rather than have ſerved; but the livery having elected him, he was determined, he ſaid, to ſerve the office to the beſt of his abilities, let the conſequence to himſelf be what it might.

On the fourth of October, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of London waited on his majeſty with the following addreſs of congratulation on the conqueſt of the Havannah:

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's ever dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-

" mons of your city of London, in common-
" council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to con-
" gratulate your majeſty upon the late ſignal
" ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed the Al-
" mighty to bleſs your majeſty's arms, in the re-
" duction of the Havannah and its dependencies
" (moſt properly ſtiled the key of the Spaniſh
" Weſt-Indies, and long deemed impregnable)
" under a capitulation that does honour to the
" ſpirit and humanity of the Britiſh nation.

" It is with the higheſt pleaſure we reflect
" upon the value and importance of this con-
" queſt, attended with the acquiſition of im-
" menſe riches, and an irreparable blow to the
" trade and naval power of Spain. A conqueſt
" that gives additional luſtre to an already glori-
" ous and ſucceſsful war; and which cannot but
" ſtrike terror into an enemy, not only unpro-
" voked, but inſenſible to the repeated inſtances
" of your majeſty's good-will, friendſhip, and
" moderation; and convince him, that there is
" no attempt, how arduous ſoever, but what,
" planned and directed by the wiſdom of your
" majeſty's councils, may, under the divine pro-
" vidence, be effected by the harmony, activity,
" and abilities, of ſuch commanders, and the
" valour, zeal, and emulation of your fleets and
" armies, regardleſs of any fatigues or dangers,
" wherever the glory of their king and country
" is concerned.

" May the poſſeſſion of this very valuable
" conqueſt, together with other happy conſe-
" quences of your majeſty's meaſures, thus wiſely
" and vigorouſly purſued, prove the means of
" effectually defeating the ambitious views of
" your majeſty's enemies, and of for ever diſ-
" ſolving the late alarming compact of the houſe
" of Bourbon, calculated to deſtroy the com-
" merce of your ſubjects, and replete with dan-
" ger to the exiſtence of your majeſty's ancient
" and natural ally, and to the independence of
" the reſt of the powers of Europe.

" And we beg leave humbly to aſſure your
" majeſty, that your faithful citizens of London,
" animated with the warmeſt ſenſe of duty to
" your majeſty and their country, will, with
" unwearied chearfulneſs, contribute their utmoſt
" efforts to ſtrengthen your majeſty's hands, until
" your enemies, moved by their own repeated
" loſſes and diſtreſſes, ſhall be diſpoſed to liſten
" to ſuch terms of accommodation as your royal
" wiſdom ſhall think adequate to our glorious
" ſucceſſes; and ſuch as may effectually ſecure
" the trade and navigation of your ſubjects, and
" prevent the calamities of a future war."

On the twenty-ſeventh of this month it appeared that, by the rains which fell for ſome days paſt, a high tide in the river Thames, and a ſtrong gale of wind at north, the rivers within twenty-miles of London were ſo raiſed, that the like had never been known in the memory of man; and the damage that was ſuſtained, more eſpecially on the river Lee, was almoſt incredible. In leſs than five hours the water roſe twelve feet in perpendicular height. About Stratford, Weſtham, Plaiſtow, Waltham-abbey, and along the marſhes, they were very fatal to the inhabitants. Moſt of their cattle in the fields were carried off; likewiſe ſtacks of hay and wood, with the loſs of all the hogs that were in their ſtyes and yards, together with all the horſes that were in the ſtables.

In ſome parts of Stratford the flood reached their chamber windows, and the face of the waters was covered with the bodies of the beaſts that periſhed. From the neareſt computation that could be made, not leſs than 5000 hogs periſhed in this flood, together with all the horſes and other cattle that were in the meadows, whoſe numbers were very conſiderable. The flood extended itſelf over all the cauſeways, and ſeveral people were loſt in the high roads; a woman and horſe, and a gentleman in a poſt chaiſe, with the horſes and poſt-boy, all periſhed in the water; and three of the paſſengers in the Bury-machine, with two of the horſes, were alſo drowned. The china works beyond Bow-bridge were overflowed in ſuch a manner that the current ruſhed through the great arch like the tide through the arches of London-bridge. The callico-grounds in the neighbourhood of Bow and Stratford were all overflowed, and great quantities of linen carried off. The houſes from Bow-bridge to Stratford were all under water, and the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge by getting out of their windows. This powerful innundation was productive of the like diſmal conſequences in moſt other parts of the kingdom.

On the eighth of November the right honourable the Lord-mayor received the following letter from the ſecretary of ſtate's-office, which was ſent to him in conſequence of the preliminary articles of peace having been ſigned by the duke of Bedford:

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor.

" My Lord, Cleaveland-row Nov. 8, 1762.

" I am directed by my lord Egremont to ac-
" quaint your lordſhip, that one of his majeſty's
" meſſengers has this moment brought an ac-
" count of the duke of Bedford's having ſigned
" the preliminary articles of peace with France
" and Spain, at Fontainbleau, on the third in-
" ſtant. The ſecretary of ſtate's intention, for
" making this immediate communication to your
" lordſhip of the firſt account relative to the ſig-
" nature of the preliminaries, which has been
" tranſmitted to his office by the king's miniſter
" at Paris, is in order to have it publicly known
" in the city without loſs of time. Your lordſhip
" will, no doubt, take ſuch ſteps as are moſt
" proper to anſwer the purpoſe.

" I am, &c. R. Wood."

And on the firſt of December the ceſſation of arms was proclaimed in the uſual places, and with the accuſtomed ceremonies.

On the thirteenth of February, 1763, the Thames roſe ſo high, that many houſes on the Surry ſide were four or five feet under water: the long walk at Lambeth, by the biſhop's-palace, was overflowed, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from houſe to houſe. The damage

damage done by this high tide was computed at 20,000l. In Weſtminſter-hall the water was four feet deep; and the inhabitants of Tooly-ſtreet and Wapping were obliged to keep to their upper rooms.

On the twenty-fourth a riot happened at Covent garden theatre, occaſioned by a demand being made for full prices throughout the whole performance of Artaxerxes: all the benches in the boxes and the pit were entirely torn up, the glaſſes and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The raſhneſs of the rioters was ſo great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, ſo that, if the inſide of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. The damages were computed at two thouſand pounds

On the twenty-ſecond of March the definitive treaty of peace was proclaimed at the uſual places, purſuant to his majeſty's royal warrant ſigned for that purpoſe.

There being at this time a bill depending in parliament to ſubject the makers of cyder and perry to the exciſe laws. The court of common-council, on the above day, unanimouſly came to the following reſolution:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that a "petition be prepared to the honourable houſe "of commons, againſt ſo much of the bill now "depending in that houſe, for granting an addi-"tional duty on wine, cyder, and perry, as re-"lates to ſubjecting the makers of cyder and "perry to the laws of exciſe."

And at another court held the next day, a motion was made that inſtructions ſhould be given to the members of this city, in regard to the ſaid petition, and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was appointed to prepare the ſame, which being done, and read in court, was unanimouſly agreed to.

The repreſentation of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, to the repreſentatives of this city in parliament.

"This court cannot forbear expreſſing to you their ſurprize, at the precipitate progreſs which has been already made in a new attempt towards a general exciſe. The extenſion of exciſe laws into private houſes, whereby the ſubject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary viſitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commiſſioners, removeable at pleaſure, is inconſiſtent with thoſe principles of liberty which have hitherto diſtinguiſhed this nation from arbitrary governments. An attack upon the liberty of the ſubject, made ſo immediately after a glorious and ſucceſsful war, and at a time when we had juſt reaſon to expect to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, demands your ſerious attention. And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the neceſſity of the times, the ſmallneſs of the ſum indicates that cannot be the only motive to ſo extraordinary a meaſure. For theſe reaſons, this court doth earneſtly recommend your conſtant attendance in parliament, and utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe every enlargement or extenſion of the powers of exciſe; and that you do not conceal from the public any ſuch attempt, nor ſuffer yourſelves to be amuſed by any plauſible alteration in the bill ſubjecting the makers of cyder and perry, to exciſe laws."

And on the twenty-eighth the ſaid court, having been informed that the commons had paſſed and ſent up the cyder bill to the lords, reſolved that an humble petition ſhould be preſented, in their name, to the houſe of lords, and another to the king, praying that the ſaid bill might not paſs into a law. The petition to his majeſty was as follows:

"The humble petition of the Lord-mayor, al-"dermen, and commons, of the city of "London, in common-council aſſembled,

"Moſt humbly ſheweth,

"That your petitioners are fully convinced, "that the collecting the duties intended to be "laid on the makers of cyder and perry, by "way of exciſe, is not nor can in many inſtances "be, ſo regulated, but that it will occaſion num-"berleſs difficulties and queſtions.

"That the method of trial and deciſion of "exciſe diſputes are founded only in neceſſity, "being in their nature arbitrary, and inconſiſtent "with the principles of liberty, and the happy "conſtitution of your majeſty's government.

"That the expoſing private houſes to be en-"tered into and ſearched, at pleaſure, by per-"ſons unknown, will be a badge of ſlavery upon "your people.

"That your petitioners, firmly confiding in "your majeſty's favour, and filled with a moſt "humble and grateful ſenſe of your paternal af-"fection for your people, moſt humbly beſeech "your majeſty to protect their liberty, and keep "them happy and at eaſe; free from the appre-"henſion of being diſturbed in their property; "by which your majeſty will erect a laſting "monument of your goodneſs in every houſe in "the kingdom.

"Your petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly "implore your majeſty, that you will not give "your royal aſſent to ſo much of the bill, as "ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry, to ex-"ciſe laws.

"And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

For theſe zealous endeavours to oppoſe a bill ſo detrimental to the ſubject, the citizens received the particular thanks of the city of Exeter, and were greatly applauded by their fellow ſubjects in general; but their petitions had not ſufficient effect to prevent the ſaid bill paſſing into a law: though, by their repeated applications it was afterwards repealed.

On the ninth of April ſome recruits confined in the Savoy for the Eaſt-India ſervice, roſe upon the centinels, wreſted their arms from them, and made themſelves maſters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray enſued, in which three of the recruits were

ſhot

ſhot dead, ſome others mortally wounded, and one of the ſoldiers had his hand ſo ſhattered, that it was obliged to be cut off.

On the eighteenth the two ambaſſadors extraordinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry through the city to Somerſet-houſe, in the following manner:

The whole company aſſembled at Greenwich, from whence they ſet off between twelve and one. There were three ſtate barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with another of ſix oars for their attendants: beſides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the proceſſion.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Cornhill, Cheapſide, Ludgate-ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, and along the Strand to Somerſet-houſe, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majeſty.

Four king's under marſhal-men on horſeback.

City marſhal on horſeback.

Maſter of the ceremonies aſſiſtant, in a coach and ſix.

Thirty eight footmen, two and two, on foot.

Eight gentlemen of the bedchambers, belonging to the ambaſſadors, on horſeback, two and two.

Houſe ſteward alone, on horſeback.

Eight pages on horſeback, two and two.

Kettle drum.

Second maſter of the horſe, alone.

King's ſtate-coach, with the ambaſſadors, the earl of Guilford, and maſter of the ceremonies; ſix horſes.

King's ſecond coach, with the two ſecretaries to the embaſſy, ſix horſes.

Six gentlemen of the privy-chamber, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princeſs of Wales, duke of York, princeſs Auguſta, duke of Cumberland, and princeſs Amelia's coaches with ſix horſes each.

The ambaſſador's grand ſtate-coach with eight horſes, empty.

The ſecond coach empty, with ſix horſes.

The third coach with two Venetian noblemen, ſix horſes.

The peer's coaches and ſix.

All the dreſſes of the perſons attending this proceſſion, both on the water, as well as at land, were extremely ſplendid.

On the 29th John Wilkes, eſq; member of parliament for Ayleſbury, was taken into cuſtody by a warrant from the ſecretary of ſtate, for writing a paper called the North-Briton, No. 45, and after examination was committed to the Tower. At the ſame time all his papers were ſeized, to be examined by perſons appointed by the ſecretaries. And on the third of May, he was brought from the Tower to the bar of the court of common-pleas, Weſtminſter, where he made the following ſpeech:

"My lords,

"I feel myſelf happy to be at laſt brought "before a court, and before judges whoſe cha- "racteriſtic is the love of liberty. I have many "humble thanks to return for the immediate or- "der you were pleaſed to iſſue, to give me an "opportunity of laying my grievances before "you. They are of a kind hitherto unparalleled "in this free country, and I truſt the conſequen- "ces will teach miniſters of Scottiſh and arbitrary "principles, that the liberty of an Engliſh ſub- "ject is not to be ſported away with impunity, in "this cruel and deſpotic manner.

"I am accuſed of being the author of the "North-Briton, No. 45. I ſhall only remark "upon that paper, that it takes all load of accu- "ſation from the ſacred name of a prince, whoſe "family I love and honour as the glorious de- "fenders of the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe per- "ſonal qualities are ſo amiable, great and re- "ſpectable, that he is deſervedly the idol of his "people. It is the peculiar faſhion and crime of "theſe times, and of thoſe who hold high mi- "niſterial offices in government, to throw every "odious charge from themſelves upon majeſty: "the author of this paper, whoever he may be, "has, upon conſtitutional principles, done di- "rectly the reverſe, and is therefore in me, the "ſuppoſed author, meant to be perſecuted ac- "cordingly; the particular cruelties of my treat- "ment, worſe than if I had been a Scotch rebel, "this court will hear, and I dare ſay, from your "juſtice in due time redreſs.

"I may, perhaps, ſtill have the means left me "to ſhew that I have been ſuperior to every "temptation of corruption. They may, indeed, "have flattered themſelves, that when they found "corruption could not prevail, perſecution might "intimidate. I will ſhew myſelf ſuperior to "both. My papers have been ſeized, perhaps "with a hope the better to deprive me of that "proof of their meanneſs and corrupt prodiga- "lity, which it may, poſſibly, in a proper place "be yet in my power to give."

The caſe was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both ſides, and when they had finiſhed, the court, after making a polite excuſe to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to conſider the caſe; and to give their opinion: therefore they remanded him priſoner to the Tower, till Friday the ſixth of May. On which day he was brought up to the court of common-pleas, where the lord chief juſtice and the other judges being aſſembled, Mr. Wilkes addreſſed them as follows:

"My lords,

"Far be it from me to regret that I have paſ- "ſed ſo many more days in captivity, as it will "have afforded you an opportunity of doing, "upon mature reflection, and repeated examina- "tion, the more ſignal juſtice to my country. "The liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and "what touches me more ſenſibly, that of all the middling

" middling and inferior claſs of people, who " ſtand moſt in need of protection, is, in my " caſe, this day to be finally decided upon: a " queſtion of ſuch importance as to deter- " mine at once, whether Engliſh liberty be " a reality or a ſhadow. Your own free-born " hearts will feel with indignation and compaſſion " all that load of oppreſſion under which I have " ſo long laboured. Cloſe impriſonment, the " effect of premeditated malice, all acceſs for " more than two days denied to me, my houſe " ranſacked and plundered, my moſt private and " ſecret concerns divulged; every vile and malig- " nant inſinuation, even of high treaſon itſelf, " no leſs induſtriouſly than falſly circulated by " my cruel and implacable enemies, together " with all the various inſolence of office, form " but a part of my unexampled ill treatment. " Such inhuman principles of ſtar-chamber ty- " ranny will, I truſt, by this court, upon this " ſolemn occaſion, be finally extirpated; and " henceforth every innocent man, however poor " and unſupported, may hope to ſleep in peace " and ſecurity in his own houſe, unviolated by " king's meſſengers, and the arbitrary mandates " of an overbearing ſecretary of ſtate.

" I will no longer delay your juſtice. The na- " tion is impatient to hear, nor can they be ſafe " or happy till that is obtained. If the ſame " perſecution is after all to carry me before ano- " ther court, I hope I ſhall find that the genuine " ſpirit of Magna Charta, that glorious inheri- " tance, that diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of En- " gliſhmen, is as religiouſly revered there, as I " know it is here, by the great perſonages before " whom I have now the happineſs to ſtand; and " (as in the memorable caſe of the impriſoned " biſhops) that an independent jury of free-born " Engliſhmen will perſiſt to determine my fate, " as in conſcience bound, upon conſtitutional " principles, by a verdict of guilty or not guilty. " I aſk no more at the hands of my country- " men."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed his ſpeech, the lord chief juſtice ſtood up, and delivered the opinion of the court on the three following heads, which were chiefly inſiſted on by counſel:

1. The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.

2. The neceſſity for a ſpecification of thoſe particular paſſages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And

3. Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

To the firſt of theſe his lordſhip was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

To the ſecond, which required a ſpecification of the particular paſſages in the North Briton, which were deemed a libel, his lordſhip took notice, that the inſertion of theſe paſſages, ſo far as they related to the point in queſtion, was not at all neceſſary.

And to the laſt point he obſerved, that the privilege of parliament ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable; and as there were but three particular caſes in which that privilege was forfeited, it only remained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was endangered. Mr. Wilkes ſtood accuſed of writing a libel; a libel in the ſenſe of the law was a high miſdemeanor, but did not come within the deſcription of treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace; at moſt it had but a tendency to diſturb the peace, and conſequently could not be ſufficient to deſtroy the privilege of a member of parliament.

Thus was the point of privilege determined, and Mr. Wilkes, by order of the court, immediately diſcharged.

In his way from the hall to his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, he was ſurrounded by many gentlemen of diſtinction, amidſt the moſt repeated acclamations of more than ten thouſand people.

[*The particulars reſpecting the above gentleman will be progreſſively given from this firſt circumſtance to the cloſe of our work.*]

On the ſixth of May, about four o'clock in the morning, a terrble fire broke out at the houſe of lady Moleſworth, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, which, in a ſhort time, entirely conſumed the ſame, with all its furniture. Lady Moleſworth, her brother captain Uſher, her ſecond and third daughters, and four or five ſervants, periſhed in the flames. Her eldeſt daughter jumped out of a window and broke her leg; the mother intended to follow, but the fire overpowered her, and ſhe ſunk into the midſt of the flames. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped out of a garret window; the former broke her thigh, and the latter was greatly bruiſed. Dr. Coote Moleſworth, with his lady, being on a viſit, narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The doctor's lady threw herſelf from a two pair of ſtairs window into the garden, and was much ſcorched and terribly bruiſed. The doctor hung from the window by his hands till a ladder was brought him. An elderly woman, governeſs of the children, threw herſelf out of the nurſery-window, and was killed on the ſpot. One of the footmen, in jumping from a window, fell upon the iron ſpikes, where he hung till a chairman, at the hazard of his own life, took him off; but he afterwards died of his wound. Notwithſtanding the fire in this houſe was ſo fatal to its inhabitants, yet it is remarkable no other houſe received the leaſt damage.

In order to ſhew the contempt with which the citizens held the conduct of the miniſtry, in having made up a peace ſo very inadequate to the glorious ſucceſſes of the late war, it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the common-council could by no means be prevailed on to addreſs: and the greateſt cavalcade which could be formed from the city for that purpoſe, conſiſted only of eight aldermen,* including the *locum tenens* at their

* On the twelfth of May 1763, between twelve and one o'clock, the following aldermen went in proceſſion from Guildhall to wait upon his majeſty with an addreſs on the peace:

Sir

their head, who, aſſuming the name of the Lord-mayor, and court of aldermen, waited on his majeſty with the following:

" Sir,

" Your majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, " the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of " London, deſire to be permitted to pay their " humble duty to your majeſty, and to expreſs " their grateful ſenſe of your majeſty's gracious " and benevolent attention to your people, in re- " lieving them from the increaſing burdens of a " a long and expenſive, though glorious and ſuc- " ceſsful war.

" They enter not into a particular conſidera- " tion of the national advantages reſulting from " the treaty of peace, which your majeſty has " been pleaſed to conclude: Theſe have been " ſubmitted to a conſtitutional examination; but " they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your " majeſty their entire acquieſcence in a meaſure, " which your majeſty's councils, and the great " council of the nation, have ſeen reaſon to ap- " prove. And this they have thought it their " duty to do at this time, when they have with " concern obſerved a ſpirit of faction unhappily " ariſing, and are apprehenſive their ſilence " might be interpreted an encouragement of prac- " tices, which their dutiful attachment to your " majeſty's perſon and government leads them to " deteſt and abhor.

" They further beg leave to aſſure your majeſ- " ty, that as magiſtrates to whom the executive " power of the government of the city of Lon- " is intruſted, it ſhall be their conſtant endea- " vour to maintain and preſerve domeſtic tran- " quillity, order, and government, and that true " and perfect liberty, which has its foundation in " obedience to the laws, and of which licentiouſ- " neſs, though it often aſſumes the name, is, in " this country, the only enemy.

" By a conduct ſo conformable to your royal " example, they preſume to hope they ſhall in- " title themſelves to the continuance of your ma- " jeſty's protection and favour."

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

" I return you my ſincere thanks for this ad- " dreſs, and for the ſatisfaction you expreſs in " the ſucceſs of my endeavours to reſtore the " public peace.

" I receive with great pleaſure the aſſurances " you give me, of your abhorrence and deteſta- " tion of thoſe factious and licentious practices, " which, alone, can endanger our preſent happy " ſettlement, after the concluſion of peace with " all our foreign enemies.

" Your reſolution to ſupport, in oppoſition " thereto, the true conſtitutional liberty of theſe " kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.

" The city of London may depend upon my " conſtant favour and protection."

The fourth of June being his majeſty's birth-day, the ſame was celebrated with more public demonſtrations of joy than had been ever known on a like occaſion. The principal buildings were grandly illuminated, as were almoſt all the private houſes in the ſquares and ſtreets of this metropolis; each vying with the other to expreſs their loyalty to their ſovereign, however they diſliked the meaſures of the miniſtry. A terrible accident happened in the evening on Tower-hill, where were exhibited grand fire-works at the public expence. The populace repaired thither in ſuch ſhoals, and crouded ſo faſt on each other, that the rails which ſurrounded a well, on the bank of the ditch, at the poſtern, gave way, and the multitude fell together about thirty feet deep. By which accident ſix were taken up dead, fourteen were ſo hurt that they died of their wounds, and many others were moſt dreadfully bruiſed.

About two o'clock in the morning on the 23d a fire broke out in King-ſtreet, Rotherhithe, which entirely conſumed fifteen houſes, beſides damaging many others. And on the tenth of July following, about one in the morning, a moſt terrible fire began in a ſtable, or ſome out-houſe, near the eaſt ſide of the plying-place called New-crane, in the pariſh of Shadwell, which communicated its flames to a loft adjoining, full of dry reeds for the uſe of the ſhip yard, in which it ſtood, and ſet fire to a ſhip in the dock. The wind being high, the flames immediately catched the back-fronts and out-buildings of the houſes next the water in the ſtreet called Wapping-wall; and ſo rapid was their progreſs, that before proper aſſiſtance could be brought, the fire croſſed the ſtreet, and, in a few hours, the houſes on both the ſouth and the north ſides were entirely conſumed. Eighty-ſeven houſes were burnt to the ground, and ſeveral perſons periſhed in the flames.

On the nineteenth of Auguſt, about twelve o'clock at noon, began a very terrible ſtorm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning in this city, which was preceded by an almoſt total darkneſs. The air ſeemed greatly convulſed; the heat was intenſe, and was felt by the people as like the heat of an oven. The appearance of it being much the ſame as preceded the great earthquake at Liſbon, many people expected the moſt direful conſequences would follow: but it went off much

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Sir Charles Aſgill, as *locum tenens*.
Robert Aliſop, eſq;
Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, knt.
Marſh Dickinſon, eſq;
Sir Richard Glynn, bart.
Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.
Sir Francis Goſling, knt. and the Recorder.
Richard Blunt, eſq;
Sir Thomas Chaloner, knt. } ſheriffs
Sir Henry Banks, knt. }

The Chamberlain.
The Town-clerk.

A great number of people aſſembled in Guildhall-yard to ſee them ſet out, who teſtified their diſpleaſure by continued hiſſing &c. As the proceſſion paſſed St. Bride's church the great bell began to toll, and then a dumb peal ſtruck up, which continued a conſiderable time; and at their return they were treated in the ſame manner by Bow bells.

milder

milder in the city of London than in other places; for about Chatham the darkneſs was accompanied with one continual rolling of thunder for the ſpace of forty minutes, and the lightning was almoſt inceſſant, but at a great diſtance, for the ſame ſpace of time. At Twickenham large trees were torn up by the roots, ſtacks of chimnies were blown down, and other damage done by the hurricane that accompanied the darkneſs. About Reading ſeveral trees were torn up by the roots, two ſheep were killed, and ſeveral people were beat down and terribly frightened. At Brithelmſtone the ſtorm was very awful, and the oldeſt fiſhermen ſaid they had never ſeen any thing like it in their memories. About Maidſtone in Kent, the hops ſuffered conſiderably by the ſtorm. But the moſt ſurprizing circumſtance that attended this phænomenon was the ſudden flux and reflux of the tide in Plymouth pool, which exactly correſponded with the like agitation in the ſame place at the time of the great earthquake at Liſbon. At Sheerneſs, ſome dreadful convulſions of nature were apprehended. The windows expoſed to the fury of the ſtorm were cruſhed to pieces; fowls were killed by the hail and much damage done.

Her majeſty being ſafely delivered of a prince (afterwards chriſtened Frederick) the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, on the twenty-fifth waited on his majeſty with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen and com- " mons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, moſt gladly embrace this " joyful occaſion of approaching your ſacred per- " ſon, with our ſincereſt and warmeſt congratu- " lations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and " the auſpicious birth of another prince; firmly " truſting that every increaſe of your royal family " will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion, " and that great charter of liberty, which, in " conſequence of the glorious revolution, your " illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

" Your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful citi- " zens of London, exceeded by none of your " ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your " majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſpe- " rity of your reign, rejoice in every event, which " augments your majeſty's domeſtic felicity.

" Permit us, royal Sir, to intreat your ma- " jeſty's acceptance of our faithful aſſurances, " that we will, at all times, be ready, chearfully " to render your majeſty every inſtance of alle- " giance and duty, which affectionate and loyal " ſubjects can pay to the beſt of princes."

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

" I thank you for this loyal addreſs, and for " the ſatisfaction you expreſs on the increaſe of " my family. The religion and liberties of my " people always have been, and ever ſhall be, " the conſtant objects of my care and attention. " I ſhall at all times depend upon the aſſurances " which you give me of your allegiance and " duty."

On the eighth of September another terrible fire broke out at Shadwell-dock, which burnt thirty houſes before it could be extinguiſhed, among which was Stoker's brewhouſe, and ſeveral others of great value.

On the twenty-ninth of September, William Bridgen, eſq; alderman of Farringdon without, was elected Lord- mayor of London for the year enſuing; at which time Mr. Beckford, the then Lord-mayor, roſe up, and addreſſed the livery as follows:

" Gentlemen, and fellow citizens,

" You were pleaſed to do me the honour of " electing me your firſt magiſtrate this day " twelvemonth, and I entered on that duty with " diffidence and reluctance, being conſcious to " myſelf, that it was not in my power to execute " ſo great a truſt with the aſſiduity and attention " that the dignity and importance of the office re- " quired; how far I have been able to go through " it with any degree of propriety, you are the " only judges. Very great aſſiſtance I have ex- " perienced from my brethren of the court of " aldermen, and I ſhall always retain a grateful " remembrance of their good-will towards me.

" The time of my mayoralty draws near a " concluſion; and I can ſafely ſay, it will give " me more comfort and ſatisfaction of mind to " quit, than it ever did to receive this high ho- " nour, the greateſt that can fall to the ſhare of " a citizen. That ſatisfaction is increaſed by the " reflection of being ſucceeded by a very worthy " alderman, for whoſe firmneſs, integrity, and " reſolution, I have the greateſt veneration: and " indeed firmneſs and reſolution are at all times " neceſſary in your firſt magiſtrate, eſpecially in " times ſo critical and difficult as the preſent " ſeem to be: however, I truſt, that the old " good humour and good ſenſe of this great city " will ſet an example of moderation to the reſt " of the kingdom, and convince every impartial " man that the duty and affection of the citizens " of London to the beſt of kings, can be equalled " only by their love of juſtice and of liberty, " founded on the glorious principles of the revo- " lution.

" Permit me to take this opportunity of re- " turning my ſincere acknowledgements to my " fellow-citizens, for all their favours conferred " on me; and of aſſuring them, that it ſhall be " the ſtudy of my life to ſupport the honour and " dignity of the crown, liberty, and conſtitution- " al independency of the people, and the rights " and privileges of my fellow-citizens, always " keeping in remembrance that noble declaration " of the great revolution patriots, That under " the houſe of Hanover only they could, and " under the houſe of Hanover they were deter- " mined they would be free."

On the ſixteenth of November a duel was fought between Samuel Martin, eſq; member of parliament for Camelford, and late ſecretary to the treaſury, and John Wilkes, eſq; when the latter was greatly wounded in the belly by a piſtol bullet. The wound, however, not proving mortal, Mr. Wilkes ſoon after recovered.

On the eighteenth the tide in the river Thames at eleven o'clock, when it was flowing, ſuddenly ſtopped, and ebbed for the ſpace of an hour; after which it returned, and flowed the uſual time.

A moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain happened on the ſecond of December, which did incredible damage in and about London, and in many other parts of the kingdom. Several houſes were blown down, ſome people killed, many wounded, and buſineſs interrupted; chimnies in many parts of the town fell upon the roofs; the roofs were ſtripped, and the ſtreets, during the violence of the ſtorm, rendered impaſſable; part of the walls of Hyde-park and Sadler's-wells gave way; trees were blown up by the roots; and the river Thames roſe ſo high, that in many places it overflowed its banks, filled cellars, and did immenſe damage to the ſhipping and craft.

The next day, when the executioner, by order of both houſes of parliament, came to burn No. 45, of the North-Briton at the Royal-Exchange, there was ſuch a multitude gathered together upon the occaſion, that the officers appointed to put the order into execution, were greatly interrupted in the performance of their duty. Not only the executioner, the conſtables, and the inferior officers were pelted with filth and dirt, but the chief officers preſent were inſulted in the groſſeſt manner; the fore-glaſs of Mr. Harley's chariot, (one of the city ſheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of London, was broken by a billet thrown at his perſon, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to conſume the North-Briton. Mr. Harley being ſlightly wounded, and obſerving the ſpirit of licentiouſneſs that prevailed among the multitude, haſtened to the Manſion-houſe to apprize the Lord-mayor of the danger.

The executioner thinking it his duty to follow the high ſheriff, made his retreat likewiſe as ſoon after as he could; and the conſtables, moſt of their ſtaves being broken by the furious reſiſtance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further oppoſition. The North-Briton, however, was partly conſumed by means of a lighted link, on which it was placed, by the zeal of the proper officers, but the remains of it were reſcued from the flames by the violence of the aſſailants, who carried them off in triumph, and in the evening diſplayed them at Temple-bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack boot committed to the flames inſtead thereof, amidſt the acclamations of a great concourſe of ſpectators.

Mr. Wilkes having commenced an action in the court of common-pleas againſt Robert Ward, eſq; the under ſecretary, for ſeizing his papers, the ſame was tried on the ſixth of December, before lord chief juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial jury, at the defendant's requeſt; when, after an hearing of near fifteen hours, many learned arguments on both ſides, and a moſt maſterly, pathetic, and eloquent charge given by his lordſhip, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff with one thouſand pounds damages, and full coſts of ſuit; on which the populace, as before, teſtified their joy in the moſt extravagant manner.

On the evening of the day on which this verdict was obtained, a perſon knocked at Mr. Wilkes's door, deſiring to ſpeak with him on particular buſineſs; but it appearing by his dialect that he was a Scotchman, and being beſides an entire ſtranger, he was refuſed admittance, on which he went to a coffee-houſe near Parliament-ſtreet, where a perſon made affidavit, that he overheard him declare, that himſelf and ten more were determined to cut off Mr. Wilkes, let the event be what it would; and next morning gave information of it by a letter to Mr. Wilkes, deſiring him to be on his guard. According to the information, the perſon ſworn againſt, as was ſuppoſed, bringing a letter to Mr. Wilkes's houſe, ſigned Alexander Dun, the purpoſe of which was to beg an interview with him on an affair of the moſt intereſting nature, he was deſired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly; and ſeven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen who had placed themſelves behind it, ſeized him by the arms, and threw him on his back. On ſearching him a new pen knife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchaſed about nine months ago, but after many equivocations, owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight before. Upon this he was taken into cuſtody by a tipſtaff then preſent for that purpoſe, was carried next morning before one of the judges; and a complaint likewiſe exhibited againſt him in the houſe of commons, who thereupon ordered the officer in whoſe cuſtody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the houſe diſcharged him from any farther appearance, as it was evident from his behaviour, that he was diſordered in his mind.

A little before this a complaint was exhibited againſt Mr. Wilkes in the upper-houſe, for affixing the name of a member of that houſe, to a book, intituled, "An Eſſay on Woman," which book was produced to the eternal diſgrace of all concerned in it; but Mr. Wilkes could not prefer his anſwer, being at that time indiſpoſed in conſequence of the wound he had received in the duel with Mr. Martin. On which account the houſe gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his phyſician and ſurgeon; but beginning at laſt to ſuſpect ſome colluſion betwixt him and them, on the ſixteenth of December they ordered doctor Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to attend him, in order to obſerve the progreſs of his cure, and to report the ſame to the houſe. Doctor Heberden acquainted the phyſician with this order, and deſired him to communicate it to Mr. Wilkes, that the time of attendance might be ſettled. Mr. Wilkes, in conſequence of the intelligence received by him from his phyſician, diſpatched cards to the two gentlemen appointed to attend him, expreſſing his ſenſe of the kind care of the houſe

for his ſpeedy recovery, intimating his perfect reliance on the gentlemen to whom he had committed his caſe, and aſſuring them, that though he did not wiſh to ſee them at preſent, he was impatient for an opportunity of ſhewing the juſt regard he would ever pay to diſtinguiſhed merit.

After Mr. Wilkes had acted in this ſpirited manner, he thought proper, in juſtification of the characters of doctor Brockleſby his phyſician, and Mr. Graves his ſurgeon, to ſend for doctor Duncan, one of his majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton one of his majeſty's ſerjeant ſurgeons, who attended him accordingly. The reaſon Mr. Wilkes gave to thoſe two gentlemen for ſending for them was, that as he found the houſe thought it proper that he ſhould be watched, he himſelf thought two Scotchmen moſt proper for his ſpies.

We will not pretend to ſay whether the attention of the houſe had any happy effect on Mr. Wilkes's health, but he recovered ſo faſt, that on the twenty-fourth of December he ſuddenly ſet out for France to viſit his daughter, as he himſelf gave out, then dangerouſly ill at Paris.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Violent ſtorm of wind. Marriage of princeſs Auguſta. City addreſs on the occaſion. Mr. Wilkes expelled the houſe of commons. The common-council preſent lord chief juſtice Pratt with the freedom of the city. The ſilk weavers petition his majeſty againſt the importation of foreign ſilks. Fire in St. James's-ſquare. Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning. Election of a chamberlain. Freedom of the city preſented to the duke of Glouceſter. Great fire at Rotherhithe. Remarkable phænomenon in the air. Death of the duke of Cumberland.

THE year 1764 was introduced by a violent ſtorm of wind, on the fourteenth of January, which did great damage to houſes, trees, and ſhipping in the river. During the ſtorm two dreadful fires broke, the one near Hyde-park corner, and the other in Ratcliff-Highway; at each of which ſeven houſes were entirely conſumed.

On the evening of the ſixteenth the ceremony of the marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, eldeſt ſiſter to his majeſty, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, was performed in the great council-chamber, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, in preſence of a great number of peers, peereſſes, and foreign miniſters. After the ſolemnization of the nuptials, their ſerene and royal highneſſes repaired to Leiceſter-houſe, where was prepared an elegant entertainment; at which their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family were preſent. On this joyful occaſion, the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty, to whom being introduced by earl Gower, lord-chamberlain, James Eyre, eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" Graciouſly to accept our ſincere and dutiful " congratulations on the marriage of your ma- " jeſty's eldeſt ſiſter, her royal highneſs the prin- " ceſs Auguſta, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the " hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg. " It was with the utmoſt joy and ſatisfaction, that " we ſaw your majeſty's wiſdom yield to the pro- " poſals for an alliance with a proteſtant family ſo " illuſtrious; and that a lady, whoſe amiable " character is not more exalted by the dignity of " her birth than her private virtues, was deſtined " to be the happy partner of a prince, whoſe " eminent and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, during a " ſucceſsful and glorious war, will ever be re- " membered by every friend of true religion and " public liberty.

" Your majeſty's faithful citizens of London " have ſeen, with gratitude, the conſtitution of " this country, ſettled and eſtabliſhed by our " great deliverer king William, maintained and " improved by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſ- " wick; and, therefore, they cannot ſufficiently " applaud your majeſty's great wiſdom and good- " neſs in further ſtrengthening it by this happy " alliance.

" May this marriage anſwer your majeſty's " warmeſt wiſhes and expectations; and may the " prince and princeſs be bleſſed with an offſpring " truly worthy of ſo royal and illuſtrious a de- " ſcent!

" Permit us to aſſure your majeſty of our firm " attachment to your majeſty's ſacred perſon " and government; and of our conſtant endea- " vours, within our ſphere, to contribute to the " happineſs and proſperity of your majeſty's " reign."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" My lord and gentlemen,

" I return you my thanks for your dutiful " congratulations on the marriage of my ſiſter " the princeſs Auguſta, with the hereditary prince " of

" of Brunſwick Lunenburg; and am glad that " this happy alliance gives ſuch general ſatisfac- " tion.

" I receive, with pleaſure, your aſſurances of " duty and affection to my perſon and govern- " ment. The city of London may always de- " pend on my favour and protection."

They afterwards waited on her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, and their ſerene highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, to whom they reſpectively preſented their compliments of congratulation.

On the twentieth of this month the commons, after long debates, expelled John Wilkes, eſq; for a contempt of their authority, and publiſhing the North-Briton, being adjudged an infamous libel; and iſſued out a writ of election for Ayleſbury in his room.

On the twenty-fifth his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave, among others, the royal aſſent to the bill for naturalizing his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick, who was in the houſe during his majeſty's ſtay. In the mean time her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick remained at Leiceſter-houſe, taking leave of the ladies of quality her intimates with the greateſt tenderneſs and fortitude. In the afternoon their highneſſes took leave of the company; when the prince, on the populace expreſſing their ardent wiſhes for their highneſſes happineſs and proſperity, returned his prayers for the ſucceſs of the Britiſh nation, for which he ſaid he had already bled, and would again with pleaſure, on any future occaſion. Their highneſſes then deſcended the ſtairs to their coaches, amidſt an innumerable crowd of ſpectators, who were waiting for their laſt farewell of their amiable princeſs; and the people attended their departure with acclamations and tears.

On the twenty-firſt of February came on at the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, the trial of John Wilkes, eſq; for reprinting and publiſhing the North-Briton No. 45, at his own houſe. The trial laſted eight hours, and the jury, retiring an hour and three quarters, returned, and brought in their verdict guilty. The court then proceeded to the trial of Mr. Wilkes for printing and publiſhing the Eſſay on woman, of which alſo the jury, after withdrawing about half an hour, found him guilty.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the ſame day, the thanks of the court were ordered to be preſented to the repreſentatives of the city, for their zealous and ſpirited endeavours to aſſert the rights and liberties of the ſubject, by their laudable attempt to obtain a ſeaſonable and parliamentary declaration. " That a general " warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the au- " thors, printers and publiſhers of a ſeditious li- " bel, together with their papers, is not war- " rantable by law;" and to exhort them, in the warmeſt manner, ſteadily to perſevere in their duty to the crown, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the houſes, papers, and perſons of the ſubject from arbitrary and illegal violations. At the ſame time it was reſolved, that, " as the in- " dependency and uprightneſs of judges is eſ- " ſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, " and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and " liberties of the ſubject," this court, in manifeſtation of the juſt ſenſe of the firmneſs and integrity of the right honourable Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of common pleas, doth direct, that the freedom of this city be preſented to his lordſhip, and that he be deſired to ſit for his picture to be placed in Guildhall, in gratitude for the honeſt and deliberate deciſion upon the validity of a warrant which had been frequently produced to, but, ſo far as appears to this court, never debated in the court of King's-bench, by which he hath eminently diſtinguiſhed his duty to the king, his juſtice to the ſubject, and his knowledge of the law. This example of the city of London in thanking and inſtructing their repreſentatives, in regard to general warrants, and thanking Lord chief juſtice Pratt, and preſenting him with the freedom of the city, was followed by a great many corporations and private companies in England.

On the twenty-fifth a treatiſe, intituled, " Droit " le Roy," a rhapſody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England, was burnt by the common hangman at Weſtminſter-hall gate, and on the 27th at the Royal-Exchange, purſuant to an order of both houſes of parliament.

About this time an act of parliament paſſed for the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent miſchiefs that may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, &c. by which ſo much of the act of 2. George I. for regulating buildings, &c. as relates to party walls, ſhall extend to all caſes whatſoever within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and within the pariſhes of St. Mary-le-Bone and Paddington, and Chelſea and St. Pancraſs, when it ſhall be neceſſary to pull down and rebuild any party-wall, whether either of the adjoining houſes ſhall or ſhall not be, or require to be, rebuilt, or new built; except the city of London and liberties thereof, and party-walls of houſes on the river Thames below bridge. It then directs a ſurvey of the ſaid walls, and that upon a diſagreement of the ſurveyors it ſhall be lawful for two neighbouring juſtices of the peace to add another to them: and that the ſaid wall viewed by them may be pulled down and rebuilt, if the majority ſigns a certificate of ſuch wall being defective.

After which the ſaid act enacts, " that all party " walls to be erected or built within the ſaid city " or liberty of Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, " precincts and limits aforeſaid, ſhall be two " bricks and an half thick at the leaſt in the cellar, " and two bricks thick upwards to the garret " floor, and from thence one brick and an half " thick, at leaſt, eighteen inches above the roofs " or gutters which adjoin to ſuch party-walls; and " that the ſame ſhall be built of ſtone, or of good " ſound burnt bricks, and none other.

" And that no timbers, except the timbers of " the girders, binding joiſts, and the templets " under the ſame, ſhall be laid into the party- " walls erected or built, or to be erected or built, " within the ſaid city or liberty of Weſtminſter, " and the pariſhes, precincts, and limits afore- " ſaid;

" ſaid; and that no timbers of the roof be laid " into ſuch party-walls, (except the purloins or " kerb thereof) and that the ends of girders, and " binding joiſts, lying within ſuch party-walls, " ſhall not exceed nine inches; and that none of " the ends of the girders, or binding joiſts, in " adjoining houſes, ſhall meet, or be laid oppo- " ſite to each other; and that the ſides thereof " ſhall be, at leaſt, 14 inches diſtant from each " other; and that there ſhall be nine inches, at " leaſt, of ſolid brick-work left at or between the " ends of all lentils, wall-plates, and bond-tim- " bers, which may or ſhall be laid in or upon " the walls of the fore and back fronts of all " houſes which ſhall adjoin to each other, on the " penalty of 50l. on the head builder.

" That no timber or timbers whatſoever ſhall " be laid or placed under the hearth or hearths " of any room or rooms, or within nine inches " of any funnel or flew of any chimney or chim- " nies, of any houſe or houſes within the limits " aforeſaid; and that no timber buildings what- " ſoever ſhall be built adjoining to any houſe or " houſes ſo as the timbers thereof ſhall be laid " into the wall of any ſuch houſe or houſes al- " ready built, or hereafter to be built, within " the limits aforeſaid, under the penalty of 50l.

" That after any party-wall or party-walls ſhall " be erected or built purſuant to the directions " of this act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, " who ſhall build againſt ſuch party-wall or par- " ty-walls, ſhall, on any pretence whatſoever, " cut into or wound the ſame, for the convenience " of making a chimney or chimnies, or for any " other purpoſe whatſoever; nor ſhall lay into " the ſame any other timbers than are allowed by " this act to be laid into new party-walls, under " the penalty of 50l.

" That every maſter-builder who ſhall erect or " build any houſe within the limits above men- " tioned, ſhall, within fourteen days, after the " ſame ſhall be covered in, cauſe the ſame to be " ſurveyed by one or more ſurveyor or ſurveyors; " and ſuch ſurveyor or ſurveyors ſhall make " oath, before one or more of his majeſty's juſ- " tices of the peace for the ſaid county of Mid- " dleſex or city of Weſtminſter, that the ſame " hath been (to the beſt of his or their judgment " and belief) built and erected agreable to the " ſeveral directions in this act contained; which " affidavit ſhall be filed with the clerk of the " peace for the ſaid county of Middleſex, within " ten days after the making thereof; and if any " maſter-builder ſhall make default in the pre- " miſes, by neglecting to cauſe ſuch ſurvey to " be made, or ſuch affidavit to be made and " filed as aforeſaid, ſuch maſter-builder ſhall, for " every ſuch neglect or default, forfeit the ſum " of 50l.

" Provided always, that in all caſes where any " party-wall within the ſaid city or liberty of " Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, precincts and " limits aforeſaid, ſhall, by virtue of the act of " the 11 George I. and of this preſent act, be " pulled down and rebuilt, agreeable to the di- " rections of this preſent act, by the owner or " occupier of one of the adjoining houſes, the " expence of ſuch party-wall ſhall be eſtimated " and computed at and after the rate of 6l. 10s. " per rod.

" Provided alſo, That in all caſes where any " party-wall ſhall be erected or built, agreeable " to the directions of this preſent act, in execu- " tion of any contract or contracts entered into " with the builder or workman before the firſt " day of July, 1764, the expence of ſuch party- " wall ſhall be eſtimated and computed at and " after the rate of 6l. 10s. per rod; any thing " in ſuch contract or contracts to the contrary " thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

And be it further enacted, " That for the fur- " ther and better preventing the ſpreading of " fires, all houſes and other buildings, which " ſhall be erected or built within the ſaid city or " liberty of Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, pre- " cincts, and limits aforeſaid, ſhall be built of " ſtone, or of good, ſound, hard, well-burnt " bricks, and none other, both in the fore front, " and back front thereof, from the breaſt-ſum- " mer upwards, (and likewiſe the party-walls " thereof) and that ſuch breaſt-ſummer, in all " ſuch houſes or other buildings, ſhall not be " higher than the floor of the one pair of ſtairs."

This act concludes with a clauſe directing, " That in all caſes where any of the rewards " ſhall be claimed by virtue of the ſtatute of the " 6th of queen Anne, for engines brought to " help to extinguiſh fires, ſuch reward ſhall be " payable and paid in the ſame manner to the " keeper of any other engine, though not a pa- " riſh-engine, who ſhall bring in ſuch engine in " good order and complete, to help and extin- " guiſh ſuch fire, in the ſame manner as if ſuch " engine was a pariſh engine."

On the ſeventh of March Sir Thomas Harri- ſon having waited on the right honourable the lord chief juſtice Pratt, and preſented to his lord- ſhip the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, purſuant to the order of common-council, his lordſhip returned the following anſwer:

" Sir,

" It is impoſſible for me not to feel the moſt " ſenſible pleaſure in finding my behaviour in the " adminiſtration of juſtice approved by the city " of London; the moſt reſpectable body in this " kingdom, after the two houſes of parliament.

" If they have been pleaſed, from any part of " my conduct, to entertain an opinion of my in- " tegrity (the beſt quality of a judge) my utmoſt " ambition is ſatisfied; and I may venture, with- " out the reproach of vanity, to take to myſelf " the character of an honeſt man, which the city " of London hath told me I am entitled to; " but they will give me leave, at the ſame time, " to aſcribe it only to my own good fortune, that " I happened to be diſtinguiſhed upon the pre- " ſent occaſion beyond the reſt of my brethren; " ſince I am perſuaded, that, if they had been " called upon as I was, they would have acted " with the like conſcientious regard to their " oaths, and to the law of the land.

" Since, however, the city of London has " now given me a reputation, I muſt take more

than

" of Brunſwick Lunenburg; and am glad that " this happy alliance gives ſuch general ſatisfac- " tion.

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On the twenty-fifth his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave, among others, the royal aſſent to the bill for naturalizing his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick, who was in the houſe during his majeſty's ſtay. In the mean time her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick remained at Leiceſter-houſe, taking leave of the ladies of quality her intimates with the greateſt tenderneſs and fortitude. In the afternoon their highneſſes took leave of the company; when the prince, on the populace expreſſing their ardent wiſhes for their highneſſes happineſs and proſperity, returned his prayers for the ſucceſs of the Britiſh nation, for which he ſaid he had already bled, and would again with pleaſure, on any future occaſion. Their highneſſes then deſcended the ſtairs to their coaches, amidſt an innumerable crowd of ſpectators, who were waiting for their laſt farewell of their amiable princeſs; and the people attended their departure with acclamations and tears.

On the twenty-firſt of February came on at the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, the trial of John Wilkes, eſq; for reprinting and publiſhing the North-Briton No. 45, at his own houſe. The trial laſted eight hours, and the jury, retiring an hour and three quarters, returned, and brought in their verdict guilty. The court then proceeded to the trial of Mr. Wilkes for printing and publiſhing the Eſſay on woman, of which alſo the jury, after withdrawing about half an hour, found him guilty.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the ſame day, the thanks of the court were ordered to be preſented to the repreſentatives of the city, for their zealous and ſpirited endeavours to aſſert the rights and liberties of the ſubject, by their laudable attempt to obtain a ſeaſonable and parliamentary declaration. " That a general " warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the au- " thors, printers and publiſhers of a ſeditious li- " bel, together with their papers, is not war- " rantable by law;" and to exhort them, in the warmeſt manner, ſteadily to perſevere in their duty to the crown, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſecure the houſes, papers, and perſons of the ſubject from arbitrary and illegal violations. At the ſame time it was reſolved, that, " as the in- " dependency and uprightneſs of judges is eſ- " ſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, " and one of the beſt ſecurities to the rights and " liberties of the ſubject," this court, in manifeſtation of the juſt ſenſe of the firmneſs and integrity of the right honourable Sir Charles Pratt, lord chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of common pleas, doth direct, that the freedom of this city be preſented to his lordſhip, and that he be deſired to ſit for his picture to be placed in Guildhall, in gratitude for the honeſt and deliberate deciſion upon the validity of a warrant which had been frequently produced to, but, ſo far as appears to this court, never debated in the court of King's-bench, by which he hath eminently diſtinguiſhed his duty to the king, his juſtice to the ſubject, and his knowledge of the law. This example of the city of London in thanking and inſtructing their repreſentatives, in regard to general warrants, and thanking Lord chief juſtice Pratt, and preſenting him with the freedom of the city, was followed by a great many corporations and private companies in England.

On the twenty-fifth a treatiſe, intituled, " Droit " le Roy," a rhapſody of all the prerogatives at any time attributed to the kings of England, was burnt by the common hangman at Weſtminſter-hall gate, and on the 27th at the Royal-Exchange, purſuant to an order of both houſes of parliament.

About this time an act of parliament paſſed for the better regulating of buildings, and to prevent miſchiefs that may happen by fire within the weekly bills of mortality, &c. by which ſo much of the act of 2. George I. for regulating buildings, &c. as relates to party walls, ſhall extend to all caſes whatſoever within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, and within the pariſhes of St. Mary-le-Bone and Paddington, and Chelſea and St. Pancraſs, when it ſhall be neceſſary to pull down and rebuild any party-wall, whether either of the adjoining houſes ſhall or ſhall not be, or require to be, rebuilt, or new built; except the city of London and liberties thereof, and party-walls of houſes on the river Thames below bridge. It then directs a ſurvey of the ſaid walls, and that upon a diſagreement of the ſurveyors it ſhall be lawful for two neighbouring juſtices of the peace to add another to them: and that the ſaid wall viewed by them may be pulled down and rebuilt, if the majority ſigns a certificate of ſuch wall being defective.

After which the ſaid act enacts, " that all party " walls to be erected or built within the ſaid city " or liberty of Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, " precincts and limits aforeſaid, ſhall be two " bricks and an half thick at the leaſt in the cellar, " and two bricks thick upwards to the garret " floor, and from thence one brick and an half " thick, at leaſt, eighteen inches above the roofs " or gutters which adjoin to ſuch party-walls; and " that the ſame ſhall be built of ſtone, or of good " ſound burnt bricks, and none other.

" And that no timbers, except the timbers of " the girders, binding joiſts, and the templets " under the ſame, ſhall be laid into the party- " walls erected or built, or to be erected or built, " within the ſaid city or liberty of Weſtminſter, " and the pariſhes, precincts, and limits afore- " ſaid;

" ſaid; and that no timbers of the roof be laid " into ſuch party-walls, (except the purloins or " kerb thereof) and that the ends of girders, and " binding joiſts, lying within ſuch party-walls, " ſhall not exceed nine inches; and that none of " the ends of the girders, or binding joiſts, in " adjoining houſes, ſhall meet, or be laid oppo- " ſite to each other; and that the ſides thereof " ſhall be, at leaſt, 14 inches diſtant from each " other; and that there ſhall be nine inches, at " leaſt, of ſolid brick-work left at or between the " ends of all lentils, wall-plates, and bond-tim- " bers, which may or ſhall be laid in or upon " the walls of the fore and back fronts of all " houſes which ſhall adjoin to each other, on the " penalty of 50l. on the head builder.

" That no timber or timbers whatſoever ſhall " be laid or placed under the hearth or hearths " of any room or rooms, or within nine inches " of any funnel or flew of any chimney or chim- " nies, of any houſe or houſes within the limits " aforeſaid; and that no timber buildings what- " ſoever ſhall be built adjoining to any houſe or " houſes ſo as the timbers thereof ſhall be laid " into the wall of any ſuch houſe or houſes al- " ready built, or hereafter to be built, within " the limits aforeſaid, under the penalty of 50l.

" That after any party-wall or party-walls ſhall " be erected or built purſuant to the directions " of this act, no perſon or perſons whatſoever, " who ſhall build againſt ſuch party-wall or par- " ty-walls, ſhall, on any pretence whatſoever, " cut into or wound the ſame, for the convenience " of making a chimney or chimnies, or for any " other purpoſe whatſoever; nor ſhall lay into " the ſame any other timbers than are allowed by " this act to be laid into new party-walls, under " the penalty of 50l.

" That every maſter-builder who ſhall erect or " build any houſe within the limits above men- " tioned, ſhall, within fourteen days, after the " ſame ſhall be covered in, cauſe the ſame to be " ſurveyed by one or more ſurveyor or ſurveyors; " and ſuch ſurveyor or ſurveyors ſhall make " oath, before one or more of his majeſty's juſ- " tices of the peace for the ſaid county of Mid- " dleſex or city of Weſtminſter, that the ſame " hath been (to the beſt of his or their judgment " and belief) built and erected agreable to the " ſeveral directions in this act contained; which " affidavit ſhall be filed with the clerk of the " peace for the ſaid county of Middleſex, within " ten days after the making thereof; and if any " maſter-builder ſhall make default in the pre- " miſes, by neglecting to cauſe ſuch ſurvey to " be made, or ſuch affidavit to be made and " filed as aforeſaid, ſuch maſter-builder ſhall, for " every ſuch neglect or default, forfeit the ſum " of 50l.

" Provided always, that in all caſes where any " party-wall within the ſaid city or liberty of " Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, precincts and " limits aforeſaid, ſhall, by virtue of the act of " the 11 George I. and of this preſent act, be " pulled down and rebuilt, agreeable to the di- " rections of this preſent act, by the owner or " occupier of one of the adjoining houſes, the " expence of ſuch party-wall ſhall be eſtimated " and computed at and after the rate of 6l. 10s. " per rod.

" Provided alſo, That in all caſes where any " party-wall ſhall be erected or built, agreeable " to the directions of this preſent act, in execu- " tion of any contract or contracts entered into " with the builder or workman before the firſt " day of July, 1764, the expence of ſuch party- " wall ſhall be eſtimated and computed at and " after the rate of 6l. 10s. per rod; any thing " in ſuch contract or contracts to the contrary " thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

And be it further enacted, " That for the fur- " ther and better preventing the ſpreading of " fires, all houſes and other buildings, which " ſhall be erected or built within the ſaid city or " liberty of Weſtminſter, and the pariſhes, pre- " cincts, and limits aforeſaid, ſhall be built of " ſtone, or of good, ſound, hard, well-burnt " bricks, and none other, both in the fore front, " and back front thereof, from the breaſt-ſum- " mer upwards, (and likewiſe the party-walls " thereof) and that ſuch breaſt-ſummer, in all " ſuch houſes or other buildings, ſhall not be " higher than the floor of the one pair of ſtairs."

This act concludes with a clauſe directing, " That in all caſes where any of the rewards " ſhall be claimed by virtue of the ſtatute of the " 6th of queen Anne, for engines brought to " help to extinguiſh fires, ſuch reward ſhall be " payable and paid in the ſame manner to the " keeper of any other engine, though not a pa- " riſh-engine, who ſhall bring in ſuch engine in " good order and complete, to help and extin- " guiſh ſuch fire, in the ſame manner as if ſuch " engine was a pariſh engine."

On the ſeventh of March Sir Thomas Harri- ſon having waited on the right honourable the lord chief juſtice Pratt, and preſented to his lord- ſhip the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, purſuant to the order of common-council, his lordſhip returned the following anſwer:

" Sir,

" It is impoſſible for me not to feel the moſt " ſenſible pleaſure in finding my behaviour in the " adminiſtration of juſtice approved by the city " of London; the moſt reſpectable body in this " kingdom, after the two houſes of parliament.

" If they have been pleaſed, from any part of " my conduct, to entertain an opinion of my in- " tegrity (the beſt quality of a judge) my utmoſt " ambition is ſatisfied; and I may venture, with- " out the reproach of vanity, to take to myſelf " the character of an honeſt man, which the city " of London hath told me I am entitled to; " but they will give me leave, at the ſame time, " to aſcribe it only to my own good fortune, that " I happened to be diſtinguiſhed upon the pre- " ſent occaſion beyond the reſt of my brethren; " ſince I am perſuaded, that, if they had been " called upon as I was, they would have acted " with the like conſcientious regard to their " oaths, and to the law of the land.

" Since, however, the city of London has " now given me a reputation, I muſt take more

than

" than ordinary care to preſerve their gift by the " ſtricteſt attention to my duty, knowing, that " the beſt way of thanking the public for ho- " nours like theſe is by perſevering in the ſame " conduct, by which their approbation was firſt " acquired."

On the ninth of April many thouſand journeymen ſilk-weavers went in proceſſion from Spital-fields, and waited on his majeſty at the queen's palace in St. James's park, with a petition, repreſenting the miſerable condition themſelves and families were reduced to, by the clandeſtine importation of French ſilks. They waited before the court-yard, and two gentlemen, belonging to that manufactory, had the honour to be introduced to his majeſty's preſence; and preſent their petition, which his majeſty received in the moſt gracious manner; and gave for anſwer that he would ſend immediate orders to put an entire ſtop to the importation of French ſilks; that an affair of ſo much conſequence to the kingdom ſhould be properly laid before the parliament, and that he would do his utmoſt to procure them redreſs.

A terrible fire broke out, on the fourteenth, at Mr. Naſh's in St. James's ſquare, which inſtantly conſumed that houſe, and greatly damaged two others. The fire ſpread ſo rapid, that ſix perſons periſhed in the flames.

On the eighteenth of June happened in and about London one of the greateſt thunder ſtorms in the memory of man. Some buildings were very much damaged, particularly the elegant ſpire of St. Bride's-church, Fleet-ſtreet, which was ſhattered ſo much, that it was obliged to be rebuilt. Several balls of fire were ſeen in the ſtreets at the ſame time, but ſoon diſappeared without doing any miſchief. Many perſons, however, were hurt by the ſtones that flew from the damaged buildings.

In the month of Auguſt about ſix hundred Palatines, and other German proteſtants were landed at the port of London, in the greateſt diſtreſs; and were relieved with that generoſity which does honour to the Britiſh nation. Theſe unhappy people were prevailed upon to leave their own country, on the promiſe of a German officer, that on their arrival in England they ſhould be immediately provided with a paſſage to Britiſh America, and appointed to ſettle ſome of our new acquiſitions on that continent. This deluſion aroſe from a pretence ſet up by one, who had no authority, as after appeared, to make a contract with them, or to procure them a ſettlement in any of our American plantations; though the poor deluded people had great reaſon to hearken to ſuch propoſals, as were tendered to them, in the name of a nation, which had always given them the preference in ſuch caſes, and could not poſſibly people and cultivate their new acquired deſerts, without a vaſt number of new hands. However, they were deceived, and being embarked by the contractor's contrivance, and brought to the port of London, they who were in a condition to pay their paſſage, were permitted to land; ſuch as had no money, were kept on board, and both were reduced to a ſtarving condition; the contractor being left behind, and caſt into a Dutch priſon, for debts he imprudently contracted to carry this chimerical ſcheme into execution, without the leaſt countenance even of a promiſe from the Britiſh court, to realize his agreement with the German emigrants: of which incident there appeared the following intelligence from the Hague gazette, on the thirty-firſt of Auguſt laſt.

" One — de S.—, who ſtiles himſelf a colo- " nel in the ſervice of the king of Great-Britain, " having engaged a number of perſons to go into " England, upon aſſurances which he gave them, " that he was authorized by his Britannic majeſty " to promiſe them ſettlements in America; and " that they ſhould be carried there at the king's " expence: in order to prevent his continuing to " impoſe upon the credulity of the public in this " reſpect, it is thought proper to advertiſe that " the ſaid S.——was never authorized, as he pre- " tends, to engage people for thoſe ſettlements, " nor to make any promiſes on the part of the " Britiſh miniſtry."

The poor half ſtarved Palatines, who were put aſhore without a patron to provide for them, were not able to get entertainment or ſhelter from the intemperature of the rainy ſeaſon, which, juſt at that time, (about the middle of Auguſt) was very heavy. The men, with their wives, children, and infants, even their very women in labour, were driven to the neceſſity of lying in the open fields, without proviſions, without cover, and without any friend or aſſiſtance, but what could be collected during this exigency for them in German churches and chapels about this metropolis. All which is more fully and publickly deſcribed by the clergyman, whoſe piety led him to miniſter to them in their great diſtreſs, and to make their caſe known to the great and good, who had it in their power, and were ready to relieve their almoſt deſpairing German brethren.

This clergyman wrote a letter to the printer of the Daily-advertiſer, who publiſhed it on the thirtieth of Auguſt, in theſe words:

" I hope you will permit me, by means of your paper, to inform thoſe who have the power to redreſs it, of the very deplorable ſituation of the poor unhappy Palatines lately arrived here from Germany. They are in number, men, women, and children, about ſix hundred, conſiſting of Wurtzburghers and Palatines, all proteſtants, and were brought hither from their native country by a German officer, with a promiſe of being immediarely ſent to ſettle, at his own expence, in the iſland of St. John and le Croix, in America; but, by ſome inability, he has been obliged to decline the undertaking; ſo that inſtead of their being ſhipped off for thoſe places, ſome of them have lain, during the late heavy rains, and are now lying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in ſhort, without the common neceſſaries of life; others lie languiſhing under the complicated evils of ſickneſs and extreme want, at the Statute hall in Goodman's-fields; and more than two hundred remain on board the ſhip, which brought them

them over on account of their paſſage not being paid for, where they are periſhing for want of food, and rotting in filth and naſtineſs. Collections have been made at the German churches and chapels here ſeveral times, to afford them ſome relief; but as the number of theſe poor creatures are ſo conſiderable, it is impoſſible, by ſuch means, to furniſh them with a regular and continual ſupply, adequate to their wants; ſo that unleſs ſome proviſion is very ſpeedily made for them, they muſt inevitably periſh. Theſe unfortunate people would think themſelves inexpreſſibly happy, if the Engliſh government would be graciouſly pleaſed to take them under its protection, to allow them, for the preſent, ſome ground to lie on, tents to cover them, and any manner of ſubſiſtence, till it ſhall be thought proper to ſhip them off, and ſettle them in any Engliſh colonies in America; where, I doubt not, they will give their protectors and benefactors conſtant proofs of their affection and gratitude for ſuch kindneſs, by behaving as becometh honeſt, induſtrious, and dutiful ſubjects, to the Britiſh government. I take the liberty of thus expreſſing the hopes and wiſhes of theſe wretched beings, as they have no friend to intercede for them, who has intereſt ſufficient for ſuch an undertaking, or even a knowledge of the proper method of application.

That their diſtreſſes are unutterably great, I myſelf have been too often a mournful witneſs of, in my attendance on them to adminiſter the duties of my function; with one inſtance of which I ſhall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was ſeized with the pangs of labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorant people about her in the beſt manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in the operation, it died ſoon after I baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the ſacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and neceſſaries ſuitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition.

That the Almighty may, of his infinite mercy, incline the hearts of the great and good of this kingdom, diſtinguiſhed for its charity and hoſpitality, to take under their protection theſe their unhappy fellow-chriſtians, (who did not intrude themſelves into this country, but were invited hither) and ſend them whitherſoever they in their wiſdom and goodneſs ſhall think proper, is the moſt ardent prayer of their and your moſt obedient ſervant,"

G. A. WACHSEL,
Miniſter of the German Lutheran St. George's-church, in Little Ayloffe-ſtreet.

This information reached the ears of the great, the noble, and the royal; and penetrated their hearts with ſuch expedition and abundance of compaſſion, that teſtifies the truth of that paſſage in holy writ, "the mercy of God is over all his "works." Of which the reverend Mr. Wachſel publiſhed the following account, September 5.

"Your readineſs in giving a place to my letter of Thurſday laſt, emboldens me to entreat that you would ſuffer me to communicate to the public, a brief account of the amazing ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed the Almighty God to bleſs my endeavours therein for the ſervice of the diſtreſſed Palatines; and to teſtify their moſt grateful acknowledgments, as well as my own, to the very benevolent inhabitants of this metropolis, for their exceeding liberal and ſeaſonable contributions. When I reflect on the ſituation of theſe poor people at the time their caſe was related to the public, and the change that immediately ſucceeded, I am really loſt in wonder, and overcome with gratitude!

Before eleven in the morning, on which my letter appeared, we received from the Tower, by order of a great perſonage, one hundred tents, with all neceſſaries thereunto belonging; by the ſame bountiful hand the freight of thoſe on board the ſhips was diſcharged, and they were releaſed that day. The ſame morning a ſervant arrived expreſs from a lady at Iſlington with twenty pounds. Mr. Baldero, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, ſent twenty-pounds. Shortly after the earl and counteſs of Cardigan ſent one hundred pounds, ten guineas came from his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ten guineas from David Berkeley, eſq; and ſons: ten guineas ſigned M. W. C. S. From Batſon's coffee-houſe, thirty-one pounds ten ſhillings, (nearly four hundred pounds have ſince been received from the ſame place): five pounds five ſhillings from the Bedford coffee-houſe: a bank note No. K. 280, for 100l. and a great number of ſmaller donations. The contributions ſince the above have ſtill increaſed more abundantly."

Crowds of people reſorted to the place of their encampment, and, with hearts melted to compaſſion, gave them what they could ſpare; to the honour of a benevolent baker, let it be remembered, that even before their caſe was known, paſſing by and perceiving their famiſhing condition, he beſtowed upon them his whole baſket of bread! By theſe means they were cloathed, their ſubſiſtence provided for, phyſicians, ſurgeons, and midwives, offered their ſervice for the ſick and thoſe in travail, for whom warm apartments were hired. The committee of gentlemen choſen to manage the ſubſcription, upon application to his majeſty, had a moſt gracious anſwer by Lord Halifax, purporting that the Palatines ſhould be ſent and eſtabliſhed in South Carolina, and that 150 ſtands of arms ſhould be delivered out for their uſe; upon which they contracted for proper veſſels to carry them to that colony, and for their proviſion and maintainance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival.

The city of London in particular, and the nation in general, having, about this time preferred complaints in parliament, concerning the exorbitant price of proviſions; his majeſty, in order to prevent all unlawful combinations for enhancing the price of proviſions, and encourage thoſe who might diſcover any concerned in ſuch illegal practices, promiſed to all perſons who ſhould diſcover, or cauſe to be diſcovered ſuch offenders, ſo as to be convicted, a reward of one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the treaſury, without any other warrant in that behalf. When the

merchants petition, touching the above complaint, was preſented to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, a council was immediately called, and after an examination of evidence, his majeſty directly ordered his royal proclamation to be iſſued as abovementioned.

On the twenty eighth of September, there was the higheſt tide in the river Thames that had been known for many years. Great damages were done by the filling of cellars, and overflowing of the low marſhes. Several ſhips were daſhed againſt each other by the violence of the wind; and in many houſes near the river the waters roſe two feet in the ground floors.

About ten o'clock at night, on the twenty-fourth of November, a dreadful fire broke out in the workſhop of a ſnuff-maker in Alderſgate-ſtreet, which conſumed that and ſeveral other houſes, together with the timber-yard of Mr. Hatton, valued at ſeveral thouſand pounds. Many perſons were hurt, and ſome loſt their lives.

On the fourth of December her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, ſiſter to his majeſty, and conſort to his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, to the great joy of that ancient line, as well as univerſal pleaſure of her native country.

During the courſe of this month, the weather proved extremely boiſterous, by which many ſhips were wrecked, and other very conſiderable damage was ſuſtained both by ſea and land.

The firſt remarkable circumſtance which happened in the year 1765, was, the election of a chamberlain of the city of London, in the room of the late Sir Thomas Harriſon, which came on at Guildhall the fifteenth of January. The candidates were, Mr. alderman Janſſen, Mr. alderman Turner, Mr. Bonus, Mr. deputy Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. deputy Long, and Mr. Till. On holding up of hands, the ſheriffs ſaid they were doubtful which of the two aldermen had the majority, and therefore deſired they might be put up a ſecond time, which being done, they declared in favour of Mr. alderman Janſſen; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Mr. alderman Turner, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Long, and Mr. Till. After which Mr. alderman Janſſen made a very polite ſpeech to the livery, returning them thanks for the great honour conferred on him, and hoped they would ſupport their choice by the poll.

When Mr. Janſſen had finiſhed his ſpeech, Mr. alderman Harley (who had been called upon in an advertiſement on the Monday preceding, to declare whether he had not received or been promiſed the general receiverſhip of the land-tax for this city and county of Middleſex) roſe up and addreſſed himſelf to the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen, and fellow-citizens,

"I am always happy to meet you, when aſſembled here; particularly when any part of my conduct is called in queſtion. I now find myſelf called upon in a very extraordinary manner, by a news-writer in the name of the ſeveral candidates for the office of chamberlain of this city, "publickly to declare, whether I have got, or "have been promiſed, the receiverſhip of the "land-tax." Now, gentlemen, this is a queſtion that no man has a right to aſk me. As to anſwer the public news-papers any thing I find relative to me, it is my determined reſolution never to do it, unleſs it is ſigned by a reputable perſon: but, gentlemen, if it will be the leaſt ſatisfaction to any one of the candidates, or to any particular liveryman, it is a reſpect that I ſhall be glad to ſhew them, and am both willing and ready to declare here, what I have repeatedly done both publickly and privately for this week paſt, that I have neither myſelf, or any perſon for me, to my knowledge, ſollicited for the receiverſhip of the land-tax; nor has it ever been offered me. But that I may be clearly underſtood, (for in every part of my conduct I love to be open and explicit) I do declare that if it ſhould be the intention and reſolution of adminiſtration to ſeparate the receiverſhip of the land-tax, from the office of chamberlain of London, and it ſhould be offered to me, I ſhall think myſelf as much at liberty to accept of it, as any one citizen of London."

On caſting up the books at the cloſe of the poll on the twenty-fifth the numbers appeared as follows:

For Mr. Alderman Janſſen	1316
Mr. Alderman Turner	1202
Mr. Till	250
Mr. Deputy Ellis	229
Mr. Freeman	180

In conſequence of which the former was declared dulyelected.

Mr. Alderman Janſſen then came forward, and addreſſed the livery, to the following purpoſe:

"Gentlemen and fellow citizens,

"The honour you have conferred, by elect-"ing me to the important office of chamberlain "of this city, calls for my moſt grateful ac-"knowledgments for ſo ſignal a mark of your "favour.

"While many of you, gentlemen, have moſt "affectionately recollected my former endea-"vours to deſerve your notice, and have been "pleaſed to call me forth, to offer my ſervices "on this occaſion, I muſt confeſs I was too back-"ward in complying; and not for want of an "ardent deſire to accept your kind invitation, "but from a diffidence, natural to one in my "ſituation.

"It was therefore an additional honour to me, "to have been thus rouſed in my ſtate of obſcu-"rity, and to have been compelled (as it were) "into your ſervice; an obligation greatly height-"ened by the uncommon unanimity, and remark-"able generoſity, manifeſted towards me at ſo "intereſting a juncture; it having been out of "my power to bias, or in the leaſt to influence, "the ſuffrage of any one of you in my behalf.

"It has given me a ſtill greater ſatisfaction, "that your fortitude alone could have afforded

"me

" me the opportunity of diſproving the falſity " of thoſe many baſe and inveterate aſperſions " of my private enemies, to leſſen and depreciate " me in the eſteem of my fellow citizens; but I " am inclined to hope, that even thoſe will now " become my friends, who, through miſinfor- " mation, were before induced to be my ene- " mies.

" I ſhall trouble you no further, gentlemen, " than to aſſure you, I will do my utmoſt to con- " vince you, by a faithful and aſſiduous atten- " tion to the truſt you have ſo generouſly repoſed " in me, that you have not miſplaced your con- " fidence."

This gentleman having reduced his circumſtances, by his connections with ſeveral public ſpirited plans, had for ſome years lived in obſcurity, and abridged himſelf of every ſuperfluity, gradually to compenſate the loſs of his creditors. Such was his modeſty, that he was not without much difficulty prevailed upon to offer himſelf a candidate for the vacant poſt; but merit overcame every obſtacle, and his grateful fellow-citizens exulted in an opportunity of publickly honouring a man, who had given ſuch abundant and uncommon proofs of his integrity.

On the fourteenth of February Mr. John Williams, bookſeller, was, purſuant to his ſentence, brought from the King'sbench priſon, to ſtand in the pillory in New-palace-yard, Weſtminſter, for re-publiſhing the North Briton in volumes. A few minutes after twelve he mounted amidſt the acclamations of upwards of ten thouſand people, who maintained an inceſſant ſhout during the hour of his ſtanding. Oppoſite to the pillory were erected four ladders, with cords running from each other, on which were hung a jack boot, an axe, and a Scotch bonnet. The two latter, after remaining there ſome time, were burnt, and the boot beheaded. During his ſtand alſo, a purple purſe ornamented with orange-coloured ribbons, was produced by a gentleman eminent for his patriotiſm, who began a collection for the benefit of the culprit; after which, the purſe being carried round, every one contributed according to pleaſure, to the amount in the whole, as was ſuppoſed, of more than two hundred guineas. He had a ſprig of laurel in his hand all the time, and received, on this occaſion, greater and louder marks of the public applauſe, than would, perhaps, have been given to a foreign prince, at the head of a victorious army.

In the month of April, William, lord Byron, was tried by his peers in Weſtminſter, for the murder of Mr. Chaworth, in a duel at the Star and Garter tavern in Pall-mall; when, after a learned diſcuſſion of the caſe, the peers adjourned to their own houſe, and after ſome conſideration returned, when they found his lordſhip guilty of felony, but not of murder.

The law having declared by the 11 and 12 William III. c. 15. ſec. 5. " That every mayor, " or chief officer of every city, town corporate, " borough, or market town, ſhall, on requeſt to " him made, cauſe all ale-quarts and ale-pints, " made of wood, earth, glaſs, horn, leather, " pewter, or other good and wholeſome metal, " which ſhall be brought to him, to be meaſured " and ſized with the ſtandard in his cuſtody, and " ſhall then cauſe the ſame, and every of them, " to be plainly and apparently ſigned, ſtamped, " and marked with W. R. and a crown, for " which they ſhall not receive above one far- " thing for each meaſure, on pain of 5l. to be " recovered as aforeſaid; and he ſhall alſo pay " to the party grieved treble damages, with coſts, " by action at law;" the Lord-mayor, in purſuance of this act, ſummoned the publicans under his juriſdiction, for ſelling beer in pots that were not ſealed with the city mark, according to law. On which occaſion a great number of publicans were obliged to pay the penalty of 10s. each.

On the firſt of May, a great number of journeymen weavers, (jealous that they ſhould not receive the aid they petitioned for to both houſes of parliament) with a black flag carried before them, accompanied by their wives and children, went up to St. James's, to repreſent to his majeſty their diſtreſſed condition for want of work, occaſioned by the importation of French ſilks, and other foreign goods. Their majeſties being gone for Richmond before they reached St. James's, moſt of them went to Richmond, where one of the lords in waiting, brought them word from his majeſty, that he would do all in his power for their relief.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen, at Guildhall, having notice of the above large body of weavers going up to St. James's, diſpatched orders to the beadles of the ſeveral wards, to give notice to the conſtables in every pariſh, to repair to their reſpective watch-houſes, with aſſiſtance, and there to remain till further orders, to prevent any riots that might happen.

On the ſixteenth they proceeded to St. James's again; and, poſſeſſed with an opinion, that the good effect of their petition had been prevented, in a great meaſure, by his grace the duke of Bedford, they went in a very riotous manner to Bloomſbury-ſquare, with ſuch threatenings of vengeance, that it was thought neceſſary to ſend for a ſtrong military force, to prevent their miſchievous intentions. They, by this means, were diſperſed; but on the ſeventeenth, in the morning, they aſſembled again, by beat of drum, in Spital-fields, to the number of more than thirty thouſand, from whence they proceeded, in three large bodies, to Weſtminſter. One corps took the rout of Gracechurch-ſtreet and London-bridge, from whence they paſſed over St. George's-fields. Another corps marched along Ludgate-hill, and the Strand, while the third proceeded by way of Holborn and Covent-garden. When united again in Weſtminſter, the crowd was ſo great, that the members could hardly get to their reſpective houſes. All Old Palace-yard, New Palace-yard, and the ſtreets adjoining, quite as far up as Weſtminſter-bridge, were filled with theſe poor petitioners, beſides multitudes of others that were in the Park. Before them, in their march, flags of various colours were borne by the women, particularly a French ſilk handkerchief, with a golden border on it, and a croſs of gold in the middle; a large piece of French ſpotted ſilk, ſaid to have been procured from the ſhop of

a mercer

a mercer in town, and three or four pieces of French lace, &c. The men wore red cockades and ſhreds of ſilk in their hats. In Weſtminſter, they ſtopped the carriages of the members, as they went to the houſe, praying them to take pity on the poor weavers, but behaved in all other reſpects with the greateſt good order. To prevent any tumult, however, the firſt troop of horſe-guards, with a party of horſe-grenadiers, and three companies of the foot-guards, all under arms, and headed by their proper officers, were ordered from the parade to Old Palace-yard, where they were drawn up in two lines before Weſtminſter-hall, to clear the paſſage for the members to get to the houſe. They continued aſſembled till near four o'clock, when being informed by their heads, that hand-bills would be diſtributed next day, which would allay all their fears, and every other neceſſary ſtep be taken for their advantage, they were recommended to ſeparate peaceably, and accordingly began their march home again; ſo that by five, the ſtreets round Weſtminſter-hall were entirely cleared of them. Sir John Fielding, and his brother juſtices had attended at the New Guildhall all the time; at which place there was alſo a conference between the chieftains of the weavers, to the number of about four hundred, their maſters, and the mercers, when it was agreed by the latter, immediately to recall all their contracts for foreign goods, and ſet the journeymen inſtantly to work. But though this had ſo good an effect, that it contributed, perhaps, more than any thing elſe, to diſperſe them; yet, in their return, they ſaid they ſhould not depend entirely upon promiſes, and talked of getting the watermen to join them. A body of them even went to Bloomſbury-ſquare, where they pulled down the ſtone poſts, and part of the wall, before the duke of Bedford's houſe, with the rails in the road to Fig-lane, beſides ploughing up the ground in the middle of the ſquare, and doing other damage. Theſe outrages being apprehended to be dangerous, a party of the horſe-guards had been added to the foot, which had been placed there the night before; but the mob was ſo unruly, that they tore up the very pavement to ſupply them with ſtones to pelt the guards: in conſequence of which much miſchief was done, many of the ſoldiers were cut and wounded, and ſeveral of the people trampled down by the horſes. Theſe outrages continued a great part of the night.

Another party went to Mr. Carr's, a ſilk mercer, on Ludgate-hill, where they demoliſhed the windows, broke the lamps at the door, and did other miſchief. In conſequence of this, between ſeven and eight o'clock, the lord-mayor, attended by the ſheriffs, recorder, city-marſhal, and ſword-bearer, with a number of peace-officers, repaired to the ſpot; but his lordſhip was obliged to leave his coach in St. Paul's church-yard, from whence he proceeded on foot to Mr. Carr's, when the recorder told the populace, that unleſs they diſperſed, the riot act ſhould be read. His lordſhip then repaired to the Globe-tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, and attended there with his brethren for ſome time. About nine in the evening, a ſtrong party of horſe, with another of foot, were drawn up before Mr. Carr's houſe, but happily the night paſſed without any farther diſorder.

A court of aldermen had previouſly met the morning before, to conſult on proper methods for preventing the ill conſequences that might ariſe from ſo large a body of people daily aſſembling, a party of guards from the Tower, did duty all the night of the ſixteenth, in Moorfields; another party had been ſent for the ſame night to Spitalfields, on account of the mob breaking the windows there of ſome maſter-weavers, who were reported to have had French ſilks in their houſes, particularly of one in Princeſs-ſtreet, whoſe windows were entirely demoliſhed. And early on the ſeventeenth, another party of guards, attended by a great number of conſtables, headboroughs, &c. marched from Hicks's-hall to Moorfields, to be at hand againſt any further riots.

Their principal orator was one Jones, a Welſhman. This perſon received the meſſage when they were at St. James's, after which he drew his brethren off to the Green-park, and ſignified what had paſſed from a tree. He alſo made a long harangue to them in Old Palace-yard, perſuading them to diſperſe, and ſeemed to conduct himſelf with a good deal of modeſty and decorum; he perſonally having no other view in taking the lead on that occaſion, but to keep his brethren from running into any exceſs that might be conſtrued a breach of the laws, or diſaffection to the government, as he himſelf declared.

About this time the court of common-council voted the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to the duke of Glouceſter; previous to which the Grocers preſented his royal highneſs with the freedom of their company.

Between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the evening, on the firſt of June, a dreadful fire broke out in a maſt-yard near Rotherhithe church, which in a few hours conſumed upwards of two hundred and ſix houſes. It alſo burnt the inſide of a brigg; but the wind driving the flames off from the water-ſide, there was no other damage done to the ſhipping, which otherwiſe, in all probability, would have greatly ſuffered. The fire was ſaid to have been occaſioned by a pitch-kettle boiling over, which ſet the maſts and timber in the yard all in flames. Great contributions were made in the city for the relief of the ſufferers; and ſo generouſly, that it exceeded the ſums required to reſtore their loſſes. And on the twenty-firſt, about ten o'clock at night, another dreadful fire broke out in the ſail-cloth warehouſe of Mr. Bovan, at Gun-dock, Wapping, which, in a few hours, deſtroyed that and about thirty dwelling-houſes, beſides warehouſes and other out-buildings. A ſhip in Gun-dock took fire; but by cutting away the maſts, &c. was ſaved. Moſt of the poor inhabitants loſt their all, and ſeveral had their arms and legs broke in endeavouring to ſave their children.

By a general act of parliament paſſed this ſeſſion, all waggons and carts, with nine inch wheels, paſſing through any turnpike gate or bar, after the twenty-fourth of June, are to pay full toll, unleſs they are ſo conſtructed as to roll a ſurface of ſixteen inches, and in that caſe only half toll; and all narrow wheels are to pay one-half toll

more than the nine inch wheels, except carts and carriages drawn by one horſe and two oxen, and no more, having ſix inch wheels. And no perſon, by virtue of any act of parliament, is to have claim, or take the benefit or advantage of any exemption from tolls, unleſs the fellies of the wheels are nine inches broad.

About this time the inhabitants of the city of London and its ſuburbs were greatly alarmed, by many incendiary letters, threatening fire and deſtruction, which had been dropped in many parts of London. No leſs than ſeven or eight trains laid for this deſperate purpoſe, were diſcovered and defeated within a few weeks. Several of the incendiaries were taken into cuſtody, and the utmoſt precaution uſed to prevent the execution of their horrid deſigns.

Her majeſty being ſafely delivered of a prince on the twenty-firſt of Auguſt (afterwards chriſtened by the name of William Henry) the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty the twenty-eighth with the following congratulatory addreſs on the occaſion:

The humble addreſs of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common-coun- " cil aſſembled, humbly beſeech your majeſty to " accept our moſt ſincere and dutiful congratula- " tions on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the " auſpicious birth of another prince.

" The joyful event of an increaſe in your ma- " jeſty's illuſtrious family, will always be grate- " fully conſidered by us as a further ſubſtantial " ſecurity to the civil and religious liberties of " this your majeſty's free and native country.

" Every addition to your majeſty's domeſtic " happineſs fills our hearts with the higheſt plea- " ſure and ſatisfaction; and fully confiding that " your majeſty's royal ſentiments ever coincide " with the united wiſhes of your faithful people, " we gladly embrace every opportunity of teſti- " fying our joy, and laying our congratulations " at your majeſty's feet.

" Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, to aſſure " your majeſty, that your faithful citizens of " London, from their zealous attachment to your " royal houſe, and the true honour and dignity " of your crown, whenever a happy eſtabliſh- " ment of public meaſures ſhall preſent a favour- " able occaſion, will be ready to exert their ut- " moſt abilities in ſupport of ſuch wiſe councils " as apparently tend to render your majeſty's " reign happy and glorious."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for this dutiful addreſs. Your " congratulations on the further increaſe of my " family, and your aſſurances of zealous attach- " ment to it, cannot but be very agreeable to " me. I have nothing ſo much at heart, as the " welfare and happineſs of my people; and have " the greateſt ſatisfaction in every event that may " be an additional ſecurity to thoſe civil and re- " gious liberties upon which the proſperity of " theſe kingdoms depend."

The above addreſs was but ill received by the new miniſtry, who thought themſelves highly reflected on.

On the twenty-fifth, about four o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at a houſe oppoſite the Ship tavern, Ratcliff-croſs, which conſumed between twenty and thirty houſes, and did conſiderable damage to many others. The flames were ſo rapid, that moſt of the inhabitants loſt all their effects, to the amount of twenty thouſand pounds.

About nine o'clock at night, on the eighth of October, a moſt extraordinary phænomenon appeared in the air over the city of London. At firſt a ſtrong light was ſeen on the gravel and paved walks in the Temple, bright enough to pick up a pin; which ſurprize was encreaſed on the beholders looking upwards, when a globe of ruddy fire was ſeen deſcending from a great altitude over Temple-bar, as large as the full moon a little after her riſing; and taking its courſe obliquely towards the river Thames, as if it would have fallen therein; but coming low and over the ſame, it ſhot itſelf into a ſheet of fire, with one edge turned towards the water, in the form of a boy's kite, with head, wings and tail, appearing half as long, and in one part twice as broad, as Fleet-ſtreet. It fell or vaniſhed on the Southwark ſide of the water, in a yellow fire, to the ſurprize not only of all the watermen there on that part of the river, but of all the ſpectators, who declared they had never beheld the like appearance before.

At a court of common-council held at Guild-hall, on the fifteenth of October, it was reſolved to preſent the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick. And on the twenty-ſecond they agreed to grant, as a benefaction to the ſociety of arts and ſciences in the Strand, the ſum of five hundred pounds.

To ſo great a height was the ſpirit of monopoly and oppreſſion got at this time, that the very retailers of milk, in and about this metropolis, attempted to raiſe the price of that commodity from three-halfpence to two-pence halfpenny a wine quart, which they purchaſe at a penny Wincheſter meaſure; and in ſome parts they carried their point; though the price was afterwards ſettled at two-pence the quart.

At a very numerous meeting of the grand jury, and other principal inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, at their Town-hall, it was unanimouſly agreed to give the following inſtructions to their members:

To Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart. and Henry Thrale, eſq; repreſentatives in parliament for the town and borough of Southwark.

Gentlemen,

" Gentlemen,

" We, the grand jury for the town and borough of Southwark, and others the inhabitants thereof, this day aſſembled in the Town-hall, ſenſibly touched with the juſt complaints of the poor of this borough, as well as of thoſe of the nation in general, occaſioned by the preſent enormous price of every neceſſary of life, and the almoſt total ſtagnation of many valuable branches of our manufactures in conſequence thereof, think we ſhould be wanting in the duty we owe to our fellow-inhabitants, did we not employ every means in our power to procure a removal of this national evil.

" Actuated by theſe motives, gentlemen, we take this early opportunity to inſtruct you, our repreſentatives in the great council of the land, to uſe your utmoſt efforts, and influence to attain this ſalutary purpoſe, and as we apprehend nothing will ſo readily effect this, as the immediate prohibition of the exportation of all ſort of grain, that of bread corn more eſpecially (to the current price of which indiſpenſable neceſſary of life, that of every other article bears ſo great a proportion) we do hereby require and intruſt you to exert your beſt endeavours in parliament to obtain ſuch prohibition, or ſuch other wholeſome law as the body of the legiſlature ſhall in its wiſdom judge moſt expedient to put a ſtop to this crying grievance.

" In giving you theſe inſtructions, gentlemen, we firmly believe that we ſpeak your own ſentiments, who, as perſons of generoſity and humanity, cannot but feel for the diſtreſſes of the poor."

On the thirty-firſt of October, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the evening, his royal highneſs William, duke of Cumberland, died ſuddenly at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet. His royal highneſs was at court in the morning, dined with lord Albemarle in the afternoon, and drank tea with the princeſs of Brunſwick at St. James's; from whence he came to his own houſe in the evening, to be preſent at a council to be held on affairs of ſtate. As ſoon as he came in, he complained of a pain in the ſhoulder, with a cold and ſhivering fit, and deſired to be laid on the couch, which was done; but in about twenty minutes expired after without the leaſt ſtruggle.

On opening the body there was found in the right ventricle of the brain, a coagulation of extravaſated blood, about the ſize of a pidgeon's egg, which was the cauſe of his death. All the noble parts were ſound, except the membrane between the lobes of the brain, which was oſſified.

His royal highneſs gave near ſix thouſand pounds a year in private charity: and though he did not allow his workmen at Windſor (where he generally reſided) greater wages than the reſt of the country, he allowed them every day at noon table beer, and bread and cheeſe, and generally twice a week a hot dinner. This his royal highneſs called Old Engliſh hoſpitality.

On the eighth of November, the body and urn of his royal highneſs were conveyed from Groſvenor-ſquare to the prince's chamber in the houſe of lords, in a hearſe drawn by ſix white horſes, adorned with white feathers. The next evening, about ten o'clock, a ſignal from Weſtminſter-bridge, by the firing a ſky-rocket, was given, that the funeral proceſſion of his royal highneſs was begun, which ſignal being anſwered by another from the centre arch of London-bridge, minute guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and ſo continued, until, by ſecond ſignals from the ſame places, it was known the funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in ſeveral of the churches in London and Weſtminſter alſo continued to toll, until the funeral was over.

The proceſſion was made through Old Palace-yard to the ſouth-eaſt door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and lined on each ſide with a party of the foot-guards.

At the entrance of Weſtminſter abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the proceſſion juſt before the officer of arms, who conducted the lord-chamberlain; and ſo proceeded into king Henry VIIth's chapel, where the body was depoſited on treſſels, the head towards the altar: the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the dean of Weſtminſter; the chief mourner and his two ſupporters, ſitting on chairs, at the head of the corpſe; the lords aſſiſtants, and ſupporters of the pall ſitting on ſtools on either ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault, and the dean having finiſhed the burial ſervice, Garter proclaimed his royal highneſs's ſtyle as follows:

> Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt illuſtrious prince William Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland, and duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, marquis of Berkhamſtead, earl of Kennington, viſcount Trematon, baron of the iſle of Alderney, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, and firſt and principal companion of the moſt honourable order of the bath, ſecond ſon of his late moſt excellent majeſty king George the ſecond.

Twenty-one pieces of artillery were drawn into the park, and fired minute guns during the ceremony; and three battalions, viz. one of each regiment of guards, were drawn up in St. Margaret's church-yard, and fired vollies, on a ſignal given, as ſoon as the corpſe was depoſited.

A very eminent hiſtorical writer gives the following character of the above illuſtrious prince: " A review of his life, ſays he, will afford a moſt " ſhining example of patriotiſm, valour, juſtice, " friendſhip, ſincerity and humanity. Inflexibly " attached to the intereſt of his country, he " braved every danger, nor indulged a thought " of life, when called on his ſovereign's duty. " Patriotic from principle, he gave ſanction to " wiſe and conſtitutional meaſures; nor feared

to

" to diſcountenance the ſchemes of oppreſſion, " ambition and avarice. Conſcientiouſly juſt, he " rewarded merit irreſpective of rank, nor ſuf- " fered the dignified minion to eſcape his reſent- " ment. Refined in his friendſhip, he ſweetened " life by a judicious ſelection of worthy men " to partake at his hoſpitable board, and amuſe " his leiſure hours with an unreſerved affability " of converſe. Inviolably ſincere, he never pro- " miſed without deliberation, or the moſt punc- " tual performance of his engagements. Above " all, ſympathetically humane, and extenſively " generous, his royal heart never failed to feel, " nor his royal hand to relieve the diſtreſſes of " his fellow creatures, of every age, ſex, and " condition. Nay, he ſought opportunities for " doing good, and ſtudied plans for the em- " ployment of the poor. With theſe virtues to " preponderate, his foibles may be eaſily con- " ſigned to oblivion, eſpecially when it is remem- " bered, that to err is the lot of humanity, but " to do good is the property of piety. If ſome " from prejudice may deem our deſcription ex- " aggerated, we preſume others from juſtice will " allow it but adequate, nor refrain a tributary " tear at the loſs of ſo eminent a compound of " all that was great, excellent, and amiable in " human nature." *See Clarendon's Hiſtory of England, vol.* II. *page.* 552.

About three o'clock in the morning, on the ſeventh of November, a moſt terrible fire broke out at a peruke-makers, near the end of Biſhopſ-gate-ſtreet, next Cornhill; when the wind being high and weſterly, the flames ſoon ſpread to the corner houſe, and from thence to the oppoſite ſide, and ſet fire to a millener's; and it being ſome time before aſſiſtance could be got, the fire ſoon communicated itſelf to all the four corner houſes, which was burning at one time: the paſtry-cook's houſe at the head of Cornhill was greatly damaged; the oppoſite paſtry-cook's the corner of Gracechurch-ſtreet was deſtroyed; all the houſes from the corner of Cornhill to the church of St. Martin Outwich, the corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet, excepting the praſonage houſe, were conſumed; and the ſaid church likewiſe taking fire, a part of the ſteeple was ſoon burnt down, whereby the great bell in it fell with a prodigious noiſe; the inſide of the church was next conſumed, and the flames ſpread to the back of Threadneedle-ſtreet, where ſeveral houſes were entirely burnt down to the ground; every houſe in White-lion-court; among them the White-lion tavern, which was bought but the evening before, at nine o'clock, for between two and three thouſand pounds. The back part of Merchant-taylors-hall received ſome damage. Five houſes on the Exchange-ſide of Cornhill, and upwards of twenty in Leadenhall-ſtreet, were entirely conſumed. On the whole, it was computed that this fire deſtroyed upwards of one hundred houſes, and did more damage than the memorable fire, which broke out oppoſite the Royal-Exchange on the twenty-fifth of March 1748, the loſs being computed at 100,000l. of which a conſiderable part was uninſured.—A gentleman who attended at this fire, thinking that many perſons might be ſtill alive under the rubbiſh, ventured among them the next day, before the fire was quite extinguiſhed, and, waving his hat upon the top of a pile of ruins to engage the attention of the ſpectators, declared that he was ſure many were actually under the ſpot on which he ſtood. Upon this the firemen, with their pick-axes, came to their aſſiſtance, and dug out alive two men, three women, a child about ſix years old, a dog and two cats. The next day as ſome workmen were clearing out the cellar of a tobacconiſt, whoſe houſe had been burnt, a ſtack of chimnies fell ſuddenly, by which eight perſons loſt their lives, and ſeveral had their limbs cruſhed in a moſt ſhocking manner. Subſcriptions were immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the uninſured ſufferers by this fire, and ſoon produced 30001. of which his majeſty was pleaſed to contribute 1000l. the grocers and ironmongers company one hundred pounds each, and the Lord-mayor fifty pounds, a handſome part of which was diſtributed amongſt the unfortunate widows and children of the men who were killed by the falling of the ſtack of chimnies.

On the twenty-ſeventh the right honourable the lord Cambden gave his opinion upon the granting of general warrants by ſecretaries of ſtate, which ſome days before had been learnedly argued in his preſence. After enlarging upon and explaining numbers of caſes, which laſted upwards of two hours, his lordſhip declared it, as the unanimous opinion of the court, that ſuch warrants (except in caſes of high treaſon) were illegal, oppreſſive and unwarrantable.

The court of common-council having referred to the commiſſioners of ſewers and pavements the conſideration of the moſt effectual way to correct the complaints of bad pavements and other nuiſances within the limits of the city juriſdiction, they made a repreſentation of what they had conſidered in the manner and form following:

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

The humble repreſentation of the commiſſioners of the ſewers and pavements within the ſaid city and liberties,

Sheweth,

That they, the commiſſioners of the ſewers, having received frequent complaints of bad pavements, and other nuiſances, within the limits of our juriſdiction, and having found our repeated endeavours to correct the ſame ineffectual, we think it incumbent on us to repreſent to this honourable court:

1. That the pavements are in general rough and irregular, and in many of the principal ſtreets very defective and bad, chiefly owing, as we conceive, to their being partially and at different times, and with different materials, repaired by the ſeveral inhabitants themſelves, to the frequent breaches made therein by the different water companies, and to their ſlight and inſufficient manner of patching up the ſame.

2. That

2. That the prevailing method of placing the channels in the middle of the ſtreets, which are generally made very deep, and in many caſes (ſometimes neceſſarily) attended with croſs channels, renders the coach-way very diſagreeable and unſafe to paſſengers, as well as highly detrimental to horſes and carriages.

3. That the too common practice of the lower ſort of inhabitants, and ſervants, throwing aſhes, rubbiſh, broken glaſs, and earthen ware, offals, and other offenſive things, into the ſtreets, ſtops the current of the channels, makes the highway very inconvenient, and ſometimes dangerous to coach, horſe and foot paſſengers, and even to the health of the neighbouring inhabitants.

4. That the paſſage of ſome of the greateſt thoroughfares is often obſtructed by the loading and unloading of ſtage-coaches, ſtage-waggons, and country carts, and by the waſhing of butts, caſks, and barrels, in the highway.

5. That the foot-ways, by not being raiſed above the level of the ſtreets, are much annoyed with mud, and frequently overflowed with water, which renders them diſagreeable and ſlippery in moiſt, and very dangerous in froſty weather; a nuiſance every day accumulated by the neglect of the houſholders to cauſe their ſervants to ſcrape and ſweep away the mud from before their houſes.

6. That poſts intended for the ſecurity of paſſengers, do but in part anſwer that intention, conſiderably leſſen the paſſage on both ſides, in ſtreets already too narrow, and, by their irregularity and aptneſs to decay, offend the eye, at the ſame time that they occaſion an expence which might be entirely ſaved by raiſing the foot-way a little higher.

That ſeveral of the foot-ways are encumbered with goods and packages, and others of them ſtreightened by the unwarrantable projection of ſhop-windows, bulks, and ſhew-boards, or the more dangerous encroachments of vaults and cellar doors.

8. That the daily increaſing rivalſhip in the ſize and projection of ſigns in a great meaſure defeats the purpoſe of them, obſtructs the free circulation of the air, (ſo deſirable in a large and populous city) in times of high wind often proves dangerous, and in rain always an annoyance to foot-paſſengers, and at night, more or leſs, intercepts the light of the lamps.

9. That foot-paſſengers are likewiſe greatly annoyed, in rainy weather, by the water conveyed from the tops of old houſes through ſpouts projecting into the ſtreets.

10. That for the want of the ſtreets and courts being properly marked and diſtinguiſhed, and the houſes regularly numbered, ſtrangers are often put to great trouble and difficulty to find their way to places and perſons they have occaſion to reſort to.

From this view of the many nuiſances and defects which leſſen the beauty, neatneſs, and convenience of this great and famous metropolis, we humbly conceive, that every perſon (not bigotted to ancient forms and cuſtoms, or biaſſed by narrow conſiderations of immediate intereſt) muſt be convinced of the neceſſity of a ſpeedy reformation, without which the little of our retail trade that remains will in time be totally loſt, our wards and pariſhes depopulated, and the burthen of our offices and taxes proportionally increaſed.

To obviate the objection which, in the minds of ſome, may ariſe fom a dread of the expence attending the propoſed regulations, and which can only be defrayed by a new tax, we humbly beg leave to offer it as our opinion, that a very moderate tax, little exceeding the average of the preſent ordinary repairs, might, by borrowing a ſum of money upon the credit of it, be ſufficient to anſwer the expence, not only of the firſt outſet, but of all neceſſary reparations for many years to come; that the difference (if any) would be more than amply compenſated by the preſervation, not to ſay recovery, of our retail trade, and that every ground of complaint of oppreſſion or partiality might be effectually removed, if the propoſed reformation was limited to ſtreets, the major part of whoſe inhabitants ſhould apply for and requeſt it.

To enable ourſelves to form this conjecture, as well as others to judge of its probability, we have enquired the prices contracted for by the commiſſioners for the new pavement at Weſtminſter, have cauſed the ſtreets from Temple-bar to Aldgate-church to be ſurveyed and meaſured, and different eſtimates to be made of the propoſed improvements within that diſtance; from all which we have formed the following computation:

An ESTIMATE of the expence of altering all the paving from Temple-bar, proceeding eaſtward up Fleet-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, Ludgate-ſtreet, all round the ſouth-ſide of St. Paul's, along Cheapſide, the Poultry, Cornhill, Leaden-hall-ſtreet, and home to Aldgate-church.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet running of Moor ſtone curb, at 2s. 9d. per foot	2263	7	9
115,414 feet ſuperficial of ſquaring and laying of old and new purbeck paving in the foot-way, at 1½ per foot	721	8	0
77,200 feet ſuperficial of new purbeck paving at 7½ per foot	2,444	19	6
32,428 yards of paving with Scotch ſtones in the coach-way, at 7s. 8d. per yard	12,430	14	8
For digging and removing rubbiſh, being 32,428 yards ſuperficial, at 4d. per yard	540	9	4
For removing poſts and levelling ground, being 16,461 feet running at 3d. per foot	205	15	3
For fitting curbs round areas and windows, altering waterſpouts, iron grates, &c. being 16,461 feet running at 10d. per foot	685	17	6
	19292	12	0
Deduct for 32,428 yards of old pebbles, at 1s. 6d. per yard	2,432	2	0
	16,860	10	0

§ An

An ESTIMATE of the expence of re-laying the old Guernſey pebbles, and uſing purbeck ſtep for the curb, throughout all the aforeſaid ſtreets, from Temple-bar to Aldgate-church, as follows: viz.

	£.	s.	d.
16,461 feet run of purbeck ſtep for the curb, at 1s. 10d. per foot,	1,508	18	6
Purbeck paving in the foot-way	3,166	7	6
32,428 yards of old pebbles in the coach way re-layed including digging, levelling and removing rubbiſh, at 9d. per yard,	1,216	1	0
3,243 tons of new pebbles at twenty ſhillings per ton	3,243	0	0
3,243 loads of gravel at 3s. per load,	486	9	0
Fitting curbs round areas, &c. being 16,461 feet running at 10d. per foot,	685	17	6
Removing poſts, &c. being 16,461 feet at 3d. per foot,	205	15	3
	10512	8	9

October 11, 1765. GEORGE DANCE.

	£.	s.	d.
A tax of 12d. in the pound upon the rents of the front houſes, which we find to amount to the ſum of 47,800l. and upwards would raiſe the yearly ſum of	2390	0	0
And as it ſeems reaſonable that the neighbouring inhabitants, whoſe houſes do not front the high ſtreets, ought to contribute towards the expence of improvements of which they will equally enjoy the benefit, we think the propoſed tax ſhould extend to all houſes in the adjoining yards, courts, and alleys, but with a power of mitigation in favour of the inferior and poorer ſort of houſholders; which diſcretionary tax we eſtimate at the yearly ſum of ——	150	0	0
Total of the tax per annum —	2540	0	0
On the other hand the intereſt of 17000l. (which is more than the larger eſtimate requires) at 4l. per cent. would amount to the yearly ſum of ——	680	0	0
We eſtimate the future annual repairs at ——	400	0	0
And the proportionable ſhare of the additional ſalaries of offices, ſurveyors, &c. at ——	200	0	0
Total of the annual charge—	1280	0	0

Which total charge being deducted from the amount of the tax, will leave a ſurplus of 1260l. per annum, applicable to a gradual diſcharge of the principal money borrowed, which it would compleat in about eleven years; and, if parliament (who have been ſo liberal in their encouragement to the improvements at Weſtminſter) ſhould be prevailed on to grant us the benefit of a Sunday's toll, the whole debt might be paid off, and the tax reduced, in a much ſhorter time.

It remains only to be conſidered what further powers will be requiſite for the execution of the plan in queſtion, in caſe it ſhould meet with the approbation of this honourable court; for which purpoſe we humbly conceive that we cannot better inform or direct their judgment than by a faithful enumeration of the many defects we have experienced in the exerciſe of our preſent authority: we therefore beg leave to repreſent,

1. That, whatever might have been the original intention and legal conſtruction of our authority as to pavements, at the time of its creation, we are adviſed, that the conſtant and uniform method in which it hath been exerciſed for near a century, as well as the implied interpretation of it by ſome late ſtatutes, reſtrain it wholly to the ordering, deſigning, and regulating, the manner of the paving; ſo that (except in two caſes, viz. that of untenanted, or where a defect complained of continues unreformed) we have no power to interfere with the paving itſelf, or (the former of thoſe caſes only excepted) to aſſeſs or levy any tax for the doing of it.

2. That we have no authority to try or puniſh even the moſt petty offenders in a ſummary way; the paviours and rakers, who are by law enjoined to obey our orders, and who we may fine for diſobedience, having it in their election whether they will ſubmit to ſuch fine or not; ſo that, in fact, we have no other way to enforce our orders, or to remove nuiſances of any kind, but by indictment at the ſeſſions, which, as it generally proves a very tedious and expenſive (and ſometimes a fruitleſs) remedy, without any fund appropriated to ſupport the charge of it, is ſeldom purſued.

3. That we have no particular controul over the water companies, to compel them to repair, in a proper and ſufficient manner, or within a reaſonable time, the ſeveral breaches which their workmen are daily making in the pavement of ſome or other of our moſt frequented ſtreets.

4. That we have no authority to pull up or remove any poſts, though found to be ever ſo inconvenient to the public.

5. That we have no kind of juriſdiction over ſigns, nor authority to affix any marks to houſes, whereby to diſtinguiſh them or the ſtreets they ſtand in.

Having preſumed to trouble this honourable court with our ſentiments upon a ſubject with which the duty of our office ſeems in ſome ſort connected, and in which the honour of this city, and the intereſt of its inhabitants, appears to us to be greatly concerned, we humbly ſubmit it to their ſuperior wiſdom, how far they will think proper to adapt a plan ſo ſucceſsfully purſued in the city of Weſtminſter, and what meaſures it may be expedient to take for carrying the ſame into execution. Dated at Guildhall, the fifteenth day of November 1765. By order of court.

John Smith, clerk to the commiſſioners.

An act of common-council being ſoon after paſſed, a petition was preſented from the corporation to the houſe of commons, praying that a bill might be brought in to pave the city of London, purſuant to the ſaid order. The laſt circumſtance which cloſes the year 1765 was the death of his royal highneſs prince Frederick William, youngeſt brother to his preſent majeſty, which happened on the twenty-ninth of December, at his houſe in Leiceſter-ſquare. His royal highneſs, at the time of his death, was in the ſixteenth year of his age.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The American ſtamp-act repealed. Great rejoicings on the occaſion. Weavers relieved by parliament. Act for new paving the city of London. City gates pulled down. Riots occaſioned by the high price of proviſions. Proclamation againſt foreſtallers. Marriage of her royal highneſs princeſs Carolina Matilda. Remarkable ſtorm of thunder and lightning. Great froſt. Violent hurricane. Fire in the Strand. State of the city hoſpitals. Death of the duke of York.

THE year 1766 began with a very warm conteſt in the houſe of commons reſpecting the repeal or continuance of the American ſtamp-act; and perhaps there ſcarce ever was any affair debated in a Britiſh parliament, in which the public thought themſelves more deeply intereſted, or for the reſult of which they felt a more impatient anxiety. Petitions were received from the merchants of London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Lancaſter, Hull, Glaſgow, &c. and indeed from moſt of the trading and manufacturing towns and boroughs in the kingdom, ſetting forth the great decay of their trade, owing to the new laws and regulations made for America. Petitions were likewiſe received from the agents for Virginia and Georgia, ſetting forth their inability to pay the ſtamp duty. But neither the arguments nor facts contained in the petitions could prevail on the party who had reſolved to ſupport the ſtamp act at all events, to remit in the leaſt of their ardor.

No matter of debate was ever more ably and learnedly handled in both houſes. The ſubject was of the higheſt importance, and it was not without difficulties both conſtitutional and political, in the diſcuſſion and in the conſequences. On the queſtion being put, the power of the legiſlature of Great Britain over her colonies, in all caſes whatſoever, and without any diſtinction in regard to taxation, was confirmed and aſcertained without a diviſion. And this was, perhaps, the only queſtion that could have been thought of, upon which the miniſtry, and their antagoniſts in the oppoſition, would have gone together on a diviſion.

The grand committee who had paſſed the reſolutions on which the foregoing queſtion was debated, had alſo paſſed another for the total repeal of the ſtamp act; and two bills were accordingly brought in to anſwer theſe purpoſes. By the reſolutions on which the former was founded, it was declared, that tumults and inſurrections of the moſt dangerous nature had been raiſed and carried on in ſeveral of the colonies, in open defiance of government, and in manifeſt violation of the laws and legiſlative authority of this kingdom. That theſe tumults and inſurrections had been encouraged and inflamed by ſeveral votes and reſolutions which had paſſed in the aſſemblies of the ſaid colonies, derogatory to the honour of government, and deſtructive to their legal and conſtitutional dependency on the crown and parliament.

By the bill itſelf, all votes, reſolutions, or orders, which had been paſſed by any of the general aſſemblies in America, by which they aſſumed to themſelves the ſole and excluſive right of taxing his majeſty's ſubjects in the colonies, were annulled, and declared contrary to law, derogatory to the legiſlative authority of parliament, and inconſiſtent with their dependency upon the crown.

The oppoſition, far from being diſpirited, ſeemed to gather freſh vigour, and ſtill oppoſed the repeal in every part of its progreſs: but notwithſtanding all their endeavours, the bill paſſed upon a diviſion, by a majority of 275 to 167, and was carried up to the houſe of lords by above two hundred members of the houſe of commons, where it met with a ſtrong oppoſition; thirty-three lords entered a proteſt againſt it at the ſecond reading, as did twenty-eight at the third. At laſt, however, it was carried through by a majority of thirty-four; and on the eighteenth of March his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave his royal aſſent to the ſame.

On this occaſion the American merchants made a moſt numerous appearance to expreſs their joy and gratitude; the ſhips in the river diſplayed their colours; great numbers of houſes in the city were illuminated; and every decent and orderly method was obſerved, to demonſtrate the juſt ſenſe that was entertained of his majeſty's goodneſs, and the wiſdom of parliament in conciliating the minds of the people on this critical occaſion.

On the fourteenth of May, his majeſty having given the royal aſſent, among others, to "the "bill to prohibit the importation of foreign "wrought ſilks and velvets for a limited time," ſeveral thouſand weavers went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and muſic playing,

playing, and teſtified their gratitude by loud acclamations of joy.

At the ſame time his majeſty ſigned the act for better paving, lighting and cleanſing the city of London, and to prevent annoyances therein, and for other purpoſes. The particulars of which act run thus:

" That, from and after the paſſing of this act, " the ſole power and authority of pitching, pav- " ing, cleanſing and enlightening the ſtreets, &c, " is veſted in the mayor and commonalty of Lon- " don, to be executed by ſuch perſons as they, " in common-council aſſembled, ſhall appoint to " be commiſſioners of the ſewers, which com- " miſſioners of the ſewers ſhall be conſtituted " commiſſioners for carrying this act into execu- " tion.

" The recorder and common-ſerjeant of the " ſaid city of London, for the time being, are " to be commiſſioners, and ſeven commiſſioners " are to be a quorum.

" The commiſſioners are to meet on or before " the twenty-fourth of June 1766, with power " to adjourn; and the mayor may appoint ſpe- " cial meetings.

" The commiſſioners ſhall and may appoint " clerks, ſurveyors, and as many other officers as " they ſhall find neceſſary; and the ſaid com- " miſſioners ſhall take ſuch ſecurity as they ſhall " think proper, and may remove any of the ſaid " officers at their will and pleaſure, and appoint " others in their room, with ſuch ſalaries as they " ſhall judge reaſonable.

" The penalty on exactions of clerks, ſur- " veyors, and other officers, is, that every per- " ſon ſo offending ſhall from henceforth for ever " be incapable of being employed under this act, " and ſhall, over and above, forfeit and pay the " ſum of 50l. to any who ſhall ſue for the ſame, " within ſix calendar months next after the of- " fence committed.

" Non-freemen may be employed in paving, " cleanſing, &c. any of the ſtreets, &c. and may " contract for the performance of the ſaid works, " or any of them, as the commiſſioners ſhall think " fit. No common-council-man ſhall be con- " cerned in any contract.

" The general powers granted to the commiſ- " ſiners are, that they may cauſe all or any of " the ſtreets, lanes, ſquares, yards, courts, alleys, " paſſages, and places, to be new paved, or re- " paired, when, and as often, and in ſuch man- " ner, and with ſuch materials, as they ſhall " think fit, and may cauſe ſuch poſts, as they " ſhall think uſeleſs or inconvenient, to be taken " up and removed; and likewiſe all ſteps, bulks, " ſhew-glaſſes, and ſhew-boards, incroaching up- " on the foot-ways; as alſo all ſteps and doors, " opening or leading from the foot-ways into " vaults or cellars, to be removed or altered.

" The ſtreets that are to be firſt paved and en- " lightened are the great ſtreets from Temple-bar " to Whitechapel-bars, and they are to be paved " with the ſtone known by the name of whyn " quarry ſtone, or with rock ſtone, or with ſtone " of a flat ſurface. And a paſſage for carriages " is to be open on the north ſide of St. Paul's, " whilſt the ſouth ſide is repairing.

" The commiſſioners are alſo hereby impower " ed to have taken down and removed all ſigns, " or other emblems, uſed to denote the trade, " occupation, or calling of any perſon or perſons, " together with the ſign-poſts, ſign-irons, pent- " houſes, ſhew-boards, ſpouts, and gutters, and " all other incroachments, projections, and an- " noyances whatſoever, within the ſaid city or li- " berties; and for the future all ſuch ſigns, &c. " are to be fixed on the fronts of the houſes, and " not otherwiſe; and every perſon, offending " contrary to theſe directions, for every ſuch of- " fence, is to forfeit and pay the ſum of 5l. and " the further ſum of 20s. for every day ſuch of- " fence ſhall continue.

" Cranes ſhall be kept cloſe to the walls of " warehouſes; and, after the 24th of June, 1766, " no waggon ſhall, for the purpoſe of loading " and unloading the ſame, ſtand in the ſtreets " above an hour; nor any cart, waggon, dray, " or other carriage, be ſuffered to ſtand athwart " or acroſs any ſtreet, &c. or otherwiſe, longer " than is neceſſary for the loading or unloading " thereof; nor any goods, materials or things " whatſoever, to be laid or placed in any ſtreet, " &c. ſo as to obſtruct the paſſage thereof: and in " every ſuch offence, any one of the commiſſion- " ers, or officers by them appointed to remove " nuiſances, may ſeize the waggon, cart, dray, or " other carriage, ſo placed together with the " horſe or horſes; or the goods, materials, and " things ſo laid and left, and remove the ſame " to the common pound of the city, commonly " called the Greenyard, till claimed by the owner " or owners, on payment of the ſum of 20s. " with the charges of removing and keeping the " ſame; and, in caſe of non-claiming and pay- " ment within the ſpace of three days next after " ſuch ſeizure, it ſhall be lawful for the com- " miſſioners to appraiſe and ſell the ſame, and the " monies ariſing therefrom are to be applied to " the purpoſes of this act. This clauſe extends " to ſeizing, pounding, and ſelling in like man- " ner, any poſts, bars, rails, boards or other " thing, by way of incloſure for the purpoſe of " making mortar, or depoſiting bricks, lime or " other materials for building or repairing houſes, " or other works, if ſuffered to remain any " longer time than is neceſſary. The claiming " of them before ſold is limited to the ſpace of " eight days.

" No lime is to be ſlacked in the foot or carri- " age way of the ſtreets, &c. nor in any houſe, " but only on vacant ſites, where any houſe or " houſes are totally pulled down in order to be " rebuilt, on the penalty of forty ſhillings.

" The penalty of driving any bier, wheel or " wheels, ſledge, wheel-barrow or other carriage " whatſoever, or wilfully riding, leading, or " driving, any horſe, coach, or other carriage " whatſoever, upon any part of the foot-pave- " ments, is 10s. for the firſt offence; 20s. for " the ſecond; and 40s, for the third, and every " other time of offending. Any perſon whatever, " without any other warrant, who ſhall ſee any

ſuch

" ſuch offence committed, may ſeize the offender,
" and convey him to the cuſtody of a juſtice of
" peace, before whom he muſt be convicted upon
" oath.

" The names of ſtreets, &c. are to be put up,
" painted, engraved, or deſcribed in ſtone or
" otherwiſe at or near each end, corner or en-
" trance, of each of the ſtreets, &c. and the
" houſes are to be numbered, in order to the di-
" ſtinguiſhing them; and the penalty of malici-
" ouſly defacing or obliterating the ſame, for
" every ſuch offence, is 40s.

" The form of the new pavement is not to be
" altered without authority from the commiſſion-
" ers, on the penalty of 5l. over and above the
" expence of relaying and reinſtating the ſame.
" But the pavements are to be repaired on com-
" plaint; and, when water-pipes are broken,
" and the pavement taken up for repairing them,
" the ground muſt be filled up within four days
" after, upon the penalty of the paviour of the
" water-company, to whom the pipes belong,
" paying 5l. or the owners of ſuch pipes, not
" belonging to any of the water-companies, pay-
" ing forty ſhillings. The paviours of the water-
" companies are to give notice of their names,
" &c. and the water companies are to pay the
" expence of new laying the pavement, when
" the pipes are broken, &c. The expence of
" alterations in the pipes is to be defrayed out of
" the monies ariſing or to ariſe by virtue of this
" act, and liſts of the turn-cocks are to be de-
" livered to the houſholders.

" The commiſſioners ſhall have full power to
" cauſe the ſtreets to be watered as often as they
" ſhall think fit, and to have wells ſunk and
" pumps erected in proper places, for that or any
" other purpoſe; likewiſe duſt holes erected,
" where the occupiers of houſes and tenements
" are required to have all their duſt, aſhes, and
" other filth to be depoſited, till the ſame ſhall be
" carried away by the reſpective rakers or ſca-
" vengers. The perſon offending contrary to
" this clauſe is to forfeit ten ſhillings for every
" offence.

" The foot-ways are to be cleaned daily by the
" occupiers of houſes or tenements, under the
" penalty of two ſhillings.

" The commiſſioners are empowered to direct
" the ſetting up of lamps in ſuch a manner, and
" at ſuch diſtances, as they ſhall judge proper,
" and at what time they are to be lighted, and
" how long to continue ſo; the commiſſiones are
" alſo to direct the placing of private lamps.

" The property of the pavements, &c. are
" veſted in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens,
" of the city of London, and all actions and
" indictments are to be preferred in their name.

" From and after the 29th of September,
" 1766, rates are to be collected half-yearly, or
" oftener, as the commiſſioners ſhall think fit to
" order, and not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the pound
" in any one year, in the whole of the yearly
" rents of lands, houſes, ſhops, warehouſes,
" cellars, vaults, or other tenements or hered-
" taments reſpectively, as ſhall be ſituate in any
" ſtreet, &c. actually begun to be new paved;
" and 1s. in the pound of the yearly rents of
" ſuch of the lands, houſes, &c. as ſhall not be
" ſo ſituate. Thoſe lands, houſes, &c. are ſuch
" as are actually rated towards the relief of the
" poor in the reſpective pariſhes; and the owners
" of large warehouſes, &c. and poor tradeſmen,
" manufacturers, &c. upon petition to the com-
" miſſioners, are intitled to relief, as they ſhall
" think juſt and reaſonable. The parties con-
" cerned, thinking themſelves aggrieved, by the
" award of the commiſſioners, may appeal to the
" court of mayor and aldermen, who ſhall finally
" determine what relief to be granted.

" The ſeveral aldermen of the city or their
" reſpective deputies, are empowered to examine
" poor's rates and land-tax books. Duplicates
" of the rates are to be made out and ſigned; and
" collectors are to be choſen annually, on St.
" Thomas's-day. 50l. is the penalty on refuſing
" to ſerve, and, notwithſtanding, the party or
" parties continue liable to be choſen again the
" year following, or at any other time; and are
" liable to the like penalty ſo often as they refuſe
" or neglect to take and duly execute the ſame.
" In caſe of death, or refuſal, the alderman of
" each reſpective ward may appoint others, under
" the like penalty; and the only perſons exempt-
" ed are thoſe who are ſo by the laws now in be-
" ing from ſerving any ward office.

" Inmates, or the occupiers of houſes in lodg-
" ings or tenements, are to pay the rates, but
" are to be allowed the ſame out of their rents
" by the owners.

" Public buildings, hoſpitals excepted, may
" be rated at 4d. per ſquare yard, and dead walls
" at 6d. per yard running meaſure. St. Paul's
" church and yard are to be rated by the alder-
" man of Caſtle-baynard ward, or his deputy, at
" ſuch rate as the major part of his common-
" council men ſhall judge reaſonable, not exceed-
" ing the rate of 1s. 3d. by the year for every
" ſquare yard of the ſaid pavement: wharfs,
" warehouſes, &c. are not to pay more than two-
" thirds of the rates herein before directed: the
" rates on meeting-houſes are to be paid by thoſe
" officiating therein; and of unoccupied houſes,
" &c. by the firſt tenants or occupiers thereof,
" allowance in the rent to be made by the land-
" lords or owners.

" The collector is to diſtrain in caſe of non-
" payment; and, if diſtreſs followed, the war-
" rant is to be backed. The penalty on the neg-
" lect of granting or executing ſuch warrants, is
" 40s. Nothing in this act ſhall be deemed to
" make void any agreement between landlord and
" tenant, concerning the paving, cleanſing, or
" enlightening any part of the ſaid ſtreets, &c.

" Freemen, not paying the rates, are incapa-
" ble of voting; and perſons aggrieved may ap-
" peal to the commiſſioners, within 30 days next
" after ſuch rates ſhall have been demanded, and
" the commiſſioners are to hear and determine
" complaints.

" The money collected is to be paid into the
" chamberlain's office; and the collector, upon
" demand, is to give in an account of all monies
" collected. The penalty on refuſal to account,
" or make payment, is diſtreſs and ſale of the
" collector's goods and chattels; and if none ſuch,
ſufficient

" ſufficient to ſatisfy the ſaid money, can be " found, with the charges of diſtreſs and ſale, " then the collector may be committed to one of " the compters, there to be detained till he ſhall " pay the ſame, or ſuch compoſition as the com- " miſſioners ſhall agree to accept.

" The collector dying, or becoming bankrupt, " his eſtate is liable to payment; but if inſolvent, " the money is to be again aſſeſſed.

" The chamberlain is to pay all ſums of mo- " ney, by order of the commiſſioners, and to " make entries.

" The preſent contracts for lighting, &c. the " ſtreets, are not hereby vacated.

" The commiſſioners may borrow money on " the credit of the rates, and 100,000l. may be " borrowed by annuities on lives, at 8l. per cent. " to be paid by four equal quarterly payments " during the full term of the natural life of the " annuitants, being of the age of 45 years, or " upwards. The clerk is to enter all ſecurities. " The annuities are not liable to taxes, and the " ſecurities are transferrable. The money bor- " rowed is charged on the rates; and perſons " charged towards theſe rates are not liable to " any former rates, in purſuance of any former " acts of parliament, towards paving, cleanſing, " &c. of the ſaid city and liberties, but arrears " of former rates are ſtill recoverable.

" The ſurplus remaining in the chamber of " London, under act 17. George II. is to be ap- " plied to this act.

" And that the purpoſes of this act may the " better be carried into execution, the following " tolls are to be taken at the turnpikes at " Mile-end, Bethnel green, Hackney, Kingſland, " Ball's pound or pond Iſlington, Holloway, end " of St. John's-ſtreet, end of Goſwell-ſtreet, and " the turnpike on the City-road; all which Turn- " pikes are in the county of Middleſex; viz. For " every coach &c. drawn by ſix or more horſes, " the ſum of 10d. For ditto drawn by four " horſes, 8d. For ditto, drawn by three, or two " horſes, 6d. For every chaiſe, chair, calaſh, " or other carriage, drawn by one horſe, 3d. " and for every horſe, &c. 1d."

At a court of common-council held at Guild-hall the ſixteenth of May, commiſſioners were choſen for executing the purpoſes of the above act, who met, on the twenty-third, and ſettled the appointments to their reſpective officers and ſervants, as follows: To the chief clerk, 100l. per annum; firſt-aſſiſtant-clerk, 60l. Junior aſ- ſiſtant-clerk, 50l. Surveyor, 200l. Three in- ſpectors, 60l. each.

The following is the ſubſtance of the inſtruc- tions given by the commiſſioners of the pave- ments for the city of London to their officers.

General Duties.

1. They muſt give ſecurity for the due execu- tion of their offices as the commiſſioners ſhall require.

2. They muſt not accept any fee or reward (other than ſalaries and rewards allowed by the commiſſioners) for any thing done, or to be done, for forbearing to do any thing, or on any account whatſoever, relating to the execution or non exe- cution of this act.

3. They muſt not be intereſted in any bargain made by the commiſſioners, on forfeiture of 50l. and perpetual diſability.

4. They muſt be active, and pay ready obedi- ence to the commiſſioners.

5. They muſt behave with good manners to- wards their ſuperiors, and every inhabitant; and, upon all occaſions, manifeſt a diſpoſition to oblige them as far as their truſt will permit.

Duty *of the three* Inspectors.

1. The city and its liberties to be divided into three diſtricts, as nearly equal as poſſible; and ſuch inſpector is to act within his own diſtrict as deputy to the principal ſurveyor, and to follow his direction.

2. He is, in a book to be by him kept, to en- ter an alphabetical liſt of all the ſtreets and places within his diſtrict, with an account in four ſepa- rate columns, of the quantity of paving in the carriage and footways, (diſtinguiſhing each ſort) the number of lamps, the ſituation of the grates, or gully-holes, and the courſes, dimenſions and declivities of the ſewers.

3. He is frequently to preambulate his diſtrict both day and night; and to obſerve whether the contractors for cleanſing and lighting do their duty; whether the foot-ways are daily ſcraped and cleanſed; whether any poſts, ſpurs, or ken- nels, are inconvenient; whether any pavement is out of repair; whether any water-pipe appears to be decayed; whether any ſewer is broken, or ſtopped up; whether any privies communicate with the common-ſewer; whether any of the grates or gullyholes are too narrow or ill-placed; whether any lime is ſlaked in any ſtreet, place or houſe; whether any carriage or horſe is driven upon the foot-pavements; whether any marks for diſtinguiſhing the ſtreets, or houſes, ſhall be de- faced; whether the form of any pavement new made, ſhall be altered; whether any ſigns or gut- ters ſhall be placed otherwiſe than in the fronts of houſes; whether any cranes are to project over the highway when not in actual uſe; whether any occupiers of tenements ſhall cauſe to be depo- ſited any duſt in any ſtreet, except in ſome box, or conveniency, provided by the commiſſioners; whether any of the lamps are broken, or the light extinguiſhed, or the irons damaged; whether any private lamps are placed otherwiſe than directed by the commiſſioners; and, laſtly, whether there are any nuiſances in the highway: and he ſhall make a minute of each obſervation on the left hand pages of a book, called The regiſter of the diſtrict; marking the place and time, propoſing the remedy, and eſtimating the ex- pence, if incumbent on the commiſſioners.

4. He is, on the right hand of his regiſter, (correſponding with his obſervations on the other ſide) to make fair diſtinct minutes of what is done in conſequence thereof, marking the time, and totals of the charges.

5. He is to attend every meeting of the commiſſioners with his regiſter, and be ready to anſwer all queſtions.

6. He is, immediately upon receipt of orders for any repairs, to cauſe the ſame to be done, if the expence ſhall not exceed five pounds. But where the expence is likely to exceed that ſum, he is to carry the order to the principal ſurveyor, that he may view, and report.

7. He is to employ ſuch workmen only as the commiſſioners ſhall direct.

8. He is, upon the burſting of any pipe belonging to the water company, to give immediate notice thereof to the paviours of the company; and, upon the burſting of any other pipe, to give the like notice to the owner, requiring an immediate repair; and if ſuch defect is not repaired, and the ground filled up within four days he is to report the ſame to the commiſſioners.

9. If after Midſummer, 1766, any common-ſtage-waggon ſhall ſtand in any ſtreet, &c. above an hour at a time; or any cart or other carriage, ſhall be placed acroſs any ſtreet, &c. or ſtand in any part thereof longer than is neceſſary for loading and unloading; or if any goods ſhall be left in any ſtreet, &c. ſo as to obſtruct the paſſage; he is, upon complaint by any two reputable houſekeepers, to remove ſuch carriages, with the horſes, and ſuch goods, to the Green-yard.

The commiſſioners, having thus adjuſted the neceſſary preparations for ſo capital an undertaking, immediately applied to parliament for leave to pull down what obſtructed the free air, and to make and widen ſuch ſtreets as ſhould be found neceſſary. And in conſequence of an act paſſed for that purpoſe, Ludgate, Alderſgate, Cripplegate, Moorgate, Biſhopſgate, and Aldgate, with the poſterns within their limits, were taken down; and the city wall, between the ſcite of Cripplegate and Moorgate, and in ſeveral other places, was razed from the foundation by the people who rent the adjacent ground from the city on a building leaſe. Narrow paſſages, which before were dangerous, were opened and widened, and new ſtreets formed on the ruins of the old. The ſigns, ſign poſts and irons, together with all ſpouts and projections, were entirely removed; and, in ſhort, ſuch extenſive amendments have been, and ſtill are making, as muſt in the end form the city of London the moſt elegant (as well as the moſt opulent) city in the world.

At a court of common-council held the 30th of July, the report of Mr. Recorder was read, touching the city of London's rights to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the city-poor; by which opinion it appeared, the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity, at 1s. per chaldron leſs duty than is the cuſtom to pay in the port of London.

This month great outrages were committed by the poor in various parts of the kingdom, on account of the high price of proviſions. They aſſembled in large bodies, when they pulled down, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed flour mills, ſeized on corn and other proviſions, which they ſold at a moderate price and delivered the produce to the owners. At ſome places they were ſo exaſperated that they ripped open the ſacks, and ſcattered the corn about, ſeized butter, cheeſe and bacon, in the ſhops, and threw it into the ſtreets, and committed numberleſs other violences.

On the firſt of Auguſt, about four o'clock in the morning a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Smith's, cheeſemonger, in Blackmoor-ſtreet, Clare-market, which entirely conſumed that houſe, greatly damaged two others in front, and burnt backwards as far as Craven-buildings in Drury-lane. The fire was ſo rapid, that an elderly woman, who lodged in the houſe, periſhed in the flames; and it was with the greateſt difficulty the family eſcaped ſharing the ſame fate.

In order to prevent the dreadful conſequences which had been, and ſtill were like to continue on account of the high price of proviſions, a proclamation was publiſhed on the eleventh of September for putting in force an act of parliament of the fifth and ſixth of Edward VI. and likewiſe an act made in the fifth of queen Elizabeth, againſt foreſtallers, regrators, and engroſſers of corn, &c. and that all judges, juſtices of the peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bailiffs, &c. within England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, ſhould put the ſaid act (as well as all other acts relating to the ſame matter) into execution, on pain of his majeſty's high diſpleaſure, and of ſuch pains and puniſhments as might by law be inflicted upon the contemners of his royal authority.

The following melancholy circumſtance, which happened this month, is of ſo ſingular a nature, that we think its inſertion in this place needs little apology. A ſoldier being ſentenced to be ſhot at Plymouth-dock for deſertion, the marine companies and fourth regiment were ordered to attend the execution. After having received the ſacrament, the priſoner was brought out of the barracks, eſcorted by an officer's guard, and attended by a clergyman; his coffin was carried before him, which made the proceſſion appear more dreadful and ſolemn. About ten he got to the field of execution, where he repeatedly kneeled and prayed. About eleven o'clock the commanding officer ordered him to march round the troops to admoniſh them, and the clergyman dictated what he ſhould ſay, after which he returned to his place. There were nine men who were formerly deſerters, ordered to ſhoot him: he kneeled, and was bid by the officer to pull his cap over his face, which he did; and whilſt the officer turned round, the man dropped a handkerchief out of his hand, which being underſtood as a ſignal to ſhoot him, three of the men inſtantly fired through his body. The officer had a reprieve in his pocket, but by heightening the ſcene of horror too much, and by ſome unaccountable fatality, the poor man loſt his life. The dreadful confuſion of the officer may be more eaſily conceived than expreſſed.

The committee for building Black-friars bridge being met at Guildhall on the nineteenth, agreed to transfer to the watermen's company the ſum of 13,650l. three per cent. Bank annuities, which produces 409l. 10s. per annum, and which the ſaid company was annually to receive, in conſi-

deration of the ferry at Black-friars being removed to admit the opening of the temporary bridge.

On the evening of the firſt of October, her royal highneſs princeſs Carolina-Matilda was married to the king of Denmark at the chapel royal at St. James's; the duke of York being proxy for his Daniſh majeſty; and the next morning her majeſty ſet out from Carlton-houſe, in order to embark for Denmark. She was attended by his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, right hon. lady Mary Boothby, and count de Bothmar, her majeſty's vice-chamberlain, in a train of three coaches, eſcorted by parties of light-horſe, horſe-grenadiers, and life-guards, and a numerous train of domeſtics and attendants. The parting between the queen of Denmark and her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, was extremely tender: the young queen was obſerved on getting into her coach, to ſhed tears, which greatly affected the populace aſſembled in Pall-mall, to ſee her departure.

About two o'clock in the morning of the fifth of this month, there happened in London one of the greateſt ſtorms of rain, thunder and lightening, that had been ever known in the memory of man. A watchman in High Holbourn declared, that about three o'clock a ball of fire fell near his ſtand, that the earth trembled under him, and that there was ſo great a ſmell of ſulphur that he was near being ſuffocated.

Her majeſty having been delivered of a princeſs on the twenty-ninth of the preceding month, (who was afterwards baptized by the names of Charlotte-Auguſta-Matilda) the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council waited on his majeſty the eighth of October with the following addreſs on the occaſion:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal "ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com-"mons of the city of London, in common-"council aſſembled, with the moſt zealous ar-"dour and affection, embrace the earlieſt oppor-"tunity of approaching the throne of the beſt "of princes, with our joyful congratulations on "every event pleaſing to your majeſty and ſalu-"tary to your kingdoms.

"The ſafe delivery of the queen, a princeſs "endeared to your majeſty and the whole nation "by every royal and virtuous accompliſhment, "fills our hearts with the utmoſt thankfulneſs to "divine providence.

"An increaſe of your majeſty's auguſt family "by the birth of a princeſs royal, cannot fail of "diffuſing univerſal joy amongſt all your faith-"ful ſubjects, as it farther ſecures to them and "their poſterity, a long continuance of thoſe "ineſtimable bleſſings, which they have hitherto "enjoyed under the protection of your majeſty's "illuſtrious houſe.

"The auſpicious marriage of your majeſty's "royal ſiſter, the princeſs Carolina Matilda, with "that great potentate the king of Denmark, (on "which we beg leave to felicitate your majeſty) "muſt afford the moſt intereſting ſatisfaction, "not only to us and all your majeſty's loyal ſub-"jects, but alſo to every proteſtant power in "Europe.

"Permit us, royal Sir, to aſſure you, that "your faithful citizens of London are ever ready "to evince to all the world, that their hearts and "affections are ſincere oblations of gratitude to "your majeſty, for your conſtant paternal care, "and eſpecially for the recent inſtance of your "tender attention to the neceſſities of your "people."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"Your loyal and affectionate profeſſions upon "the happy events of my queen's ſafe delivery, "and the marriage of my ſiſter to my very good "ally, the king of Denmark, cannot but be moſt "acceptable to me.

"It is with pleaſure that I ſee the juſt ſenſe "which the city of London entertains of thoſe "meaſures, which the neceſſity of the occaſion "obliged me to take for the relief of my people; "and I hope they will have the deſired effect of "quieting mens minds, and removing the diſ-"treſſes which ſeemed daily to encreaſe."

Towards the end of December a violent froſt began, which continued to increaſe, and was very ſevere till the ſixteenth of January following; when, on that and the two following days, there was an appearance of its breaking; but on the nineteenth it returned with increaſed vigour, and continued till the twenty-ſecond, when a kindly thaw removed the diſmal apprehenſions of the people.

During the continuance of this froſt the diſtreſſes of the poor in town and country were truly pitiable, though the generous hand of charity was held forth by numbers of worthy perſons, and ſeveral public bodies. Fuel, and all other neceſſaries of life were remarkably dear: the river Thames was frozen ſo hard as to ſtop the navigation both above and below the bridge: many perſons retarded, or jammed in by the ice, periſhed with cold, in boats, or other craft; and the wherries in the river where wholly unemployed. In the cities of London, Weſtminſter, and their ſuburbs, many melancholy accidents happened, ſuch as numbers of people periſhing with cold, or breaking limbs by the ſlipperineſs of the ſtreets; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty the draught cattle could keep their feet. Many fatal accidents likewiſe happened to thoſe who were purſuing the diverſion of ſkaiting on the ice. In the country the ſnow lay ſo deep, and ſo filled up the roads, hollows and valleys, that many people loſing their way, died through the ſeverity of the weather. Sheep and cattle periſhed in conſiderable numbers: the roads were almoſt impaſſable, and the ſtages and mails performed their ſeveral journies with the utmoſt difficulty, danger, and loſs of time.

On the firſt of January 1767, about a quarter paſt ten at night, a moſt uncommon change of weather

weather happened in London. The evening, which till then had been a bright ſtar-light, and remarkably ſerene, varied on a ſudden to cloudy, and in an inſtant a moſt terrible burſt of wind was heard, attended with a furious ſtorm of hail from the north eaſt. During this hurricane, windows ſhook, houſes trembled, and a ſtrange ruſling was perceived as if in the inſide of the buildings with the perſons who inhabited them. Though many people were too much engaged to perceive it, yet ſuch as did, particularly thoſe, who by their ſituation lay expoſed to the north and the north-eaſt, were not leſs ſurprized than alarmed. The gable end of a houſe in Weſtminſter, with ſome chimnies there, and in other parts of the town, were blown down. Great damages were ſuſtained near the Thames, by goods being ſpoiled in cellars and warehouſes on each ſide the river. Several boats were overſet, and twenty-ſeven perſons loſt their lives. The whole damage ariſing from this violent hurricane (which did not continue above two minutes) was computed at fifty-thouſand pounds.

On the nineteenth of this month one Williamſon, a ſhoemaker, was executed in Moorfields for the murder of his wife by ſtarving her to death. The poor unhappy woman was a kind of idiot, who having a ſum of money left for her maintenance, Williamſon, to poſſeſs himſelf of the money, found means to marry her. They were firſt aſked in church, but her truſtee forbid the banns; the villain, however, procured a licence, and about eight months before her death, they were married; after which time the uſage the unhappy creature met with was one continued ſcene of cruelty. He drove a ſtrong ſtaple into the wall of a cloſet in the room where they lodged; and to this ſtaple he daily tied her with a rope which he drew round her middle, her hands being faſtened behind her with iron handcuffs, and the little ſuſtenance ſhe received was laid upon a ſhelf juſt within the reach of her mouth, ſo that if ſhe dropped any part of it, ſhe could not again recover it; and to ſuch a height did he carry his barbarity, that he often tied her up ſo tight that her toes only reached the ground; and if his daughter endeavoured to alleviate her miſery by ſetting a ſtool for her to ſtand on, he would beat her unmercifully. In this manner ſhe languiſhed till ſhe became a mere ſkeleton; and when ſhe was ſo far reduced that her ſtomach loathed food, he releaſed her, let looſe her hands, ſet coarſe meat before her, and tempted her with tender words to eat, with a view to ſcreen himſelf from juſtice. In a day or two after this ſhe died a ſhocking ſpectacle, having no fleſh upon her bones, and the ſkin that encloſed them covered with vermin. There were not leſs than eighty thouſand people, who attended the execution of the inhuman wretch; and it was with great difficulty that the reſentment of the populace was reſtrained; for they were prepoſſeſſed that the puniſhment of hanging was too mild for ſo heinous a crime. He ſeemed apprehenſive of being torn in pieces, and haſtened the executioner to perform his office. We have mentioned this circumſtance, as we think it a duty incumbent on us to tranſmit to poſterity the infamy of a wretch, who could be capable of acting ſo contradictory to evey principle humanity.

At a court of common-council held the 23d it was unanimouſly reſolved, that, on account of the diſtreſſes of the poor (which at that time were very great, occaſioned by the inclemency of the ſeaſon) one thouſand pounds ſhould be ſubſcribed out of the chamber of the city; and that a ſubſcription book ſhould be opened in the chamberlain's office for the donations of all well-diſpoſed perſons; which money ſhould be appropriated to the relief of ſuch poor perſons inhabiting within the city and liberties as did not receive alms of the pariſh: and a committee was appointed, conſiſting of the Lord-mayor, and all the aldermen, and fifty-two commoners, who immediately withdrew, and began a ſubſcription among themſelves; to which the Lord-mayor gave one hundred pounds, and the reſt of the gentlemen very liberally. By this noble plan great numbers of people were happily relieved from the moſt abject ſtate of diſtreſs.

Between two and three o'clock in the morning of the twenty-fifth, a terrible fire broke out at a baker's in the ſtrand, oppoſite Hungerford-market, which in a ſhort time conſumed the ſame, with the houſe adjoining. The flames were ſo rapid, that the inhabitants could not preſerve any of their effects. The apprentice and ſervant maid periſhed in the flames, as likewiſe a young woman big with child. A youth about ſixteen years of age, apprentice to a jeweller, who lodged in the ſaid houſe, in order to avoid being burnt, jumped out of a two pair of ſtairs window into the ſtreet, by which means his ſcull was fractured, and his arm, two of his ribs, and his back broke; of which he expired in great agonies the morning following. Six perſons loſt their lives, beſides a great number that were ſhockingly bruiſed and wounded.

On the ſeventh of February a large houſe adjoining to the gate-way of the Saracen's-head-inn, on Snow-hill, ſuddenly fell to the ground, together with part of another houſe which went over the gate way. The houſe was only occupied by the family of Mr. Dodd, and that of Mr. Jarvis, a caſe-maker in the three pair of ſtairs forward. Mr. Dodd's family happily eſcaped unhurt; but Mrs. Jarvis and one of her children periſhed in the ruins.

The following calculation was made about this time of the number of cattle, &c. killed in one year in the city of London: ſheep and lambs 711,121; bulls, oxen, and cows, 78,254; calves, 104,760; hogs for pork, 146,932; for bacon, 41,000; ſucking pigs, 52,600.

At the ſpital ſermon preached at St. Bride's, in Fleet ſtreet, before the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c, as governors of the city hoſpitals, was read the following report of the ſtate of thoſe hoſpitals for the year 1766:

Chriſt's-Hoſpital.

Children put forth apprentices, &c. ten whereof had been inſtructed in the mathematics	159
Buried this year	17
Remaining in this hoſpital	873

St. Bartholomew's-Hoſpital.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital	3745
Out-patients relieved	3100
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	11
Buried this year	349
Remaining under cure	400
Out-patients	141

St. Thomas's-Hoſpital.

In-patients cured and diſcharged	3245
Out-patients ditto	3797
Buried this year	301
Remaining under cure	470
Out-patients ditto	236

Bridewell-Hoſpital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged	461
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c.	76

Bethlehem-Hoſpital.

Admitted into this hoſpital	195
Cured	172
Buried	44
Remaining under cure	251

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the twenty-ſecond of May, a propoſal from the lords of the treaſury was laid before the court for taking Greſham-college, in order to pull it down, and build on that ground an Exciſe-office. The plan was agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry the ſaid work into immediate execution. Since which the college has been taken down, and the Exciſe-office is now building with all poſſible diſpatch.

On the fourth of June an uncommon inundation happened in the road between Newington and Clapham, occaſioned by heavy rains which had been falling three days before; the waters collected in the road meeting with a high tide, running up Vauxhall creek, ſwelled to ſuch a degree, that they ſoon covered Kennington-common, and entering ſome low grounds, deſtroyed the brick-works, and did other damage to the amount of two hundred pounds.

At another court of commmon-council held at Guildhall the ſeventeenth of June, the freedom of this city was voted to be preſented to the right honourable Charles Townſhend, chancellor of the exchequer, in a gold box, as an acknowledgment of his kind and ſucceſsful endeavours to ſerve them in their application to parliament for the ſeveral improvements to be made in the metropolis. At the ſame time the report which had been made relating to London-bridge, was taken into conſideration; when Mr. Milne, the ſurveyor, being examined, it was after a long debate agreed, that the proprietors of the London-bridge water-works ſhould be allowed the fifth arch of the ſaid bridge, agreeable to the terms contained in the city lands report, but under the expreſs conditions, that ſhould this grant be hereafter found prejudicial to the navigation of the river, the city ſhould have liberty to revoke their grant, upon paying the ſaid proprietors their whole expence in occupying the ſaid arch.

On the fourteenth of September, Elizabeth Brownrigg (wife of James Brownrigg, painter in Fetter-lane, Fleet-ſtreet) was executed at Tyburn for the murder of Mary Clifford her apprentice. It appeared upon the trial that this infamous woman had occaſioned the death of the child by a ſeries of barbarities, which, if they were not well atteſted, would ſeem incredible to a compaſſionate mind: that ſhe had beaten her on the head and ſhoulders with the ſtump of a riding whip and other weapons: that the child ſometimes lay on the boards in the parlour, ſometimes in the paſſage, and ſometimes in the cellar; but that her general lodging was in the cellar, under the kitchen ſtairs, a place about the bigneſs of a cloſet: that ſometimes ſhe had a piece of ſack with ſome ſtraw in it to lie on, ſometimes had a bit of a blanket to cover her, and ſometimes quite naked: that ſhe had been ſometimes tied to a water-pipe, and at others to a hook, and being ſtripped naked, whipped till the blood came: in a word, it appeared from the depoſitions of an apothecary and ſurgeon, that this poor child was beaten ſo as to occaſion almoſt one continued wound from head to foot, and that theſe wounds were the cauſe of her death. The huſband and ſon of the woman, who were in ſome degree concerned in the cruelties inflicted on the child, being acquitted of the murder, were afterwards tried for the aſſault, and ſentenced to be impriſoned in Newgate ſix months, and enter into recognizance for their good behaviour for ſeven years. Before ſhe left Newgate, her huſband and ſon took leave of her in the cell. She appeared very penitent in the way to, and at the place of execution, where the crowd was ſo great, that many perſons were conſiderably hurt. Her body was afterwards carried to Surgeon's-hall, and diſſected.

On Sunday the twenty-ſeventh captain Wrotteſly arrived in London with the melancholy news, that his royal highneſs Edward Auguſt, duke of York and Albany, died of a malignant fever, at Monaco, the capital of a principality of the ſame name, in the territories of Genoa, in Upper Italy, on the ſeventeenth.

The particulars of his royal highneſs's ſickneſs and death were as follow.

His royal highneſs had danced rather too much at the chateau of a perſon of faſhion, which had not only fatigued him, but occaſioned a very ſtrong perſpiration. As ſoon as the ball was finiſhed, the prince gave orders for his carriages to be got ready immediately, to ſet off for Toulon, from whence he was diſtant ſome three or four leagues. The gentlemen of the train, colonels Morriſon and St. John, and captain Wrotteſly, earneſtly repreſented to his royal highneſs the neceſſity of his remaining where he was, if not to go to bed yet till he was cool and had ſhifted himſelf: The prince declared there was no actual occaſion for ſuch caution, that he would wrap himſelf up in his cloak, and that would be ſufficient; he did ſo, and ſtepped into his carriage. The next day his royal highneſs complained of a ſlight chillneſs and ſhivering; the indiſpoſition, however, appeared ſo trifling, that

he went at night to the comedy; but before it was over, his royal highneſs found himſelf infinitely worſe, and was obliged to withdraw. He was feveriſh, thirſty, and complained of an immoderate heat all over his body. By proper care, and drinking plentifully, the duke was much better in the morning, and therefore ſet forward for Monaco, the prince of which (who was perſonally acquainted with his royal highneſs in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there in expectation of the honour of a viſit from him; and the duke was rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that prince's palace he might naturally look for an aſſiſtance and accommodation ſuperior to what he could reaſonably hope to meet with in common places.

The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, which not a little incommoded his royal highneſs: he nevertheleſs arrived at Monaco in good ſpirits, but yet feveriſh, and with an head-ach; the latter of which he imputed principally to the intenſe heat of the ſun that whole day. The next day the duke was worſe, and took to his bed entirely. In hopes of a recovery, and unwilling to alarm the king, his royal parent, and relations, he enjoined his attendants on no account to write concerning his illneſs to England. All poſſible advice and aſſiſtance was given, but to no purpoſe; the fever was unconquerable. His royal highneſs now ſaw the danger of his ſituation; and he ſaw it with a fortitude and reſignation rarely to be met with, when bloom of youth and dignity of ſtation are united. Convinced that without ſome unexpected turn in his diſtemper he muſt die, his royal highneſs with the utmoſt calmneſs and compoſure of mind, adjuſted every ſtep conſequent of the fatal event himſelf. He ordered that captain Wrotteſly ſhould bring the news to England, and in what method it ſhould be diſcloſed. The captain was firſt to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring-Gardens, and with him to go to Leiceſter-houſe, and then to Glouceſter-houſe, and having communicated the event to the dukes his brothers, to proceed to their majeſties, ſubmitting it to the king and queen in what manner and by whom it ſhould be imparted to his royal parent. After his royal highneſs had ſettled this arrangement, he ſeemed remarkably eaſy. He declared himſelf perfectly reſigned to the divine will; and he ſpoke of his diſſolution with all the piety and reſolution of a chriſtian and a man; acting up to thoſe exalted characters to his lateſt breath. His royal highneſs, through the mercy of the great creator, was ſenſible to his laſt moment; and the very morning of his death dictated a letter to their majeſties, his illuſtrious parent, and the royal family; deſiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but a few minutes to ſpare, and thoſe to employ in ſtill more momentous concerns.

Before his royal highneſs died, he ordered all the gentlemen of his retinue to his bedſide, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and deſired, that as he could not poſſibly live many hours longer, his bliſters might be taken off to give him a little eaſe in his laſt moments, which was accordingly done.

As ſoon as his royal highneſs was dead, the prince of Monaco ordered a cannon to be fired every half hour, till the body ſhould be depoſited on board the ſhip, and the *chambre ardent* to be prepared for lying in ſtate, according to the cuſtom of that country, with his body guard to attend, and a guard from the regiment. Accordingly, the preparations were made in the largeſt apartment of the palace, hung with black: a high canopy in the middle, of black and ſilver, with a repreſentation of a coffin of the ſame, upon the top of ſix ſtages or ſteps of black, on each of which was a row of tapers, in large gold and ſilver candleſticks; on the coffin a ſilver pillow, with a coronet upon it, the ſword next to the coffin, and then the garter, george and ſtar; on the ground, a row of torches round the whole: under the canopy behind the ſtage, was placed the coffin, which was made as near as poſſible in the Engliſh manner, covered with the pall: on each ſide were two mutes; and behind, colonel St. John, colonel Morriſon, commodore Spry, and Mr. Schutz, attended. The whole lighting conſiſted of near two hundred tapers. The proceſſion from thence to the water-ſide was fixed for Sunday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the *chambre ardent* was opened at nine o'clock that morning. At the ſetting out of the proceſſion a ſignal was made for the ſhips to fire minute guns, till the body ſhould be aboard. As it came out of the palace the regiment was drawn up, their drums in black, and officers in crapes; at the water-ſide was the long boat, with a canopy for the body, covered with black, and the royal ſtandard hoiſted half height; and this was towed by the captain's barge with mutes in it; behind was the commodore's barge, with his royal highneſs's ſervants, and two more barges for the remaining officers. The prince of Monaco continued at the water-ſide till the whole was on board, when the royal ſtandard was hoiſted half high on board the ſhip, and the minute guns ceaſed: the garriſon then fired two rounds of cannon, and the regiment two rounds of running fire; and the whole was conducted with the greateſt regularity and ſolemnity.

The order of the proceſſion was as follows:

The guard.
Sailors with flambeaux.
All the duke's ſervants.
Two ſurgeons a-breaſt.
Four mutes.
Gentlemen who carry the enſigns of the garter.
Lieutenants, two by two.
The coffin, ſupported by ſailors.
Four pall-bearers, two on each ſide.
Six canopy bearers, three on each ſide.
Colonel St. John.
Colonel Morriſon.
The prince of Monaco.
Gentlemen his attendants.
The reſt of the Engliſh gentlemen, two by two.

Such were the laſt honours paid to the duke of York in a foreign country, by a catholic prince; a circumſtance which proves, that politeneſs and humanity are of all nations.

His royal highneſs's remains arrived at London

in the ſhip Montreal on the firſt of November, and on the third was depoſited in the royal vault in king Henry the VIIth's chapel, with the accuſtomed pomp and ſolemnity. The coffin in which his remains were brought home was changed for one made by the king's upholſterer, on which his highneſs's titles were elegantly engraved.

About noon on the ſecond of November the queen was ſafely delivered of a prince, who, on the firſt of December following, was baptized at St. James's by the name of Edward. And on the eleventh the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty; and being introduced to his majeſty by the right honourable the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold, James Eyre, eſq; the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

" May it pleaſe your majeſty,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, happy in every occaſion of " approaching your royal preſence with our moſt " dutiful congratulations, beg leave to expreſs " our unfeigned joy on the ſafe delivery of that " moſt excellent princeſs the queen, and further " increaſe of your royal family by the birth of " another prince.

" We cannot but feel ourſelves deeply in- " tereſted in every event which affects the illuſ- " trious houſe of Hanover, under whoſe mild " government the Britiſh ſubjects have, for more " than half a century, been bleſſed with a full " enjoyment of their civil and religious rights, " and a ſeries of happineſs unknown to the ſame " extent in any former period.

" Permit us, therefore, royal Sir, at the ſame " time, humbly to offer our ſincere condolence " on the much lamented death of your majeſty's " royal brother the duke of York, whoſe many " eminent and princely virtues have moſt juſtly " endeared his memory to all your majeſty's " loyal ſubjects, and made the private loſs of the " royal family a public misfortune.

" May the divine providence long preſerve " your majeſty; and may there never be wanting " one of your majeſty's royal deſcendants to be " guardian of our moſt happy conſtitution."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer:

" I thank you for this loyal addreſs, and for " the ſatisfaction you expreſs in the increaſe of " my family: thoſe expreſſions of your zealous " attachment cannot but be agreeable to me. " The religion and liberties of my people always " have been and ever ſhall be, the conſtant ob- " jects of my care and attention; and I ſhall " eſteem it one of my firſt duties to inſtill the " ſame principles into thoſe who may ſucceed " me.

" I regard your condolence on the melancholy " event of the duke of York's death, as an ad- " ditional proof of your attachment to me, and " my family; and I take this firſt opportunity of " expreſſing my thanks for it."

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall the ſixteenth, the ſum of one hundred pounds was ordered to be paid to the widow of the late worthy alderman Cockayne, as a teſtimony of the ſenſe they entertained of his ever being ready and willing to ſerve his fellow-citizens,

On the twenty-eighth the tide ebbed and flowed about five in the morning, twice in an hour and a half, at London-bridge and Greenwich.

A body of weavers, armed with ruſty ſwords, piſtols and other offenſive weapons, aſſembled on the thirtieth at a houſe on Saffron-hill, with an intent to deſtroy the work in the looms of an eminent weaver near that place, but were happily diſperſed without much miſchief. Some of them were apprehended, and being examined before the juſtices at Hicks's-hall, it appeared that two claſſes of weavers were mutually combined to diſtreſs each other; namely, the engine and narrow weavers. The former were ſuppoſed to be ruinous to the latter, becauſe, by means of their engines, one of them could do as much in one day as ſix of the other, and the ſame kind of work equally good; for which reaſon the narrow weavers were determined to deſtroy them. The men who were taken up were engine weavers, and they urged in their favour that they only aſſembled in order to defend themſelves from a party of the others who were expected to riſe. As they had done no miſchief, they were all diſmiſſed with a ſevere reprimand for not having applied to the civil magiſtrate for protection.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall the fifteenth of December, the ſum of two hundred pounds a year additional ſalary was voted to the recorder of London; and one hundred and fifty pounds a year to the common-ſerjeant.

On the twenty-firſt a ſevere froſt ſet in from the E. S. E. which was followed by a deep ſnow, by which the navigation of the river Thames was greatly obſtructed, and the poſts retarded all over the kingdom. This froſt was ſo ſevere in the Weſt of England, that a carpenter at work there, having put a key into his mouth, loſt the ſkin of his lips by taking it out again.

About eight o'clock in the evening of the twenty-fifth, a dreadful fire broke out adjoining to a cabinet-maker's in Hounſditch, which conſumed that houſe, a large ſtock of timber, new furniture, &c. and alſo two other dwelling-houſes adjoining, with many out-houſes, work-ſhops, and warehouſes. Among the goods conſumed was 1000l. of furniture juſt finiſhed for Mr. David Barclay, and intended to have been carried home in a few days. It was remarkable that a fire broke out the ſame day at the ſaid Mr. Barclay's ſtables at Hackney, and deſtroyed two fine hunters, with three other horſes.

His majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify his intention of filling up the vacant ſtall of the principal companion of the moſt honour-

able

able military order of the bath, in the room of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland; the ſeveral officers of the order attended at St. James's on the thirtieth for that purpoſe. The ceremony was performed in his majeſty's cloſet, after the levee in the following manner: The ſovereign wearing the ribbon, with the ſymbol of the order pendant to it, Henry Hill, eſq; gentleman uſher, bearing the ſcarlet rod, and habited in the mantle of the order, and Samuel Horſey, eſq; Bath king of arms in his mantle, bearing on a cuſhion the ribbon, with the badge of the order, preceded his royal highneſs prince Frederick, ſupported by the earls of Cholmondley and Breadalbane, the two ſenior knights of the order, a gentleman uſher, daily waiter, carrying the ſword of ſtate. The ſword being delivered by the earl of Breadalbane to the ſovereign, his royal highneſs, kneeling, was knighted: after which the earl of Cholmondley having received the ribbon from Bath king of arms, preſented it to the ſovereign, who put the ribbon over his royal highneſs's right ſhoulder: his royal highneſs then kiſſed his majeſty's hand, and, riſing up, retired. His majeſty was afterwards pleaſed, in conſideration of the tender years of his royal highneſs, to grant a diſpenſation under his royal ſign manual and ſeal of the order, declaring it to be his royal pleaſure, that the conferring the degree of knighthood by the ſword of ſtate ſhould be ſufficient to inveſt his royal highneſs fully and effectually with this order, in as ample manner as if his royal highneſs had perſonally performed all the accuſtomed ſolemnities.

CHAPTER L.

Great froſt. Election of the city repreſentatives. Mr. Wilkes's addreſs to the livery. Is choſen member for the county of Middleſex. Riots occaſioned thereby. Remarkable low tide. Diſturbances among the coalheavers. Mr. Wilkes committed to the King's-bench priſon. Fire in Whitechapel. The ſailors petition his majeſty to raiſe their wages. Riot in St. George's-fields. Another in the Borough. Great fire at Dockhead. Fray between the coalheavers and ſailors. Farther proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes. Violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning. Remarkable fall of rain. Mr. Wilkes elected alderman. Twice rechoſen member for Middleſex. Petitions preſented to his majeſty from the livery of London, and counties of Middleſex and Surry, &c. &c.

As this laſt chapter of the Hiſtory will contain many circumſtances of a very peculiar nature, we ſhall, for the ſake of perſpicuity, give them as near as poſſible in the order in which they occurred.

THE year 1768 began with a very ſevere froſt, which greatly contributed to the calamity of the lower ſort of people, who were already ſeverely diſtreſſed by the exorbitant price of proviſions. And on the ninth of January the river below bridge carried all the appearance of a general wreck; ſhips, boats, and ſmall craft lying in a very confuſed manner, ſome on ſhore, and others ſunk or overſet by the ice. A fiſhing boat was diſcovered near Deptford creek cloſe choaked in with ice; the people were all frozen to death; the youngeſt of them, a youth about ſeventeen, was found ſitting as erect almoſt as if alive.

On the ſecond of March, between five and ſix o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-ſtreet, which conſumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925l. were miſſing, one of which for 500l. was the ſame morning received at the bank: this circumſtance left no room to doubt but that the library had been wilfully ſet on fire; the general himſelf went therefore to the bank to ſee, if from the hand writing on the note received, any diſcovery could be made; and by a peculiar character in the aſſumed name, the gentleman was led to ſuſpect a young fellow who had married a ſervant of the lady's, on whom he had lately conferred a genteel place. This young fellow had been at firſt recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond. He therefore waited upon his grace, and deſired that the clerks of the bank who were concerned in paying the money would attend him there. They did ſo; and the young man, being ſent for, came, and on his firſt appearance was known, and poſitively charged with being the perſon who changed the note: on which he confeſſed the fact, with all its circumſtances; and for which he was afterwards executed.

On the ſixteenth of March came on at Guildhall the election of members to repreſent this city in parliament; when the right hon. Mr. Harley, Lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, eſq; John Wilkes, eſq; Sir Richard Glyn, Barlow Trecothick, eſq; and John Paterſon, eſq; offered themſelves as candidates. The four firſt were declared to have the greateſt ſhew of hands; but a poll being demanded, the ſame commenced immediately, and was finiſhed on the 23d when the numbers appeared as follow:

The Lord-mayor	3279
Sir Robert Ladbroke	3678
William Beckford, eſq;	3402
Barlow Trecothick, eſq;	2957
Sir Richard Glyn	2823
John Paterſon, eſq;	1269
John Wilkes, eſq;	1247

After the poll was over, Mr. Wilkes addreſſed himſelf to the livery in the following ſpeech :

" Gentlemen and fellow-citizens,

" The poll being now finiſhed, I return my ſincereſt thanks to thoſe diſintereſted and independent friends, who have ſo generouſly and ſteadily ſtood forth in my favour. The want of ſucceſs, out of your power to command, has not in the leaſt abated my zeal for your ſervice. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumſtances which have contributed to it. My friends were of opinion that I ſhould wait a diſſolution of the laſt parliament, while the other candidates had been for many months ſolliciting your intereſt. Miniſterial influence, aſſiſted by private malice, has been exerted in the moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional manner, and by means of the baſeſt chicanery and oppreſſion.

" But, though diſappointed, I am not in the leaſt diſpirited : on the contrary, I reflect with pride and gratitude on the many inſtances of regard and affection I have received from the livery of London.

" I beg leave to make my beſt acknowledgments to the ſheriffs, who have ſhewn the utmoſt candour and impartiality during the election, accompanied with a dignity of character becoming their ſtation in this great metropolis.

" And now, gentlemen, permit me to addreſs you as friends to liberty, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex ; declaring my intention of appearing as a candidate to repreſent you in parliament, and ſtill hoping, by your means, to have the honour of being uſeful to you in the Britiſh ſenate.

" Gentlemen of the livery, I recommend it to you in the ſtrongeſt manner, to exert yourſelves to preſerve the peace and quiet of this great city."

The populace, on Mr. Wilkes's return from Guildhall, to ſhew their zeal, took the horſes from his carriage, and drew it themſelves.

The conteſt, during this election, was very warm ; and papers and addreſſes to the public were every day publiſhed, as uſual, for and againſt the ſeveral candidates. Mr. Wilkes ſeemed to be the darling of the populace, and ſome indecencies were committed in and about the hall. A ſubſcription was ſet on foot, ſucceſsfully, for paying that gentleman's debts ; and there appeared the following copy of a letter from him, to Meſſrs. Nuthall and Francis, ſollicitor and deputy ſollicitor of the treaſury.

Sir, London, March 22, 1768.

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the enſuing term I ſhall preſent myſelf to the court of King's-bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very firſt day I will there make my perſonal appearance.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

The election for Middleſex having been appointed on the twenty-eighth, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates for the ſaid county, ſet out for Brentford, where the election came on about ten in the morning. Mr. Cooke, the other candidate, could not attend, being confined to his room with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by ſix long-tailed horſes, and was attended by a prodigious number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpoſe. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, who were accordingly returned ; but a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Cooke, the ſame came on immediately ; and at five in the afternoon Mr. Wilkes had polled ſix to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally cloſed, when the number for each candidate appeared as follows :

For John Wilkes, eſq;	1292
Sir W. B. Proctor	807
George Cooke, eſq;	827

Accordingly George Cooke, eſq; and Mr. Wilkes were declared duly elected.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-Park Corner, where they pelted Mr. Cooke, ſon of the city marſhal, and knocked him from his horſe, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harneſs, and broke the the glaſſes to pieces ; and ſeveral other carriages were greatly damaged. Theſe violent proceedings were occaſioned by a flag being carried before the proceſſion of Mr. Wilkes's antagoniſts, on which was painted, *No Blaſphemer*. Excluſive of the aſſault made upon Mr. Cooke, ſon of the city marſhal, ſome other gentlemen, and more particularly the two old members, were affronted by the populace.

At night likewiſe the rabble were very tumultuous : ſome perſons who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, having put out lights, the mob paraded the whole town from Eaſt to Weſt, obliging every body to illuminate, and breaking the windows of ſuch as did not do it immediately. The windows of the manſion houſe, in particular, were demoliſhed all to pieces, together with a large chandelier and ſome pier glaſſes, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They demoliſhed all the windows of lord Bute, lord Egmont, Sir Sampſon Gideon, Sir William Mayne, and many other gentlemen and tradeſmen in moſt of the public ſtreets of both cities, London and Weſtminſter. In ſhort, the whole evening was one continued ſcene of noiſe and tumult.

The next day orders were given to the guards on duty at St. James's, to be in readineſs at the beat of drum, to march to ſuppreſs any riot that might happen. And the day following, a court of common-council was ſummoned on purpoſe to conſider of the moſt proper and effectual means to prevent for the future, as well as to puniſh, all ſuch as ſhould be found to have been guilty of the late riots and diſturbances in this city, and the court came to a reſolution to proſe-

cute, with the utmoſt vigour, all and every perſon who ſhould be convicted of having been active in the riots, and to offer, by advertiſement, a reward of fifty pounds for the diſcovery of every offender, to be paid on their conviction; and ordered the ſame to be inſerted in every daily and evening paper, and a large number of the ſaid reſolution to be printed and poſted up in the moſt public places of this city, and the liberties thereof. They alſo directed, that ſuch proſecutions as ſhould ariſe from their reſolution ſhould be referred to the committee appointed to direct their law proceedings. It was referred to the manſion-houſe committee to order the immediate reparation of all ſuch damages as the ſaid houſe might have ſuſtained by the ſaid riots and tumults.

On the tenth of April the tide in the river Thames was ſo remarkably low, that it was with difficulty even a wherry could croſs it. The ſand banks on both ſides London-bridge were entirely dry.

On the fifteenth a deſperate fray happened at Wapping among ſeveral gangs of coalheavers, in which many perſons were wounded, and three houſes almoſt deſtroyed. And on the twentieth, a great body of them aſſembled at Wapping, and beſet the houſe of Mr. Green, a publican, who defended the ſame all night; and a great many ſhot were fired on both ſides, wherein three of the aſſailants were killed, and ſeveral dangerouſly wounded.

On the twentieth Mr. Wilkes appeared before the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, and declared his ſurrender in the following ſpeech:

"My lords,

"According to the voluntary promiſe I made to the public, I now appear before this ſovereign court of juſtice, to ſubmit myſelf in every thing to the laws of my country.

"Two verdicts have been found againſt me. One is for the re-publication of the North Briton, No. 45, the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

"As to the re-publication of the number of the North Briton, I cannot yet ſee that there is the ſmalleſt degree of guilt. I have often read and examined that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the ſtrongeſt evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and reſpect to the perſon of the king, although it arraigns, in the ſevereſt manner, the conduct of his majeſty's then miniſters, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am perſuaded they were well grounded, becauſe every one of thoſe miniſters has ſince been removed. No one inſtance of falſhood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *falſe* in the information before this court. I am, therefore, perfectly eaſy under every imputation reſpecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every ſingle line; and it is this circumſtance which has drawn on me, as the ſuppoſed author, all the cruelties of miniſterial vengeance.

"As to the charge againſt me, for the publication of a poem, which has given juſt offence, I will aſſert that ſuch an idea never entered my mind. I bluſh again at the recollection that it has been at any time, and in any way, brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obſcurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a ſmall part of it had been printed in my houſe, at my own private preſs. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to my moſt intimate friend. G——t, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my ſervants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the houſe of peers, and afterwards before this honourable court. The nation was juſtly offended, but not with me, for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the leaſt offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publiſhing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet publiſhed, if any preciſe meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

"But, my lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found againſt me, if the records had not been materially altered without my conſent, and, as I am informed, contrary to l—. On the evening before the two trials, —— —— cauſed the records to be altered at his own houſe, againſt the conſent of my ſollicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dangerous illneſs, ariſing from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmoſt importance; and I was in conſequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing: I will venture to declare this proceeding un—nal. I am adviſed that it is i—l, and that it renders both the verdicts abſolutely void.

"I have ſtood forth, my lords, in ſupport of the laws againſt the arbitrary act of miniſters. This court of juſtice, in a ſolemn appeal reſpecting general warrants, ſhewed their ſenſe of my conduct. I ſhall continue to reverence the wiſe and mild ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and this excellent conſtitution. I have been much miſrepreſented; but, under every ſpecies of perſecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illuſtrious prince who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunſwick line.

"As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am ſenſible how narrow and circumſcribed my ideas are; but I have experienced the deep knowledge and great abilities of my counſel. With them I reſt the legal part of my defence, ſubmitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed this ſpeech, Mr. Attorney general moved for his immediate commitment on the outlawry. He was anſwered by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, ſucceſſively; who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. attorney-general, on being applied to the Saturday week before, had refuſed to grant. They ſpecified ſeveral particulars in which the proceſs of the outlawry was erroneous, as ſufficient ground for

for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions: and firſt, lord M. ſpoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both ſides; obſerving, that the attorney-general could not, with the leaſt appearance of reaſon or of law, move for the commitment of a perſon who was not legally in court; nor had the counſel for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared gratis before them: He added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleaſed, their diſcretionary power in accepting or refuſing his bail. His lordſhip farther expreſſed himſelf as very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his ſentiments publickly, before ſo large an audience, with regard to the charge brought againſt him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information againſt him, in ſubſtituting the word *tenor* inſtead of *purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himſelf bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant ſuch amendments; that he had himſelf frequently repeated the ſame practice in other cauſes, without the leaſt objection being over offered againſt it. The reſt of the judges agreed with the chief juſtice in opinion, that, as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his caſe. And it was particularly remarked, that the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the buſineſs of commiting Mr. Wilkes upon his gratis appearance, out of the common courſe of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, which it would have been very eaſy to have executed, ſince he had notoriouſly appeared in publick for ſeveral weeks paſt; and in that caſe the attorney-general might have made his motion with propriety.

Theſe arguments being adjuſted, Mr. Wilkes, about two o'clock, left the court; and though there was a very great crowd, not the leaſt diſturbance happened. Information indeed had been given to the Lord-mayor, that ſome perſons at a public houſe in Duke's-place were preparing to raiſe a mob; and his lordſhip ordered the proper officers to enquire into the truth of that information, who found a blue flag with No. 45 upon it, a hanger and hatchet lying by it, and two men as a guard to defend it, whom the officers apprehended, and his lordſhip committed them to the compter.

Weſtminſter hall was very full on the occaſion, as well as both the palace-yards; but the populace behaved very quiet, except huzzaing Mr. Wilkes when he came to the window of a coffee-houſe, where he retired after he quitted the court. The magiſtrates of Weſtminſter divided themſelves in the ſeveral liberties, and the conſtables attended at call in every part, two battalions of the guards lay on their arms in St. James's-park, others were in St. George's-fields, alſo thoſe at St. James's, the Savoy and the Tower, were all kept in readineſs tomarch at a minute's warning; as were alſo ſeveral troops of horſe, in caſe of any diſturbance. Proper precautions were likewiſe taken in the city, by the conſtables being ordered to be in readineſs, all of whom, both in Weſtminſter and the city, together with the military, were ordered to be in waiting till two o'clock the next morning.

On the twenty-fifth a large body of coal-heavers aſſembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged the men who were at work to leave off. Theſe men complained of their maſters, the undertakers; that they oppoſed them in various ſhapes; that they curtailed their wages, paid them not in money, but in liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that theſe undertakers got fortunes, while they, who did the work, were ſtarving. This riot was attended with much bloodſhed: the rioters having met with oppoſition, fought deſperately, and ſeveral lives were loſt.

To return to the affair of Mr. Wilkes. On the 27th Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquainted the attorney general, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody by a writ of *capias utlegatum*, and prayed that the writ of error might be granted, but the attorney general not thinking that information ſufficient (though he doubted not that gentleman's veracity) for him to grant it, the under-ſheriff waited on him in conſequence, and acquainted him, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody, and would appear in court by his *Habeas*; whereupon the attorney-general admitted the writ of error; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes was introduced in a legal manner into the court of King's-bench: when his counſel moved, as the writ of error was granted, that Mr. Wilkes might be admitted to bail; but the court were of opinion that neither he nor any perſon could be admitted to bail after conviction, and accordingly ordered Mr. Wilkes into cuſtody by the proper officers of the court; but as he was conveying to the king's-bench priſon in a hackney coach, attended by Meſſ. Stichall and Holloway, tipſtaffs to lord Mansfield, the mob ſtopped the coach on Weſtminſter-bridge, took out the horſes, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, &c. to Spital-fields. When they came to Spital-ſquare, they obliged the two tipſtaffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away: they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the Three Tuns tavern in Spital-fields, where, from a one pair of ſtairs window, he earneſtly entreated them to retire, which they did accordingly. After which he went in a private manner, and ſurrendered himſelf to the marſhal of the King's-bench priſon. Many juſtices of the peace, and a prodigious number of conſtables attended in and near Weſtminſter-hall, but not the leaſt noiſe or riot enſued.

The next day he was viſited by many of his friends, and the priſon was ſurrounded by a numerous concourſe of people, who it was expected would have offered ſome outrage; but all remained quiet till night, when they pulled up the rails which encloſed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houſes; but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving, about twelve, they all quietly diſperſed.

On

On the thirtieth a dreadful fire broke out in Whitechapel-road, occaſioned by laying wet ſawduſt on the oven to dry, which taking fire, ſoon communicated itſelf to a coach-makers adjoining; from whence the flames ſpread ſo rapidly, that ſix houſes were intirely conſumed, and the inhabitants loſt all their effects.

On the ſecond of May ſome thouſands of ſailors aſſembled in Stepney-fields, where certain articles relating to an increaſe of wages, and a petition intended to be preſented to parliament, were read; after which, a numerous party of them paraded to the Royal-exchange, and joined in repeated huzzas, but on remonſtrances from a gentleman there to one of their chieftains, they were immediately drawn off, and a deputation appointed to attend ſome merchants, aſſembled at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill, in order that their complaints might be taken into conſideration. On the ſeventh a great number of them aſſembled in St. George's-fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing, and preſented a petition to his majeſty, ſetting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

The following addreſs was at this time iſſued from Mr. Wilkes to the freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

" Gentlemen,

" In ſupport of the liberties of this country " againſt the arbitrary rule of miniſters, I was " before committed to the Tower, and am now " ſentenced to this priſon. Steadineſs, with, I " hope, ſtrength of mind, do not however leave " me; for the ſame conſolation follows me here, " the conſciencioufneſs of innocence, of having " done my duty and exerted all my poor abilities, " not unſucceſsfully for this nation. I can ſubmit " even to far greater ſufferings with chearfulneſs, " becauſe I ſee that my countrymen reap the " happy fruits of my labours and perſecutions, " by the repeated deciſions of our ſovereign " courts of juſtice in favour of liberty. I there- " fore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that " I am called to ſuffer in this cauſe, becauſe I con- " tinue to find the nobleſt reward, the applauſe " of my native country, of this great, free, and " ſpirited people.

" I chiefly regret, gentlemen, that this con- " finement deprives me of the honour of thank- " ing you in perſon, according to my promiſe; " and at preſent takes from me, in a great degree, " the power of being uſeful to you. The will, " however, to do every ſervice to my conſtituents " remains in its full force; and when my ſuffer- " ings have a period, the firſt day I regain my " liberty ſhall reſtore a life of zeal in the cauſe " and intereſts of the county of Middleſex.

" In this priſon, in any other, in every place, " my ruling paſſion will be the love of England " and our free conſtitution. To theſe objects I " will make every ſacrifice. Under all the op- " preſſions which miniſterial rage and revenge " can invent, my ſteady purpoſe is, to concert " with you, and other true friends of this coun- " try, the moſt probable means of rooting out " the remains of arbitrary power and ſtar-cham- " ber inquiſition, and of improving as well as " ſecuring the generous plans of freedom, which " were the boaſts of our anceſtors, and I truſt " will remain the nobleſt inheritance of our po- " ſterity, the only genuine characteriſtic of Eng- " liſhmen.

" I have the honour to be, with affection " and regard, gentlemen, your obliged " and faithful humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

" King's-bench priſon,
" Thurſday, May 5, 1768."

On the tenth, in the afternoon, a great body of people aſſembled about the King's-bench priſon, in expectation that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament-houſe, (it being the firſt day of opening the new parliament) and deſigning to convey him thither. They demanded him at the priſon, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot act was begun to be read, but the populace threw ſtones and brick bats while it was reading, when William Allen, ſon of Mr. Allen, maſter of the Horſeſhoe-inn, in Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, being ſingled out, was purſued by one of the ſoldiers, and ſhot dead on the ſpot. Soon after this, the crowd increaſing, an additional number of the guards were ſent for, who marched thither, and alſo a party of horſe-grenadiers; when the riot continuing, the mob was fired upon by the ſoldiers, and five were killed on the ſpot, and about fifteen wounded. Two women were among the wounded, one of whom afterwards died in St. Thomas's-hoſpital. The next day an inquiſition was taken by the coroner for Surry, on the body of the above William Allen, when the verdict was given by the jury, that Donald Maclane was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald Maclaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding officer, were aiding and abetting therein.—This inqueſt was held at the houſe of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination that the deceaſed was only a ſpectator, and, on ſeeing ſome perſons run, he ran alſo, but was unhappily miſtaken, and followed by the ſoldiers five hundred yards into a cow-houſe, where he was ſhot. Donald Maclane was committed to priſon for the murder, but his aſſociates were admitted to bail. Two inquiſitions were afterwards taken in the Borough, on perſons killed by the ſoldiers in quelling the above riot; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a baſket with oranges to ſell, was ſhot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was ſhot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a diſtance: on both theſe inquiſitions the jury brought in their verdict *chance medley*. It appeared, by the evidence, that, on the juſtices taking down a paper that had been fixed againſt a wall of the priſon, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, " give us the paper; which the juſtices not regarding, ſtones began to be thrown; and the cry, " give us the paper," grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read; the juſtices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to perſuade the people to diſperſe; the horſe-

horſe guards were ſent for, and it was not till the laſt extremity that the ſoldiers received orders to fire. But what was very remarkable, not one concerned in the riot was hurt by the firing, in the open fields. Donald Maclane was afterwards tried at the Surry aſſizes held at Guilford, and acquitted.

The next day the mob aſſembled before the houſe of Edward Ruſſel, eſq; diſtiller in the Borough, broke open the door, ſtaved ſome caſks of liquor, drank it immoderately, and began pulling down the houſe; but the military interpoſing, four of the moſt intoxicated were ſeized, and the reſt made their eſcape. At the ſame time the front of the houſe of Richard Capel, eſq; in Bermondſey was demoliſhed, and Mr. Capel himſelf wounded. Theſe outrages were occaſioned by the activity of the above two gentlemen, in ſuppreſſing the tumults in St. George's-fields.

The ſame day upwards of fifteen thouſand ſailors went through the city to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addreſſed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney-coach, and were told, that they could receive no immediate anſwer to their petition; but that it would be conſidered in due time: on which they gave three cheers and diſperſed. Their chiefs afterwards waited on a committee of merchants, and matters were accommodated to their general ſatisfaction.

A very conſiderable body of coalheavers aſſembled in Stepney-fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal-wharfs from Shadwell to Eſſex-ſtairs, carrying with them a writing, which they preſented to the maſters of the wharfs to ſign, ſignifying their conſent to raiſe their wages; which having accompliſhed, they next day waited on the Lord-mayor at the Manſion-houſe, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordſhip thought proper to decline intermeddling with their affairs.

On the thirteenth died much lamented, after a long and painful illneſs, her royal highneſs princeſs Louiſa Anne, daughter of her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, and ſecond ſiſter to his preſent majeſty. And on the twenty-ſecond the corpſe of her royal highneſs was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the ſeventh's chapel.

On the nineteenth a terrible fire broke out in a tar-yard at Dock-head, occaſioned by a tar-copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 barrels were conſumed, and near thirty houſes burnt to the ground.

A terrible fray happened on the twenty-fifth between the coalheavers and ſailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The ſailors, having been long detained in the river by the coalheavers refuſing to work, had begun to deliver their ſhips themſelves; upon which a body of coalheavers fell upon ſome of the ſailors by ſurprize, and killed ſeveral of them. The ſailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the conſequences were, the loſs of many lives.

On the ſeventh of June another fray happened in Stepney-fields between the coalheavers and ſailors, wherein ſeveral of the latter were killed. The coalheavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a ſailors head. The ſhips below bridge were obliged to keep conſtant watch, day and night, crying, "all is well." In ſhort, to ſo great a height was this inſurrection got, that the inhabitants of Wapping were perpetually under the moſt direful apprehenſions. A party of guards conſtantly attended for ſome days; during which ſeveral diſturbances aroſe, and many coalheavers were taken up by the ſoldiery, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who, on examination, committed them to Newgate. Two of them were afterwards tried at the Old-Bailey for the murder of one Battie, a ſeaman, and being convicted, were executed at Tyburn, as were ſeven others (in the Sun tavern fields, near where the riot was committed) for ſhooting at Mr. Green, the maſter of the Round-about-tavern in Shadwell. This example produced a happy effect; the tumults immediately ceaſed, and peace and induſtry ſupplied the place of reſentment and miſchief.

On the fifteenth Mr. Wilkes was brought to the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter hall; when the arguments on the arreſt of judgment was entered on by Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glyn, entered further than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the ſollicitor-general; but the court were ſo clearly of opinion, the buſineſs of the attorney-general (in caſe of there being a vacancy in that office) muſt neceſſarily devolve on the ſollicitor-general, that it was judged needleſs to ſay more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himſelf of was, the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvaſſed, the court declared themſelves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judge's chambers was what they had an indiſpenſable right to in the courſe of practice. After this the informations againſt Mr. Wilkes were read; and lord Manſfield ſtated to the court the evidence as it ſtood on the former trial, when Mr. Attorney-general and Sir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the caſe, and Mr. Serjeant Glyn anſwered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then deſired that judgment might be paſſed; but was told, that the court having heard the opinion of council on both ſides, and ſome material objections having been offered, it was neceſſary to take theſe into conſideration; but was aſſured, that, though no day could then be fixed for that purpoſe, no time ſhould be delayed to bring it to an iſſue.

Among other proceedings, Mr. Serjant Glyn took notice that as *a writ of error* was intended to be brought before a higher court of juſtice, before the houſe of lords, he deſired that the caſe of the *alteration of the records*, under ſuch peculiar circumſtances, might be ſtated on the back of the record, to be tranſmitted to the lords; otherwiſe that important point could not come before the houſe. This was abſolutely refuſed by the court. He concluded by entreating their

lordſhips, for the ſake of the ſafety of every ſubject of this nation, to fix ſome limits to the diſcretionary power of altering records; that counſel might know for the future when they can be certain of the cauſe they are to plead; and that the ſubject might not be liable to ruin at the diſcretion of a judge.

The deciſion of the matter being poſtponed to the eighteenth, Mr. Wilkes, on that day, attended the court again; when Mr. juſtice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court, which was as follows: That, for the republication of the North Briton, No. 45, in volumes (of which two thouſand copies had been printed for public ſale) he ſhould pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned ten kalendar months: and for publiſhing the Eſſay on Woman (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private uſe of ſo many particular friends) that he ſhould pay likewiſe a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned twelve kalendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former impriſonment: and that he afterwards find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf to be bound in the ſum of a thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in five hundred pounds each. A writ of error returnable before the houſe of lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverſe the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the attorney-general to grant it on the firſt application.

In an addreſs to the freeholders of Middleſex, publiſhed after the event of the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes made this remarkable declaration. "In "the whole progreſs of miniſterial vengeance "againſt me for ſeveral years, I have ſhewn, to "the conviction of all mankind, that my ene-"mies have trampled on the laws, and been ac-"tuated by the ſpirit of tyranny, and arbitrary "power. The general warrant, under which I "was firſt apprehended, has been judged illegal. "The ſeizure of my papers was condemned ju-"dicially. The outlawry, ſo long the topic of "virulent abuſe, is at laſt declared to have been "contrary to law; and, on the ground firſt taken "by my learned counſel, Mr. ſerjeant Glyn, is "formally reverſed." It was thought neceſſary to inſert this, as it had been ſaid in all the papers, that the error on which the outlawry was reverſed was diſcovered by Mr. Wilkes's enemies.

On the firſt of July a moſt dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightening happened in and about London. Two perſons on the road leading to town were ſtruck dead by the lightening, which was ſo powerful, that a leaden ſtatue, in the garden of a gentleman at Camberwell, was melted, and reduced to a heap of droſs. By this ſtorm the water of the river Thames was ſo driven out of its uſual channel, above bridge, as had never been remembered by the oldeſt man living; one half of the bed of the river remaining uncovered with water two tides. And on the ſecond of Auguſt another ſtorm happened, in which the thunder rolled ſo terrible, and the lightning flaſhed in ſuch dreadful ſtreams, in the neighbourhood of London, that ſeveral houſes were ſet on fire with it, and one man was ſtruck dead upon his coach-box, on the Kent ſtreet road. It was very remarkable, that his watch was found ſhivered in his pocket in a thouſand pieces, a ſmall hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of ſeam down his breaſt.

The next day a terrible fire broke out in the King's-arms-inn yard, near Holbourn-bridge, which was attended with the moſt melancholy circumſtances. Mr. Green, at whoſe houſe it broke out, ſaved his life by jumping out of a window; but his wife, his child and ſiſter periſhed in the flames; his neighbour jumped out of a window ſeemingly unhurt, but died in leſs than ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having loſt his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant in Bread-ſtreet, after ſaving his wife and child, returned for a box, in which was money and writings belonging to his maſter, but not being able to reach it, fell a ſacrifice to the flames. Of thoſe who endeavoured to eſcape by jumping out of the windows, three were killed upon the ſpot; the ſhrieks of thoſe who were burnt were piercing; in ſhort, a more horrid ſcene was never beheld.

On the firſt of September, the heavieſt rain fell at London and the country round, it that had ever been known in the memory of man. It began in the evening, and in a few hours the waters poured down Highgate-hill with incredible violence; the common ſewers in ſeveral parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houſes were filled almoſt to the firſt floors; immenſe damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened from ſleep in the greateſt conſternation. The ſerpentine river in Hyde-park roſe ſo high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with ſuch violence upon Knightſbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be overflowed; the canal in St. James's-park roſe higher than ever was known; in ſhort, no man living remembered ſo much rain to fall in ſo ſhort a time. About Bagnigge-wells the waters roſe eight feet perpendicular height, though the rain did not continue to fall with violence more than eight hours. Several people in Cold Bath fields, Mutton-lane, Peter-ſtreet, and thoſe parts, ſuſtained great damage; ſome publicans had ſeveral butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen and ſeveral hogs were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton-lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground-floors, and go up ſtairs, for fear of being drowned. Many butts of beer were carried away from the cellar at the Cheſhire Cheeſe at Mount Pleaſant, and conveyed quite to Fleet-ditch, where they were taken out. The water in the canal in St. James's-park ſwelled ſo high, that it flowed up to the garden wall belonging to the treaſury, and was ſo deep, that foot-paſſengers could not paſs; the lower parts of ſome houſes near the Treaſury were overflowed, as was the wilderneſs; the centinel placed near the little gate leading into Duke-ſtreet, was obliged to quit his box; the cellars in ſeveral parts of

Weſtminſter

Weſtminſter were filled with water, and conſiderable damage was done.

Upwards of forty ſmall craft, on the river below bridge, were ſunk, drove on ſhore, or bulged, by the violence of the ſtorm; and a collier in Long reach was drove from her anchors, and beat her keel off: ſeveral ſhips alſo received damage by running foul of each other. The late duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windſor-foreſt, were intirely deſtroyed; ſeveral perſons were drowned in different places, as well as horſes, oxen, and hogs. In ſhort, almoſt every part of England ſuſtained very conſiderable damage.

About this time the king of Denmark arrived on a viſit, and fixed his abode in the apartments which had been previouſly prepared for him at St. James's. He was entertained by their majeſties and the royal family in the moſt ſplendid manner, as likewiſe by the principal part of the nobility. During his ſtay, among many other places, he viſited the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge; from the latter of which he went to Tadcaſter, Wentworth-caſtle, York, Leeds, Derby, Liverpool, Mancheſter, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leiceſter, Harborough, &c. And

On the twenty-third of September his Daniſh majeſty having previouſly condeſcended to dine with the Lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. locum tenens (the right honourable the Lord-mayor being indiſpoſed) together with the aldermen and ſheriffs, attended by the city officers, ſet out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the locum tenens being in the ſtate coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterſon, eſq; (who was deſired to act as interpreter on this occaſion) and the aldermen and ſheriffs in their reſpective carriages. At eleven o'clock they embarked on board the city ſtate barge, the ſtreamers flying, a ſelect band of water-muſic playing in the ſtern, the principal livery companies attending in their reſpective barges. At the ſtairs leading to New palace yard, a detachment of grenadiers of the honourable artillery company attended, to receive the locum tenens, aldermen and ſheriffs, who, upon notice of his Daniſh majeſty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As ſoon as his majeſty entered the barge he was ſaluted by ſeveral pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the ſeveral livery companies, and a vaſt ſurrounding multitude.

The locum tenens, in order to give his majeſty a more compleat view of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and of the river and the ſeveral bridges thereon (which as well as the river itſelf, and the ſhore on both ſides, were crouded with innumerable ſpectators) ordered the ſtate barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence ſhe was ſteered down as far as to the ſteel-yard, through the centre arch of Weſtminſter-bridge, and thence up to the Temple-ſtairs, his majeſty being ſaluted at the New-bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by fifes and drums, with the ſhouts of the ſeveral workmen above, and french horns underneath.

During the courſe of this grand proceſſion on the water, his majeſty frequently expreſſed himſelf highly pleaſed, and his admiration of the ſeveral great and beautiful objects round him; and ſometimes condeſcended to come forward in order to gratify the curioſity of the people, who eagerly endeavoured to get a ſight of his royal perſon, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple, his majeſty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpoſe, and under an awning covered with blue cloth) was received by ſome of the benchers of both ſocieties, and conducted to the Middle-Temple-hall, where an elegant collation had been provided for him.

His majeſty, after taking ſome refreſhment, and thanking the two ſocieties for their polite reception and entertainment, was conducted to the city ſtate coach, in which his majeſty took his ſeat on the reight hand of the locum tenens, being accompanied by his excellency count Barnſdorff and Mr. deputy Paterſon, attended by the ſword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majeſty's retinue, and by the aldermen and ſheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple his majeſty (preceded by the artillery company, and worſhipful company of Goldſmiths, the city marſhals on horſeback, and the reſt of the city officers on foot) was conducted to the Manſion-houſe: the ſeveral ſtreets through which his majeſty paſſed, viz. Fleet-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's church yard, Cheapſide, and the Poultry, being crouded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houſes were equally crouded with ſpectators of both ſexes, whoſe acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the ſhouts of the multitude, loudly expreſſed their joy at his majeſty's preſence; his majeſty expreſſing his ſurprize at the populouſneſs of this city, and his ſatisfaction at the kindneſs of the citizens.

At the Manſion-houſe, his majeſty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment) in their mazarine gowns: who with white wands, uſhered his majeſty into the great parlour, where, after he had reſted himſelf a few minutes, Mr. Common Serjeant (in the abſence of Mr. Recorder) made him the city's compliments in the following words:

" Moſt illuſtrious prince,

" The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons " of the city of London, humbly beg leave to " expreſs their grateful ſenſe of your very obliging condeſcenſion, in honouring them with " your preſence at the Manſion of their chief " magiſtrate.

" The many endearing ties which happily " connect you, Sir, with our moſt gracious ſovereign, juſtly entitle you to the reſpect and " veneration of all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects. " But your affability and other princely virtues, " ſo eminently diſplayed, during the whole courſe " of your reſidence amongſt us, have in a particular manner, charmed the citizens of London; who reflect with admiration on your " early and uncommon thirſt of knowledge, and " your indefatigable purſuit of it by travel and " obſervation; the happy fruits of which they " doubt not will be long employed and acknow-

" ledged

" ledged within the whole extent of your influ-
" ence and command.

" Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our earneſt wiſhes,
" that your perſonal intercourſe with our amiable
" monarch may tend to increaſe and perpetuate
" a friendſhip ſo eſſential to the proteſtant intereſt
" in general, and ſo likely to promote the power,
" happineſs and proſperity of the Britiſh and
" Daniſh nations; and that the citizens of Lon-
" don, in particular, may ever be honoured with
" a ſhare of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majeſty was pleaſed to return a moſt polite anſwer, in the Daniſh language; which, by his majeſty's permiſſion, was interpreted to the company, by Mr. Deputy Paterſon, as follows:

" Gentlemen,

" I am highly ſenſible of the kindneſs of your expreſſions to me; I deſire you will accept my beſt thanks in return, and be fully perſuaded that I can never forget the affection which the Britiſh nation is pleaſed to ſhew me, and that I ſhall always be diſpoſed to prove my grateful ſenſe of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flouriſhing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was ſerved, his majeſty, with the locum tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian-hall; where his majeſty condeſcended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a moſt brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal perſon; and all the gentlemen of the common-council below, an opportunity of perſonally paying him their reſpects.

His majeſty being ſeated in a chair of ſtate, on the right hand of the locum tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation acroſs the upper-end of the hall, with his noble attendants on the right, and the aldermen above the chair on the left, was ſaluted by a band of above forty of the beſt performers, in an orcheſtra fronting his majeſty's table.

During the dinner, the following toaſts were drank, being proclaimed by ſound of trumpet:

1. The king.
2. The queen, prince of Wales, and royal family.
3. His majeſty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.
5. Proſperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his majeſty was pleaſed to propoſe thef ollowing toaſts, which were proclaimed in the ſame manner:

1. Proſperity to the Britiſh nation.
2. Proſperity to the city of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterſon having the honour to attend his majeſty as interpreter, his majeſty, thro' him, repeatedly expreſſed to the locum tenens how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the muſic, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner, his majeſty was reconducted into the great parlour, where he was preſented with tea and coffee, and entertained with Solos on different inſtruments, by ſeveral capital performers.

At eight o'clock in the evening, his majeſty and his retinue, after taking leave of the locum tenens and the corporation, were uſhered to their coaches, the committee going before his majeſty with wax lights. His majeſty then returned to his apartment in St. James's palace, amidſt the ſame crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almoſt every window, that the people might have the pleaſure of ſeeing his majeſty as long as poſſible.

The diſpoſition of the lights, (which were at leaſt 2000) the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary orcheſtra, and the whole of the ornamenting the Egyptian-hall were executed with the utmoſt propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, clerk to the city works.

On the tenth of October, his majeſty the king of Denmark gave a moſt ſuperb maſked ball at the Hay-market, at which were preſent the greateſt number of the nobility and gentry ever aſſembled together upon any occaſion of the like nature. The illuminations were particularly ſplendid and elegant. His Daniſh majeſty went in a private manner, to the theatre, accompanied only by his excellency Count Holke, in his own coach and pair and afterwards robed himſelf in maſquerade in one of the dreſſing-rooms. A little after ten the noblemen of his majeſty's retinue followed in chairs, in their maſquerade dreſſes, extremely rich and elegant. The ball was opened by his Daniſh majeſty and the dutcheſs of Ancaſter. The principal groteſque characters were a conjuror, a black, and an old woman; there was alſo a methodiſt preacher, a chimney-ſweeper, with his bag, ſhovel and ſcraper, and a boor with a bull's head, all which were ſupported with the higheſt honour imaginable.

On the twelfth the king of Denmark took leave of their majeſties, and all the royal family. And the next day, after having breakfaſted, he took a reſpectful leave of the earl of Hertford and lord Talbot, who attended him, and ſet out for Dover, to embark for Calais, in his way to Paris. Before his departure, he made a preſent to the right hononourable the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain, and to the right honourable lord Talbot, lord Steward, of a ring each, valued at 1500l. and left 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among the domeſticks at the king's palace.

The expence of the king of Denmark's table at St. James's was defrayed by the king of Great Britain. Beſides inferior ones, there were two principal tables; that of his Daniſh majeſty was ſumptuous, the deſart elegant and ſuperb; and the whole daily coſt was eſtimated at eighty-four pounds excluſive of wines.

Her majeſty being happily delivered of a princeſs on the eighth of November (afterwards baptized

tized by the name of Auguſta Sophia) the right honourable the Lord-mayor, aldermen and commons, of the city of London, waited on his majeſty; when James Eyre, eſq, the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

" Moſt gracious ſovereign,

" We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal " ſubjects, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and com- " mons of the city of London, in common- " council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg leave to " expreſs our ſincere and hearty congratulations " on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the au- " ſpicious birth of another princeſs.

" Every increaſe of domeſtic happineſs to your " majeſty and moſt amiable conſort will always " fill the hearts of your faithful citizens of Lon- " don with joy and gratitude to the divine good- " neſs.

" Permit us, Sir, to offer you our moſt un- " feigned aſſurances of duty and affection to " your royal perſon; and we moſt ardently pray, " that your reign may be long and proſperous; " that loyalty to your majeſty, ſubmiſſion to the " laws, the love of true conſtitutional liberty, " and a well-governed zeal for the common wel- " fare, may animate your majeſty's ſubjects " throughout every part of your extenſive em- " pire."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" I receive with the greateſt pleaſure this duti- " ful and affectionate addreſs, and return you " my hearty thanks for your congratulations on " the happy delivery of the queen, and the " birth of a princeſs, as well as for the repeated " aſſurances you give me of your loyalty and at- " tachment to my perſon and family.

" The preſervation of the religion, laws and " liberties of my people, in every part of my " dominions, is eſſential to their true happineſs, " and is, therefore, the great object of my at- " tention. Theſe are the principles which ever " have been, and ever ſhall be, the ſole rule of " my government."

There being at this time a vacancy in the houſe of commons by the death of Mr. Cooke, member for Middleſex, Mr. ſerjeant Glyn and Sir William Beauchamp Proctor offered themſelves as candidates for the ſaid county. And on the eighth of December, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the election began at Brentford, which was carried on with much tranquillity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally thought that Mr. ſerjeant Glyn had polled a greater number than Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, when on a ſudden a great riot enſued; the mob mounted the huſtings, attempted to ſeize ſome of the poll-books, and entirely put a ſtop to the buſineſs. On this, great numbers of freeholders were hurt in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a ſcene of confuſion.

The following ſpirited addreſs which appeared in the papers, together with the enſuing conſequences of this riot, will ſufficiently ſerve to ſhew the nature and deſign of it.

" To the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

" Gentlemen,

" The warm profeſſions of gratitude, ſo frequently uttered by thoſe who feel no gratitude to their conſtituents becauſe the means by which they ſucceed take off all obligation, make me at a loſs for terms to expreſs myſelf on ſo ſignal, ſo generous, and ſo glorious a ſupport as I have met with from you.

„ Every means employed, every influence exerted during a ſix months canvaſs, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from eſpouſing the cauſe of a candidate, whom you ſuppoſed a friend to the *cauſe of the people*, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

" Honour or infamy will deſervedly attend me, in the ſame manner as my future conduct ſhall anſwer or diſappoint your expectations. I do not owe your ſupport to any perſonal friendſhip or connections; and am therefore free, even from the temptation of leaning to them: my obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

" For my conduct in the courſe of this election, I can appeal even to my adverſaries; and the truth of my declaration to you has been moſt convincingly proved, by the infamous behaviour of my opponents, in their lawleſs interruption of the poll, when a mob of hired ruffians were at a ſignal let looſe upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffenſive freeholders of the county of Middleſex, in order to deſtroy thoſe whom they could not corrupt, and to wreſt from them by violence that freedom of election, which every undue and unconſtitutional interpoſition has failed to overthrow.

" The ſheriffs, and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes of a ſcene never before exhibited at an election. A deſperate ſet of ruffians, with *Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the leaſt oppoſition, without the leaſt provocation, or cauſe or quarrel, deſtroying thoſe who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, made me no anſwer, and left me: I remained laſt man upon the huſtings.

" However, I live, gentlemen, to aſſert not ſo much my election, as your rights; and I pledge myſelf to you, that your blood ſo wantonly ſhed yeſterday, ſhall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers. The more exalted their ſtations, and the more privileged their perſons, the louder is the call for juſtice; and the more neceſſary its execution. Whether as your repreſentative, or as a private gentleman, I pledge myſelf to you to go through with this buſineſs, or to periſh in the attempt.

" The freedom of a county election is the laſt

ſacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honeſt Engliſhman to ſurvive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration I may ſeem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is becauſe I think tameneſs in a cauſe like this, is infamy. There is virtue ſtill left in this country; we are come to a criſis, and the conſequence of this ſtruggle will determine whether we ſhall be freemen or ſlaves.

"It is at preſent depending before the houſe of commons, what meaſures ſhall be next purſued in regard to this election. When they have decided, I will give you the earlieſt notice poſſible; and I promiſe you that no diſcouragement ſhall ever make me deſert you, who have ſhewn that you will not deſert yourſelves.

I am, gentlemen,
Your moſt grateful, and
faithful humble ſervant,
JOHN GLYN,

Bloomſbury-ſquare,
Dec. 9, 1768.

The election was renewed on the fourteenth, and carried on with the utmoſt tranquillity, without the leaſt appearance of diſorder, except that a few ſnow-balls were thrown at the friends of one of the candidates; but the conſtables interfering, all was quiet: and at the cloſe of the poll, the number for each candidate appeared as follows:

For Mr. ſerjeant Glyn	1542
For Sir W. B. Proctor	1278

In conſequence of which the former was declared duly elected.

The next day Edward Umfreville, eſq; one of the coroners for the county of Middleſex, took an inquiſition on the body of John Clarke, a young gentleman, then lying dead, at the White-Hart, in Welbeck-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Marybone, before a reſpectable jury of neighbours, ſummoned to enquire how he came by his death; when it appeared to them, from very clear and poſitive evidence, that it was occaſioned by a blow given him by a ſtick or bludgeon at Brentford election, on the eighth inſtant, from a perſon or perſons, of the mob concerned in the riot on that day, at the time of the ſaid election. The jury deſired to have the aſſiſtance and opinion of a ſurgeon, when a very eminent one was ſent for, and, after opening the head of the deceaſed, examining him in a very particular manner, and giving his opinion, that the ſaid blow was the cauſe of his death, the jury, without the leaſt heſitation, unanimouſly gave in their verdict to be wilful murder, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

Soon after this two perſons (Lawrence Balfe, and Edward M^c^ Quirk) were taken up for the ſaid murder, and being tried at the Old Bailey, were capitally convicted; but in the intermediate time between their conviction, and that appointed for their execution, a reſpite was ſent to Newgate during pleaſure; after which they both received his majeſty's free pardon.

On the third of January 1769, came on at St. Bride's-church Fleet-ſtreet, the election for an alderman of the ward of Farringdon without (vacant by the death of Sir Francis Goſling.) The candidates were John Wilkes, eſq; and Mr. Bromwich, paper ſtainer. The ſhew of hands appeared in favour of Mr. Wilkes, but a poll being demanded by the latter, the ſame began immediately, at the cloſe of which (for that day) the numbers appeared as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	255
For Mr. Bromwich	60

Whereupon Mr. Bromwich declined the election, and Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of freeholders of the county of Middleſex, held at the Mile-end aſſembly room on the twelfth, the following inſtructions were unanimouſly agreed to, and directed to be tranſmitted to the knights of the ſhire:

To John Wilkes, eſq; and John Glyn, eſq; knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

We the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, direct and inſtruct you our repreſentatives in parliament,

1. To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old conſtitutional and only rightful trial by jury.
2. To promote a ſtrict parliamentary enquiry into the tranſactions of the military in St. George's-fields on Tueſday the tenth of May laſt.
3. To promote a like enquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford, on the eighth of laſt December.
4. To examine into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this county; particularly into the preſent ſtate of the commiſſion of the peace.
5. And, as far as in your power, to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public to the territorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India.

The like inſtructions were preſented by the electors of Weſtminſter, to the right honourable the earl Percy, and the honourable Edwin Sandys, repreſentatives in parliament for that city and liberty, with the following additional article:

"And we do ſtrongly inſiſt, that you never "ceaſe your endeavours to promote an enquiry "into the caſe and grievances of John Wilkes, "eſq; and to vindicate and ſupport the rights of "the people who have elected him their repre-"ſentative."

After various debates in the houſe of commons reſpecting the legality of Mr. Wilkes being member for the county of Middleſex, it was determined on the fourth of February that he was not a proper perſon to ſit as member, and was therefore expelled the ſaid houſe.

On the tenth, a common hall of the livery of the city of London was held at Guildhall, when Mr.

Mr. Clavey, an eminent linen-draper, and one of the common-council of Farringdon-ward within, was appointed chairman. Soon after which the livery being informed, that Mr. alderman Beckford was in the council-chamber, ſome of the gentlemen were deputed to wait on him to deſire his preſence, with which he complied; when they preſented the following inſtructions:

To Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. William Beckford, eſq; The right hon. Thomas Harley, eſq; and Barlow Trecothick, eſq; aldermen, the repreſentatives in parliament for the city of London.

Gentlemen,

We, your conſtituents, aſſembled in the Guild-hall of London, fully ſenſible of the value of the laws and conſtitution tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and firmly reſolved to preſerve this inheritance entire, as we have received it, think it our indiſpenſible duty at this time, as well as our undoubted right, to inſtruct you, our repreſentatives in parliament, as follows:

1. We recommend that you exert your utmoſt endeavours, that the proceedings in the caſe of libels, and all other criminal matters, may be confined to the known rules of law, and not rendered dangerous to the ſubject by forced conſtructions, new modes of enquiry, unconſtitutional tribunals, or new and unuſual puniſhments, tending to take away or diminiſh the benefit of trial by juries.

2. That you carefully watch over the great bulwark of our liberties, the Habeas Corpus act, and that you enquire into, and cenſure any attempt to allude, or enervate the force of that law.

3. That you preſerve equally inviolate the privilege of parliament, and the rights of the electors in the choice of their repreſentatives.

4. That you do not diſcourage petitions, by ſelecting ſuch parts thereof as may tend not to relieve, but to criminate the petitioner, ſo as to prevent all approach to your houſe, by which means the moſt eſſential article of the declaration of rights may be eluded, or rendered of the leſs effect.

5. That you endeavour to prevent all application of the public money to influence elections of members to ſerve in parliament.

6. That you give no countenance to the dangerous doctrine of conſtructive treaſons, or to the application of doubtful or uncertain laws to this intereſting object, nor ſuffer miniſters to be inveſted with a vague and diſcretionary power of judging on, or proſecuting this offence, and that you will vigorouſly oppoſe any meaſures tending to introduce modes and circumſtances of trial, which may render it difficult or impoſſible for the party accuſed to obtain full and equal juſtice.

7. That you will, as the repreſentatives of this great commercial city, be particularly attentive to the intereſt of the manufactures, and the trade of this kingdom in all parts of the world, and more eſpecially in the Britiſh American colonies, the only profitable trade this kingdom enjoys unrivalled by other nations; for which purpoſe we recommend your utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between the mother country and the colonies, the fatal effects of which have, in part, been ſeverely felt by the manufacturer, and commercial part of the kingdom.

8. That you will, at this time particularly, attend to the preſervation of public faith, the ſole foundation of public credit; and that you do not, upon any pretence of public good whatſoever, concur in any meaſure that ſhall tend to weaken or deſtroy that faith.

9. That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours, that the civil magiſtracy of this kingdom be put on a reſpectable footing, and thereby remove the pretence of calling in a military force, and preſerve this nation from a calamity which has already been fatal to the liberties of every kingdom round us, and which we, at this day, are beginning to feel.

10. That you promote a ſtrict enquiry into the uſe which has lately been made of military power, whether any encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious military alacrity, and whether any undue meaſures have been taken to prevent or elude the courſe of public juſtice on ſuch an occaſion.

11. That you uſe your beſt endeavours for having a ſtanding committee appointed, from time to time to examine, and to ſtate the public accounts.

12. That if any demand ſhould come before parliament for payment of the debts of the civil liſt, you will diligently enquire how theſe debts have been incurred, to the prejudice of the ſubject, and the dignity of the crown.

13. That you will promote a bill for limiting the number of placemen and penſioners in the houſe of commons, for preventing the peers of Great Britain from interfering in elections for members of parliament, and that an oath to prevent bribery and corruption be taken not only by the electors, but alſo by the candidates, at the opening of the poll.

14. That you uſe your utmoſt endeavours to obtain an act to ſhorten the duration of parliaments; and laſtly, we ſubmit it to your conſideration, whether a change in the preſent mode of election, to that of ballot, would not be the moſt likely method of procuring a return of members, on the genuine and uncorrupted ſenſe of the people.

Mr. Wilkes having been expelled the houſe of commons, a new writ was iſſued out for the election of a knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, which came on at Brentford the 17th; when John Wilkes, eſq; being put in nomination by James Townſhend, eſq; member for Weſt-Loo, in Cornwall, and ſeconded by John Sawbridge, eſq; member for Hithe, the freeholders were unanimous in their approbation of the gentleman nominated, and accordingly Mr. Wilkes was returned without oppoſition.

Notwithſtanding this the houſe of commons rejected Mr Wilkes, as not being a proper perſon

ſon; and iſſued out a writ for a new election, which came on the ſixteenth of March, when Mr. Wilkes was re-choſen without oppoſition. Mr. Dingley, who had offered himſelf as a candidate by advertiſement in the papers, appeared on the huſtings, but was not propoſed by any gentleman preſent; and though the ſheriffs repeatedly went round the huſtings to aſk if any gentleman would offer himſelf as a candidate, no one was nominated; whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The houſe, however, ſtill perſevered in their objections to Mr. Wilkes, and that very evening declared the election null and void; after which they iſſued out a new writ for another election.

Addreſſes were at this time preſented to his majeſty from almoſt every part of the kingdom; among which was that of the merchants of the city of London, who waited on his majeſty the twenty-ſecond, and being introduced by the earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of the houſhold, they preſented the ſame, and were moſt graciouſly received. When they ſet out from the Royal-Exchange, in order to preſent the addreſs, the populace ſhewed their reſentment by the throwing of mud, &c. they ſhut the gates at Temple-bar, and did every thing poſſible to impede their progreſs. When ſome of the coaches got to Exeter-change, a hearſe came out of Exeter-ſtreet, and preceded them, drawn by a black and a white horſe, the driver of which was dreſſed in a kind of rough coat, reſembling a ſkin, with a large cap, on one ſide black, the other white, whoſe whole figure was very groteſque. On one ſide of the hearſe was painted on canvaſs a repreſentation of the rioters killing Mr. Clarke at the Brentford election; and on the other ſide was a repreſentation of the ſoldiers firing on young Allen in the cow-houſe. The populace were ſo outrageous, that ſome of the merchants were obliged to quit their carriages, and take ſhelter in the houſes; and others, whoſe clothes were entirely covered with mud, retired home to ſhift themſelves before they could proceed with the addreſs.

When Mr. Boehm (in whoſe poſſeſſion was the original addreſs) was obliged to get out of his coach at Nando's coffee-houſe, to avoid the mob, in his hurry he left the addreſs under the cuſhion on one of the ſeats in the coach, and immediately ordered the coachman to go home: ſome of the mob opened the coach door, and began to ſearch for the addreſs, but the coachman declaring it was ſent before, they were leſs diligent in their ſearch, and miſſed laying hold of it, by not feeling ſix inches farther on the ſeat. The coachman then drove back; but inſtead of going home, he drove to the coach-makers in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. As ſoon as Mr. Boehm was ſafe in the coffee-houſe, ſome gentlemen went to St. James's to inform the lords in waiting of the occaſion of their delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the crowd was a little diſperſed; but after waiting an hour or more, and no addreſs arriving, a meſſenger was diſpatched back to the coffee-houſe for the addreſs, where Mr. Boehm having miſſed it, remained in great ſuſpence, and had ſent to his houſe to have the coach ſearched; but no coach was arrived there, which for ſome time cauſed great confuſion. At laſt, however, they ſent to the coach-makers, and luckily found the addreſs under the cuſhion, which was immediately forwarded to St. James's. This accident retarded the preſenting the addreſs upwards of two hours. In the mean time, thoſe gentlemen who had arrived at St. James's, and were waiting for it, had began to ſign a copy, which one of the gentlemen had with him, in order to preſent; when luckily the addreſs came, after about a dozen had ſigned the copy.

On the fourteenth of April came on again at Brentford the election of a knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex. The candidates were, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Luttrel, Mr. Roche, and Mr. ſerjeant Whitaker. At four o'clock in the afternoon the poll was cloſed, when the numbers for each candidate appeared as follow:

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Mr. Luttrel	293
Mr. Whitaker	5
Mr. Roche	0

Whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

The next evening the houſe of commons, after very conſiderable debates, determined that Mr. Wilkes was ſtill incapable of being a member in this parliament; and that colonel Luttrel ſhould be ſitting member for the county of Middleſex. In conſequence of which the next day colonel Luttrel took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of commons, as knight of the ſhire for the ſaid county.

The freeholders of Middleſex finding themſelves thus deprived of their right of election, immediately ſet about means for the recovery of their loſt privileges. For which purpoſe various meetings were held at the aſſembly room, Mile-end; the moſt material of which was on the twenty-eighth of April, when it was reſolved that John Glyn, eſq; Walpole Eyre, eſq; George Bellas, eſq; James Adair, eſq; John Sawbridge, eſq; James Townſhend, eſq; the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, George Preſcot, eſq; Arnold Wallinger, eſq; and Francis Aſcough, eſq; be deſired to wait upon his majeſty with a petition, which was read to and approved by all the freeholders. Mr. Townſhend deſired that it might be underſtood, that no other freeholder ſhould attend the delivering of this petition, becauſe it might give a pretence to adminiſtration, to miſrepreſent to his majeſty an act of their innocent curioſity as tumult, inſurrection, and open rebellion. The petition was then ſigned by above five hundred freeholders, and on the twenty-fifth of May was preſented to his majeſty at St. James's by the following gentlemen: Mr. ſerjeant Glyn, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Aſcough, and the rev. Dr. Wilſon. They were very graciouſly received, and all had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand.

This petition being of a very ſingular nature, and of the higheſt importance to the liberty of the ſubject, we ſhall, for the ſatisfaction of our readers, inſert it at large.

To

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

We, your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, beg leave, with all affectionate ſubmiſſion and humility, to throw ourſelves at your royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to thoſe grievances, of which this country and the whole nation complain, and thoſe fearful apprehenſions with which the whole Britiſh empire is moſt juſtly alarmed.

With great grief and ſorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil minded perſons, who attempt to infuſe into your royal mind, notions and opinions of the moſt dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counſel ſuch meaſures as cannot fail to deſtroy that harmony and confidence, which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between a juſt and virtuous prince and a free and loyal people.

For this diſaffected purpoſe, they have introduced into every part of the adminiſtration of our happy, legal conſtitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite diſcretionary power; to prevent which is the ſole aim of all our laws, and was the ſole cauſe of all thoſe diſturbances and revolutions, which formerly diſtracted this unhappy country; for our anceſtors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that in a ſtate where diſcretion begins, law, liberty, and ſafety end. Under the pretence of this diſcretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—Law of State—we have ſeen

Engliſh ſubjects, and even a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, arreſted by virtue of a general warrant, iſſued by a ſecretary of ſtate, contrary to the law of the land—

Their houſes rifled and plundered, their papers ſeized, and uſed as evidence upon trial—

Their bodies committed to cloſe impriſonment—

The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by jury diſcountenanced, and the firſt law officer of the crown publicly inſinuating that juries are not to be truſted—

Printers puniſhed by the miniſtry in the ſupreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—

The remedy of the law for falſe impriſonment barred and defeated—

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, puniſhed by expences and impriſonment, and made, by forced engagements, to deſiſt from their legal claim—

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the firſt inſtance; contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by ſuch predetermination—

A perſon condemned in the ſaid court as the author of the ſuppoſed libel unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjuſt treatment of petitions, by ſelecting only ſuch parts as might be wreſted to criminate the petitioner, and refuſing to hear thoſe which might procure him redreſs—

The thanks of one branch of the legiſlature propoſed by a miniſter to be given to an acknowledged offender, for his offence, with the declared intention of ſcreening him from law—

Attachments wreſted from their original intent of removing obſtructions to the proceedings of law, to puniſh, by ſentence of arbitrary fine and impriſonment, without trial or appeal, ſuppoſed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman without trial, conviction, or ſentence, by the ſame mode of attachment, wherein the ſame perſon is at once party, accuſer, judge, and jury—

Inſtead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unneceſſarily and unlawfully patrolling the ſtreets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your majeſty's innocent ſubjects deſtroyed by military execution—

Such military execution ſolemnly adjudged to be legal—

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—

The civil magiſtracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable perſons—

The civil magiſtrates tampered with by adminiſtration, and neglecting and refuſing to diſcharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raiſed by the miniſtry, in order to juſtify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your majeſty's mind by falſe inſinuations againſt the loyalty of your majeſty's ſubjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpuniſhed violence and murder—

The juſt verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by falſe repreſentations to your majeſty; and the determinations of the law ſet aſide by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without reſtraint, and the injured without redreſs, and the lives of your majeſty's ſubjects at the mercy of every ruffian protected by adminiſtration—

Obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown ſet on foot for partial and election purpoſes—

Partial attacks on the liberty of the preſs; the moſt daring and pernicious libels againſt the conſtitution, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject, being allowed to paſs unnoticed, whilſt the ſlighteſt libel againſt a miniſter is puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour.

Wicked attempts to encreaſe and eſtabliſh a ſtanding army, by endeavouring to veſt in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, ſhould they ſucceed, muſt, ſooner or later, ſubvert the conſtitution, by augmenting the power of adminiſtration in proportion to their delinquency—

Repeated endeavours to diminiſh the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependant on adminiſtration collectively. Even threats have been employed by miniſters to ſuppreſs the freedom of debate;

debate; and the wrath of parliament denounced againſt meaſures authoriſed by the law of the land—

Reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature ſet up as the law of the land, being a direct uſurpation of the rights of the two other branches; and therefore a manifeſt infringement of the conſtitution—

Public money ſhamefully ſquandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cauſe of arrears in the civil liſt prevented by the miniſtry—

Inquiry into a pay-maſter's public accounts ſtopped in the exchequer, though the ſums unaccounted for by that pay-maſter amount to above forty millions ſterling—

Public loans perverted to private miniſterial purpoſes—

Proſtitution of public honours and rewards, to men who can neither plead public virrtue nor ſervices—

Irreligion and immorality, ſo eminently diſcountenanced by your majeſty's royal example, encouraged by adminiſtration both by example and precept.

The ſame indiſcretion has been extended by the ſame evil counſellors to your majeſty's dominions in America, and has produced to our ſuffering fellow ſubjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehenſions ſimilar to thoſe of which we complain at home—

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

Such are the grievances and apprehenſions which have long diſcontented and diſturbed the greateſt and beſt part of your majeſty's ſubjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your royal repoſe, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your majeſty's ſervice, and for the conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, we have waited patiently, expecting a conſtitutional remedy by the means of our own repreſentatives: but our loyal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented ſeating of a candidate who was never choſen by the county; and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his ſeat in parliament, under the pretence of an inſignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a miniſter, that whoever oppoſed our choice, though but with four votes, ſhould be declared member for the county. We ſee ourſelves, by this laſt act, deprived even of the franchiſes of Engliſhmen, reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery, and left without hopes or means of redreſs but from your majeſty or God.

Deign then, moſt gracious ſovereign, to liſten to the prayer of the moſt faithful of your majeſties ſubjects; and to baniſh from your royal favour, truſt and confidence, for ever thoſe evil and pernicious counſellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your majeſty's moſt ſincere and dutiful ſubjects, and whoſe ſuggeſtions tend to deprive your people of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, and who have traiterouſly dared to depart from the ſpirit and letter of thoſe laws which have ſecured the crown of theſe realms to the houſe of Brunſwick, in which we make our moſt earneſt prayers to God, that it may continue untarniſhed to the lateſt poſterity.

Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

On the fifth of May a court of common-council was held at Guildhall, in conſequence of an application of a large body of the livery to the Lord-mayor, deſiring him to call a common-hall, and acquainting him, it was for the purpoſe of taking the ſenſe of the livery of London, on the meaſures proper to be purſued by them on the preſent alarming ſituation of public affairs, which his lordſhip had refuſed till ſuch time as he had taken the ſenſe of the common-council upon it; upon which a queſtion was moved by Mr. Bellas, and ſeconded by Mr. Freeman, "that the right "hon. the Lord-mayor be deſired to iſſue a pre-"cept to aſſemble the livery in common-hall, "purſuant to the application to his lordſhip," and after long debates thereon, the ſaid queſtion being put, was declared to be carried in the negative; upon which a diviſion was demanded, Mr. Bellas and Mr. Freeman, tellers for the queſtion, Mr. Paterſon and Mr. Deputy Ellis, tellers againſt the queſtion; when there appeared to be for the queſtion, three aldermen, ſixty-nine commoners, againſt the queſtion, ſix aldermen, eighty-ſix commoners.

The aldermen that divided on the queſtion were

Aldermen for the queſtion.

William Beckford, eſq;
Sir William Stephenſon
Barlow Trecothick, eſq;

Aldermen againſt the queſtion.

Robert Alſop, eſq;
Rt. hon. Thomas Harley, eſq;
Brackley Kennett, eſq;
John Kirkmam, eſq;
Thomas Hallifax, eſq;
John Shakeſpear, eſq;

On the twenty-fourth of June, a wardmote was held at Leatherſeller's-hall by the right hon. the Lord mayor, for the election of an alderman of Biſhopſgate-ward, in the room of Sir Matthew Blackiſton, bart. who had reſigned; when James Townſend, eſq; member for Weſt-Loo in Cornwall, was choſen without oppoſition. Upon which Mr. Townſend expreſſed his thanks in a conciſe ſpeech; but at the ſame time obſerved, that the ſatisfaction he felt on the honour conferred on him, prevented his being able to expreſs the grateful ſenſe of it, in the manner he could have wiſhed, but that his future life ſhould be dedicated to the ſervice and intereſt of this great city in general, and the above ward in particular.

On the twenty-ſixth a court of aldermen was held at Guidhall for the choice of ſheriffs, and other officers for the year enſuing. Previous to the opening of the court, Samuel Vaughan, eſq; addreſſed himſelf to the livery, and ſtrongly recommended

commended decency in their behaviour, as the moſt likely, and indeed the only means, by which they could accompliſh the end for which ſo numerous a body had aſſembled.

At one o'clock the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen came upon the huſtings, when the recorder came forward, and attempted to open the buſineſs of the day, but an almoſt general hiſs and uproar enſued, many calling out for them to conſider of a petition in the firſt place: on which the Lord-mayor addreſſed himſelf to the livery, and in a very genteel ſpeech acquainted them, that he had taken a great deal of pains to inform himſelf of the duty of his office on the preſent occaſion, and that he could not find one ſingle inſtance of any buſineſs being done previous to the choice of officers; at the ſame time aſſuring them, that no one had a greater regard to the liberty of the ſubject than himſelf, but ſtrongly recommended decency and good order, declaring that he would not break up the court till ſuch time as they had taken the opinion of the livery relative to the matter they wanted to enforce, if the livery would firſt proceed to do the buſineſs for which the common-hall was called. This declaration was received with ſhouts of applauſe; but a gentleman expreſſing his diſlike to the meaſure of delay, another clamour aroſe, when Mr. Bellas deſired to be heard, and begged the gentlemen to proceed to buſineſs in an orderly manner, as the only means to preſerve their liberty, and to free themſelves from the imputation of licentiouſneſs, obſerving, that as the Lord-mayor had promiſed not to break up the court till they were ſatisfied, it would be the height of rudeneſs to doubt the veracity of their chief magiſtrate.

Mr. recorder then ſpoke to the following effect:

He told them, that he did not intend to intrude any opinion of his own on the gentlemen of the livery, what he had to ſay was officially, and when that was over his buſineſs was done. He then deſcanted on the importance of the office, of ſheriff, and concluded with obſerving, "that honeſt, reſpectable, conſcientious men, ſhould be "the objects of their choice."

Thirteen candidates were then put in nomination, amongſt whom were James Townſend and John Sawbridge, eſqrs. who, upon holding up of hands, carried it *nemine contradicente*. What was very remarkable, amongſt the other eleven there were but two hands up. Several other officer were then put up for the enſuing year who are now in office, and who were all re-choſen, except two of the auditors, in whoſe room Mr. deputy Richard Townſend and Mr. Boddington ſucceeded.

The Lord-mayor, agreeable to his promiſe, then came into court, and ſaid he was ready to hear the livery's propoſal, on which Mr. Lovel got up, and ſpoke for near a quarter of an hour on the many grievances the liverymen, in common with their fellow-citizens, laboured under. After he had finiſhod, there was a propoſal made (which was carried *una voce*) that the petition ſhould be then read, and it was read accordingly; but the Lord-mayor begged leave to make one alteration, which was this, that inſtead of "the "humble petition of the Lord-mayor, alder-"men, and livery of the city of London," it ſhould run thus: "The humble petition of the "livery of the city of London."

The petition was read a ſecond time with this alteration, and was univerſally approved of.

A propoſal was then made by Mr. Vaughan, that the Lord-mayor, ſheriffs, and members of the city of London, ſhould be requeſted to wait on his majeſty with this petition, which, upon holding up of hands, was univerſally approved of.

Sir Robert Ladbroke then came forward, and told the gentlemen of the livery, that he not only aſſented to the propoſal, but thought it his duty.

Alderman Beckford being next, addreſſed them, by aſſuring them he was ever at the ſervice of the livery of London; that in regard to giving in the petition, it was a requeſt that made him happy, as it agreed entirely with his own opinion; and that in regard to the particulars of the petition now read (as far as he could judge from twice hearing it) he knew moſt, if not all of the particulars to be facts, and concluded by referring to his conſcience for the uprightneſs of his intentions.

Mr. alderman Trecothick next ſpoke to the ſame effect; and ſaid he was happy in attending his brother members on this occaſion. The other member, Mr. Harley, was not in court.

A motion was then made, and univerſally approved of, to return thanks to the Lord-mayor for his great candour and impartiality on this occaſion; which his lordſhip afterwards very politely thanked them for, and concluded by aſſuring them, that he would, to the beſt of his power, finiſh, as he had begun, his office, with juſtice and impartiality. The buſineſs of the day was then adjourned, which, during a courſe of four hours, and an unexampled number of liverymen, was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit, order and unanimity.

At a general and numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Langbourn-ward, held at Pewterer's-hall the 30th of June, to conſider of a proper perſon to be put in nomination for alderman of that ward, in the room of Sir Joſeph Hankey, knight, deceaſed, John Sawbridge, eſq; ſheriff elect, and Mr. deputy Wilſon were propoſed. Upon the queſtion being put for the former, the greateſt part of the inhabitants held up their hands with joyful acclamations, and for the latter a very few; upon which Mr. deputy Wilſon, who was in the chair, declared Mr. Sawbridge to have the majority.

After Mr. Sawbridge was unanimouſly elected alderman of Langbourn-ward, he addreſſed the inhabitants to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for this diſtinguiſhed mark of your eſteem and confidence, an honour which gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction, as it can only proceed from your approbation of my publick conduct, and to which I have not the leaſt

leaſt claim or pretence from perſonal friendſhip or connection. Permit me to give you this public aſſurance that I will endeavour to merit the continuance of your eſteem by a diligent and conſcientious diſcharge of the duties of this high office, ever remembering, that your unanimous choice can only be conſidered as an approbation of my zealous endeavours to procure redreſs of our invaded liberties."

The before-mentioned petition of the livery of London was preſented to his majeſty the fifth of July, and was as follows:

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble petition of the livery of the city of London in common-hall aſſembled.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

We your majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free ſubjects to their lawful ſovereign, but with all the anxiety which the ſenſe of the preſent oppreſſions, and the juſt dread of future miſchiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your majeſty ſome of thoſe intolerable grievances, which your people have ſuffered from the evil conduct of thoſe who have been intruſted with the adminiſtration of your majeſty's government; and from the ſecret unremitting influence of the worſt of counſellors.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your majeſty, as well as to ourſelves and our poſterity, ſhould we forbear to repreſent to the throne the deſperate attempts which have been, and are too ſucceſsfully, made, to deſtroy that conſtitution, to the ſpirit of which we owe the relation which ſubſiſts between your majeſty and the ſubjects of theſe realms, and to ſubvert thoſe ſacred laws, which our anceſtors have ſealed with their blood.

Your miniſters, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, iſſued general warrants, and violently ſeized perſons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our ſecurity, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have cauſed puniſhments, and even perpetual impriſonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction or ſentence.

They have brought into diſrepute the civil magiſtracy, by the appointment of perſons who are, in many reſpects, unqualified for that important truſt, and have thereby purpoſely furniſhed a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to eſtabliſh, a maxim, abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution—that "an occaſion for effectually employing a military force always preſents itſelf, when the civil power is trifled with or inſulted;" and, by a fatal application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly ſacrificed the lives of many of your majeſty's innocent ſubjects, and have proſtituted your majeſty's ſacred name and authority, to juſtify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have ſcreened more than one murder from puniſhment, and in its place have unnaturally ſubſtituted reward.

They have eſtabliſhed numberleſs unconſtitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They have cauſed a revenue to be raiſed in ſome of them by prerogative. They have appointed civil law judges to try revenue cauſes, and to be paid from out of the condemnation-money

After having inſulted and defeated the law on different occaſions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length completed their deſign, by violently wreſting from the people the laſt ſacred right we had left, the right of election, by the unprecedented ſeating of a candidate, notoriouſly ſet up and choſen only by themſelves. They have therefore taken from your ſubjects all hopes of parliamentary redreſs, and have left us no reſource, under God, but in your majeſty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption; by a ſcandalous miſapplication and embezzlement of the public treaſure, and a ſhameful proſtitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil liſt to be made good without examination; and, inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a pay-maſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

From an unfeigned ſenſe of the duty we owe to your majeſty, and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne theſe great and important truths, which it has been the buſineſs of your miniſters to conceal. We moſt earneſtly beſeech your majeſty to grant us redreſs. It is for the purpoſe of redreſs alone and for ſuch occaſions as the preſent, that thoſe great and extenſive powers are intruſted to the crown by the wiſdom of that conſtitution, which your majeſty's illuſtrious family was choſen to defend, and which we truſt in God it will for ever continue to ſupport.

The gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Surry met at Epſom on the twenty-ſixth of June, in conſequence of ſeveral public advertiſements, to conſider of the beſt conſtitutional meaſures to be taken in ſupport of the right of election. After one o'clock the gentlemen, who were as numerous and reſpectable as were perhaps ever aſſembled on any occaſion at that place, entered the bowling green, where, in the abſence of John Thornton, eſq; the ſheriff, the honourable Peter King was choſen to preſide. Mr. King then addreſſed the freeholders, and acquainted them how neceſſary he, and many other reſpectable gentlemen, had thought it to call a county meeting, to conſider of the beſt meaſures to be taken in ſupport of the right of election, which he and they, had deemed one of the moſt valuable privileges we were poſſeſſed of, and in conſequence told them they were now aſſembled to conſider of ſuch meaſures. Sir George Colebrooke next ſpoke in vindication of one of the moſt important rights we enjoy

enjoy as freemen; ſhewed, in clear and approved terms, how that right had been infringed in the caſe of the Middleſex election, and made the following motion, which was ſeconded by Sir Robert Clayton, bart. and unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that by the law of the land, the freeholders and electors of Great Britain have an undoubted right to be repreſented in parliament by any perſon qualified according to law, who has a majority of legal votes; and that they have reaſon to apprehend theſe rights have been abridged in the caſe of the Middleſex election."

After this Sir George Colebrooke further expatiated on the object of the preſent meeting, and acquainted the freeholders, that there appeared in the judgment of the gentlemen he had talked with on this occaſion, two meaſures to be propoſed for their adoption, that ſeemed likely to procure redreſs in a caſe affecting the moſt important right of every elector of this kingdom; the one, a petition to the king; the other, inſtructions to the county repreſentatives. He gave his reaſons why he thought the latter more parliamentary and conſtitutional, and concluded his ſpeech with a motion for inſtructions; which being ſeconded, Dr. Allen immediately addreſſed the company, and ſhewed how ineffectual inſtructions were like to prove in the preſent caſe: one of the members had already done every thing in his power to prevent a violation of our franchiſes, and therefore needed them not: the other all he could to deprive us of them, who was not likely, in his preſent ſituation, to change his opinion, and therefore there could be no uſe in inſtructing him: he inſiſted there was no meaſure ſo proper to be taken, as to petition the king on the grievance complained of. In this opinion he was ſtrongly ſupported by William Ellis, eſq; who ſhewed the legality of the meaſure in clear terms; ſupported it by the example of the petitions of the county of Middleſex, and livery of London; and declared, that as the conſtitution had given us the right, he thought it the only proper method now to be adopted.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey next ſpoke againſt the motion for inſtructions, and inſiſted on their being unneceſſary, and would prove ineffectual in the preſent caſe. Sir Francis Vincent, he obſerved, with an integrity and independency which had done him honour, had already diſcharged his duty in ſuch a manner, as, he hoped, would procure him the unanimous thanks of this meeting; and Mr. Onſlow, there was reaſon to think, would pay no kind of attention to them in the preſent caſe: he therefore hoped a petition would be prepared to his majeſty, in temperate and becoming terms, and full of that duty, love and attachment, this county has always borne to his majeſty; but, at the ſame time, confined to one ſingle point, and aſcertaining, in manly terms, that right which we conſider as the foundation of all others we enjoy. Redreſs might be obtained, if in conſequence his majeſty ſhould either think it right to remove ſuch of his preſent miniſters, as have counſelled and ſupported a meaſure, which has violated the firſt principles of the conſtitution; or ſhould determine on a diſſolution of the preſent parliament, which, he hoped would take place, ſooner than the right of election ſhould be taken away.

After this the reverend Mr. Horne, Claud Creſpigny, eſq; Marchant Tubb, eſq; and others, ſpoke with great ability, in favour of a petition, and its being immediately prepared; and that meaſure appearing to be the almoſt general ſenſe of the company, Sir George Colebrooke declared he would no longer object, provided a petition was prepared in decent terms, and confined to the ſingle object of the Middleſex election.

Sir Robert Clayton then propoſed to give the thanks of the county to Sir Francis Vincent, bart. in which he was ſeconded by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and they were given with the greateſt unanimity and chearfulneſs, in the following words:

Reſolved, that the thanks of this county be given to Sir Francis Vincent, bart. our worthy repreſentative, for his ſteady, firm, and independent conduct in parliament, and particularly for his endeavours to maintain the rights and franchiſes of the freeholders and other electors of England.

Before ſix o'clock in the evening, the petition, which had been prepared by twenty-three gentlemen of the firſt rank and fortune in the county, was ingroſſed and read twice by the honourable Mr. King to the freeholders, who unanimouſly approved of the ſame. The petition was afterwards diſperſed in various parts of the county, where it met with univerſal approbation; and was preſented to his majeſty the 24th of Auguſt by the following gentlemen:

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. member for the county.
The honourable Peter King.
Sir George Colebrooke, bart.
Sir Robert Clayton, bart.
Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart.
Joſeph Martin, eſq;
Barlow Trecothick, eſq;
Braſs Croſby, eſq;
Henry Crab Bolton, eſq;

Sir Anthony Abdy, bart. met the above gentlemen, previous to their going to court, at the Thatched-houſe tavern; but being greatly indiſpoſed with the gout, could not attend them to the palace.

On the king's return from the drawing-room, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. repreſentative of the county, preſented the petition to his majeſty, which was moſt graciouſly received, and was as follows.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble petition of the freeholders of the county of Surry.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign!

"We your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Surry, from a grateful ſenſe of the ineſtimable bleſſings

which this nation has enjoyed under the mild and equal government of your majeſty, and your illuſtrious predeceſſors of the houſe of Brunſwick, and from a ſteady attachment, zeal, and affection to your royal perſon, and family, think it our duty to join with our injured fellow ſubjects in humbly offering to your majeſty our complaints of the meaſures adopted by pernicious counſellors, who, we apprehend, have countenanced and adviſed a violation of the firſt principle of the conſtitution.

" The right of election in the people, which is the ſecurity of all their rights, is alſo the foundation of your majeſty's; we cannot, therefore, forbear being alarmed when we ſee that firſt principle violated in the late inſtance of the Middleſex election.

" We have ſeen, royal ſire, with great concern, an application of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, made by their humble petition to the houſe of commons, complaining of that meaſure, defeated; and it is with the utmoſt reluctance we now find ourſelves conſtrained to appeal to your ſacred perſon, from whoſe juſtice and goodneſs we can alone hope for redreſs.

" We therefore moſt humbly implore your majeſty, that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to give us ſuch relief as to your royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, by an exertion of that prerogative which the conſtitution has ſo properly placed in your majeſty's hands.

" And your majeſty's petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

Petitions of the like nature are now in agitation from Worceſter, Hertford, Cornwall, Kent, Bucks, Norfolk, Liverpool, Norwich, Yarmouth, Briſtol, York; and, in ſhort, from almoſt every part of the kingdom.

On the 26th of July, about eight o'clock in the evening, a terrible fire broke out at Mr. Roſs's, whip-maker to the duke of Cumberland, in Marybone-ſtreet, St. James's, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with Mr. Mundy's, a ſhoe-maker; Mr. Frith's Mancheſter warehouſe; Mr. Warren's, a perfumer; Mr. Thackwait's, cabinet-maker, with his workſhop, and a large quantity of timber; Mr. Lynes, confectioner; beſides damaging a number of houſes on each ſide, and three which lay backwards, with a great quantity of goods. The flames communicated themſelves into Sherard-ſtreet, and deſtroyed Ruſtat's coffee-houſe; Mr. Schooler's, a ſilk-dyer, and Mr. Hole's a taylor. The number of houſes conſumed and damaged was about eighteen. It was occaſioned by melting of ſome roſin for whip handles.

A moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting of the electors of the city of Weſtminſter was held at Weſtminſter-hall the 29th of Auguſt, agreeable to a publiſhed notice for that purpoſe, to conſider of a petition to his majeſty for the redreſs of grievances. About twelve o'clock Sir Robert Barnard, the chairman, attended by Robert Jones, eſq; chairman of the committee, and ſeveral other gentlemen, entered the hall, amidſt the re-ecchoed acclamations of the populace. Sir Robert being ſeated in an arm chair for that purpoſe placed on the ſteps of the court of common-pleas, Mr. Jones opened the buſineſs of the day in the following addreſs:

" Gentlemen,

" Senſible of the many grievances, that the " electors of the county and city of Weſtminſter " labour under, in common with his majeſty's " ſubjects, a committee of gentlemen has been " appointed (of which I had the honour to be " chairman) to draw up a petition to his majeſty, " praying a redreſs of thoſe grievances; we have " accordingly, gentlemen, drawn up a petition, " which I flatter myſelf will be agreeable to you, " and if it is your pleaſure, it is now prepared for " reading to you."

The electors then unanimouſly cried out, *read*, *read*, and accordingly the petition was read, firſt by Sir Robert Barnard; the purport of which was as follows:

" The petitioners in common with the reſt of " his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, feeling ſenſibly a " variety of grievances and oppreſſions, could " not be longer ſilent on the ſubject of a late vio- " lent and moſt alarming invaſion of their liber- " ties, in the affair of the Middleſex election, " which threatens a ſpeedy annihilation of our " excellent conſtitution." And in the concluſion they petioned to his majeſty to diſſolve the preſent parliament, and call another as ſpeedily as may be.

The petition was received with univerſal applauſe: after which Mr. Martin read it again with a loud voice; and when he had ended, Sir Robert Barnard aſked, if they choſe to have it read any more; to which they univerſally anſwered, " enough, enough," and accompanied it with huzzas, and other demonſtrations of joy.

The chairman then deſired all thoſe who were for the petition to hold up their hands, when every hand in the hall was inſtantly up; and, on the queſtion being reverſed, not a ſingle hand was raiſed.

After this eight clerks were placed in different parts of the hall, with large ſkins of parchment, on which was wrote the petition for the electors to ſign. Sir Robert Barnard and Mr. Jones were the two firſt who ſigned the parchment, which was placed next the chair, and at the cloſe of the afternoon, it was ſigned by near 4000 people.

Thus ended the buſineſs of the day, which, notwithſtanding the prodigious concourſe of people, and the public ſituation of the place, was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit, unanimity and moderation.

The chairman's ſeat was firſt placed on the upper ſtep in the hall, that leads to the King's-bench; but ſome little time before the committee arrived, the electors carried it off, and removed it juſt before the entrance of the court of common-pleas, declaring that the fitter ſituation; for the chair of liberty ſhould be near that court where general warrants were firſt condemned.

On

On the fourteenth of September, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr. Hill's, an ironmonger, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which entirely conſumed that houſe, and four others in St. Chriſtopher's-court adjoining. Two brothers with great difficulty ſaved themſelves by eſcaping over the tops of the houſes. And the ſame morning, about ſeven o'clock, another fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of Meſſrs. Buxton and Enderby, oil merchants at Paul's-wharf, Upper Thames-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the ſame, with their Warehouſes adjoining, in which were 4000 barrels of oil: alſo a timber-yard and many other adjacent houſes. The flames reached quite to the water-ſide, where two barges (which could not be got off, it being low-water) took fire, and were conſumed: one of them was loaded with oil, which was thrown into the Thames to prevent its feeding the flames. The damage was computed at ſome thouſands of pounds.

Thus have we reduced the Hiſtory of this great metropolis to the month of September, 1769; at a time, when we are ſorry to ſay, that not only the city of London, but almoſt every county in the kingdom, is in the greateſt commotion.—The enſuing parliament, however, will, in all probability, bring theſe commotions to ſome iſſue: and we heartily wiſh that iſſue may tend to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the people, and to the farther emolument of the Britiſh throne.

*** If any material circumſtances ſhould occur during the courſe of the Survey, we ſhall for the better completion of our undertaking, inſert the ſame at the cloſe of the work, by way of Appendix.

THE

THE SURVEY OF LONDON.

CHAPTER I.

Containing the number of ſtreets, houſes, and inhabitants in the city and liberties of London. Number of pariſhes within the bills of mortality. Proviſions brought to London market. Juriſdictions and government of the city. Its officers and different courts. Number of wards, &c.

THE foundation, form, extent, and ſituation of this great metropolis has been already given in the former part of this work. We ſhall now take as minute a ſurvey of its preſent ſtate and condition as the great improvements which have been made, and ſtill are making will poſſibly admit.

By an eſtimate made in the year 1738 of the number of ſtreets, ſquares, lanes, alleys, courts, &c. within the bills of Mortality there appeared to be 5099; and the number of houſes 95,897; but the very conſiderable improvements which have been made ſince that time of the waſte ground in the city, and the new buildings which extend towards Paddington and Chelſea on the weſt, to Marybone on the North, and to Bow on the eaſt, render it almoſt impoſſible to aſcertain the exact number at this time; but by the neareſt computation they cannot be leſs than 150,000, which, upon an average of 20l. per annum for each houſe, amounts to 3,000,000l. total for rent; and if, upon a like average, we allow 300l. for the building of each houſe, the eſtate of this circuit of buildings will amount to 45,000,000l. ſterling.

Various have been the attempts made to aſcertain the number of inhabitants within theſe extenſive buildings; but the only method of forming any calculation is from the bills of mortality which give the births and deaths, and from the great number of houſes; in which, if we allow upon an average, eight perſons to a houſe, the number of inhabitants will appear to be 1200,000.

The weekly bills of mortality took their origin from the year 1592, in which was a great peſtilence that continued for three years after; when the plague ceaſing, they were diſcontinued, and laid aſide as uſeleſs, till the year 1603; ſince which they have extended, at different intervals, to ſuch a length as to include 97 pariſhes within the walls, and 16 without; 23 out pariſhes in the counties of Middleſex and Surry, and 10 pariſhes in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. Theſe pariſhes, which form the circuit uſually called within the bills of mortality, are as follow:

Within the walls.

St. Alban in Wood-ſt.
Allhallows Barking
Allhallows in Bread-ſtreet.
Allhallows the Great
Allhallows in Honey-lane
Allhallows the Leſs
Allhallows in Lombard-ſtreet.
Allhallows Staining
Allhallows on London-wall
St. Alphage near Sion college
St. Andrew Hubbard
St. Andrew Underſhaft
St. Andrew by the Wardrobe.
St. Ann within Alderſgate
St. Anne in Black-friars
St. Anthony vulgarly Antholin
St. Auguſtin, vulgarly Auſtin
St. Bartholomew by the Exchange
St. Benedict, vulgarly Bennet Finck
St. Bennet Gracechurch
St. Bennet at Paul's wharf
St. Bennet Sherehog
St. Botolph at Billingſgate
Chriſt-church pariſh
St. Chriſtopher's pariſh

St.

St. Clement near Eaſtcheap
St. Dionis Backchurch
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt
St. Edmund the King
St. Ethelburga's pariſh
St. Faith under St. Paul's
St. Gabriel in Fenchurch-ſtreet
St. George in Botolph-lane
St. Gregory by St. Paul's
St. Helen near Biſhopſgate
St. James's in Duke's-place
St. James at Garlickhithe
St. John Baptiſt near Dowgate
St. John the Evangeliſt
St. John Zachary
St. Katherine Coleman
St. Katherine-Creechurch
St. Laurence Jewry
St. Laurence Pountney
St. Leonard in Eaſtcheap
St. Leonard, Foſter-lane
St. Magnus by London-bridge
St. Margaret in Lothbury
St. Margaret Moſes
St. Margaret in New Fiſh ſtreet
St. Margaret Pattens
St. Martin in Ironmonger-lane
St. Martin within Ludgate
St. Martin Orgars
St. Martin Outwich
St. Martin Vintry
St. Mary Abchurch
St. Mary Aldermanbury
St. Mary Aldermary
St. Mary-le-bow in Cheapſide
St. Mary Bothaw at Dowlingſgate
St. Mary Colechurch
St. Mary at Hill near Billingſgate
St. Mary Magdalen in Milk ſtreet
St. Mary Magdalen in Old Fiſh-ſtreet
St. Mary Mounthaw
St. Mary Somerſet
St. Mary Staining
St. Mary Woolchurch
St. Mary Woolnoth
St. Matthew in Friday-ſtreet
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw
St. Michael in Cornhill
St. Michael in Crooked-lane
St. Michael at Queenhithe
St. Michael-le-quern
St. Michael Royal
St. Michael in Wood-ſtreet
St. Mildred in Bread-ſt.
St. Mildred in the Poultry
St. Nicholas Acons
St. Nicholas Coleabby
St. Nicholas Olave
St. Olave in Hart-ſtreet
St. Olave in the Old-Jewry
St. Olave in Silver-ſtreet
St. Pancras in Pancras-lane
St. Peter in Cheapſide
St. Peter in Cornhill
St. Peter near Paul's-wharf
St. Peter-le-poor in Broad-ſtreet
St. Stephen in Coleman-ſtreet
St. Stephen in Walbrook
St. Swithin at London-ſtone
St. Thomas the Apoſtle
Trinity pariſh
St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter

Without the walls.

St. Andrew in Holborn
St. Bartholomew the Great
St. Bartholomew the Leſs
St. Botolph without Aldersgate
St. Botolph without Aldgate
St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate
St. Bridget, vulgarly St. Bride
St. Dunſtan in the Weſt
St. George in Southwark
St. Giles without Cripplegate
St. John in Southwark
St. Olave in Southwark
St. Saviour in Southwark
St. Sepulchre without Newgate
St. Thomas in Southwark
Trinity in the Minories

In Middleſex and Surry.

St. Anne in Middleſex
Chriſt-church in Surry
Chriſt-church in Middleſex
St. Dunſtan at Stepney
St. George in Bloomſbury
St. George in Middleſex
St. George in Queen's-ſquare
St. Giles in the Fields
St. James at Clerkenwell
St. John at Hackney
St. John at Wapping
St. Catherine by the Tower
St. Leonard in Shoreditch
St. Luke in Middleſex
St. Mary, Iſlington
St. Mary at Lambeth
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondſey
St. Mary at Newington
St. Mary at Rotherhithe
St. Mary in Whitechapel
St. Matthew at Bethnal Green
St. Paul at Shadwell

City and Liberties of Weſtminſter.

St. Anne in Weſtminſter
St. Clement Danes
St. George Hanover-ſquare
St. James in Weſtminſter
St. John Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter
St. Margaret in Weſtminſter
St. Martin in the Fields
St. Mary-le-Strand
The Precinct of the Savoy
St. Paul Covent-garden

The number of inhabitants in this metropolis may be in a principal degree aſcertained by the great quantity of proviſions which are yearly brought to the London markets; of which the following is an eſtimate from Midſummer 1759 to Midſummer 1760.

Wheat-flour	369,635	quarters
Cattle	98,244	
Sheep and Lambs	711,123	
Calves	194,760	
Hogs	186,932	
Sucking Pigs	52,000	
Oyſters	115,536	buſhels
Mackarel	14,740,000	
Butter	16,366,728	pounds
Cheeſe	21,066,000	pounds

Excluſive of all kinds of poultry, fiſh, garden-ſtuff and milk. And the quantity of beer brewed in the city and ſuburbs the ſame year amounted to 975,217 barrels.

We have included in this view not only the city of London and its liberties, but likewiſe the city of Weſtminſter and Borough of Southwark; we ſhall now divide theſe parts, and conſider each ſeparately as enjoying ſome peculiar advantages, and ſubject to particular modes of government; beginning with that part which contains the city of London and its liberties.

We are to underſtand by the city of London no more than that part which was formerly encompaſſed by the wall of the city. Within this wall were eight gates, all of which, except Newgate, have been taken down to make the avenues to the city more airy and commodious. The wall likewiſe has ſhared the ſame fate for the admiſſion of new buildings.

The other parts of the city called the liberties, and which lie without the wall, are bounded on the eaſt, in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Biſhopſgate, by bars, which were formerly poſts and chains. They are bounded on the north in the ſame manner in Pickax-ſtreet, the end of Fan-

alley, and in St. John's-ſtreet. On the weſt by bars in Holbourn, at the eaſt end of Middle-row, and at the weſt end of Fleet-ſtreet by the gate called Temple-bar. And on the ſouth may be included the juriſdiction which the city holds on the river Thames, and over the borough of Southwark.

The city and liberties of London are ſubject to three governments, viz. civil, eccleſiaſtical, and military. The firſt divides it into wards and precincts, under a Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council; the ſecond into pariſhes, under a biſhop, archdeacon, and miniſters or paſtors; and the laſt is the militia, under the power of a lord-lieutenant, which is lodged in the mayor and aldermen, and ſome of the principal citizens. The government of the city may be ſaid to bear ſome affinity to the legiſlative power of the nation; the former being directed by the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, in the ſame manner as the latter is by the king, lords and commons.

The Mayor, or Lord-mayor, who is the ſupreme magiſtrate of this metropolis, was, before the Norman conqueſt, called the Portreve, or Portgreve, which title in the reign of Henry II. was changed for that of Mayor, a name by which the chief magiſtrate of the city of Roan, the capital of Normandy, was then diſtinguiſhed. In 1215 the citizens obtained from king John a charter which granted them the privilege of chuſing this magiſtrate, which was afterwards confirmed by ſeveral other royal grants; and the mayors were elected by the court of aldermen, and a number of commons ſummoned by them out of each of the wards; but the number thus ſummoned being occaſionally varied at the diſcretion of the aldermen, gave great uneaſineſs to the commonalty; for the removing of which the method of election was altered by an act of common-council in the year 1476, whereby the preſent manner of electing by the liverymen of the ſeveral companies was eſtabliſhed: by virtue whereof the Lord-mayor is annually choſen on Michaelmas day. On which day the liverymen aſſemble in Guildhall, where, by holding up of hands, they uſually chooſe two of the ſenior aldermen below the chair, who being returned to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, the ſenior is generally declared Lord-mayor elect.

Soon after the new Lord-mayor, accompanied by the recorder and ſeveral of the aldermen, is preſented to the lord-chancellor (as his majeſty's repreſentative) for his approbation; which being obtained he is ſworn into the office of mayor, at Guildhall the eighth of November, and the next day before the barons of the exchequer at Weſtminſter.

On the morning of the ninth of November, being the day on which the Lord-mayor elect enters upon his office, the aldermen and ſheriffs repair to the Lord-mayor's reſidence, from whence they attend him to Guildhall in a proceſſion formed by coaches, which about noon proceed to the Three-crane ſtairs, where the Lord-mayor, aldermen, recorder and ſheriffs, go on board the city barge, attended by ſeveral corporations of the citizens, in their formalities, and magnificent barges, elegantly adorned with a great number and variety of flags and pendants; and thence proceed to Weſtminſter, forming a moſt grand and magnificent appearance.

When the ceremony is over at Weſtminſter, the dazzling fleet returns in the ſame pompous manner to Black-friars ſtairs, from whence the livery of many of the city companies, preceded by colours and bands of muſic, march to their reſpective ſtands, which are erected on both ſides the ſtreets through which his lordſhip is to paſs.

The Lord-mayor being at length landed at Black-friars, he is preceded by the artillery-company, which is followed by the company of which the Lord-mayor is free. After them follow ſeveral others with their muſic, flags, and ſtreamers, and among the reſt the armourers have a perſon riding on horſeback, completely dreſſed in poliſhed armour. At length march the Lord-mayor's domeſticks and ſervants, followed by his lordſhip in the coach of ſtate, and after him come the aldermen, recorder, ſheriffs, chamberlain, common-ſerjeant town-clerk, &c. in their ſeveral coaches and chariots, and in this manner proceed to Guildhall, where an elegant entertainment is provided, as there is likewiſe for the ſeveral companies at their reſpective halls.

On all public occaſions the Lord-mayor is cloathed, according to the ſeaſon, either in ſcarlet or purple robes richly furred, with a velvet hood and golden chain, or collar of S. S. with a rich jewel appendant. When he goes abroad in his ſtate coach, the mace bearer ſits upon a ſtool in the middle facing one of the windows, and the ſword-bearer upon another ſtool oppoſite the other; and when on foot his train is ſupported by a page, and the mace and ſword carried before him.

The principal officers belonging to the Lord-mayor for the ſupport of his dignity are, the ſword-bearer, the common hunt, common crier, and water bailiff, who have all great ſalaries or perquiſites, with each the title of eſquire. He has alſo three ſerjeant carvers, three ſerjeants of the chamber, a ſerjeant of the channel, two yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-ſide, a yeoman of the channel, an under water bailiff, ſix yeomen waiters, three meal weighers, two yeomen of the wood wharf; an officer called a foreign taker; and the city marſhals.

The power of this great officer is at preſent much more conſiderable than it was formerly, for he is not only the king's repreſentative in the civil goverment of the city, but alſo firſt commiſſioner of the lieutenancy, perpetual coroner and eſcheator within the city and liberties of London and the Borough of Southwark; chief juſtice of oyer, terminer and jail-delivery of Newgate; judge of the court of wardmote at the election of aldermen; conſervator of the river Thames and Medway; perpetual commiſſioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea, and chief butler of the kingdom at all coronations.

The aldermen are properly the ſubordinate governors of their reſpective wards under the Lord-mayor's juriſdiction, and hold their offices during life or good behaviour. The perſon elected muſt be returned by the Lord-mayor (or other returning

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ing officer in his ſtead, duly qualified to hold a court of wardmote) to the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, by whom the perſon ſo returned muſt be admitted and ſworn into the office of alderman before he can act. If he refuſes to ſerve the office when choſen, he is ſubject to a fine of 500l. There are twenty five in number, and each has his ſeparate ward, to the government of which he is more immediately to attend. Thoſe who have ſerved the office of Lord-mayor, are ſaid to be above the chair, and with three of the eldeſt that are next it, are juſtices of the peace by charter. All the aldermen keep their wardmote for chooſing ward officers, and ſettling the buſineſs of the ward; for redreſſing grievances, and preventing all defaults found in the ward. In the management of theſe affairs every alderman has his deputy, choſen out of the common-council, and in ſome of theſe wards, which are very large the alderman has two deputies.

The common-council are choſen after the ſame manner as the aldermen, only with this difference, that as the Lord-mayor preſides in the wardmote, and is judge of the poll at the election of an alderman, ſo the alderman of each ward is judge of the poll at the election of a common-council-man. Thus the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council, when aſſembled, may be deemed the city parliament, reſembling the great council of the nation: for it conſiſts of two houſes; one for the Lord-mayor and aldermen, or the upper-houſe; another for the commoners or repreſentatives of the people, commonly called the common-council-men. Theſe have a power in their incorporate capacity to make and to repeal bye laws; and the citizens are bound to obey or ſubmit to thoſe laws. When they meet in their incorporate capacity, they wear deep blue ſilk gowns. No act can be performed in the name of the city of London without their concurrence: but they cannot aſſemble without a ſummons from the Lord-mayor, who, nevertheleſs, is obliged to call a common-council, whenever it ſhall be demanded, upon extraordinary occaſions, by ſix reputable citizens and members of that court.

The two ſheriffs of this city, which is a county of itſelf, are alſo ſheriffs of the county of Middleſex, and are choſen at Guildhall on Midſummer-day by the liverymen, but not ſworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and two days after are preſented in the Exchequer-court in Weſtminſter-hall, to the lord-chancellor, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen. Each ſheriff has an under-ſheriff, ſix clerks, thirty-ſix ſerjeants; and every ſerjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the priſons, called Woodſtreet-compter, or the Poultry-compter. If the perſon choſen ſheriff refuſes to ſerve, he pays a fine of four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence to the miniſters of the city priſons, unleſs he ſwears himſelf not worth fifteen thouſand pounds; and if he ſerves he is obliged to give bond to the corporation. Their office in general is to collect the public revenues within their ſeveral juriſdictions; to gather into the exchequer all fines belonging to the crown; to ſerve the king's writs of proceſs; to attend the judges and execute their orders; to impannel juries; to compel head-ſtrong and obſtinate men by the *poſſe comitatus* to ſubmit to the deciſions of the law, and to take care that all condemned criminals be duly puniſhed and executed. In particular, they are to execute the orders of the court of common-council, when they have reſolved to petition parliament, or to addreſs his majeſty. They have a power to make arreſts, and ſerve execution on the river Thames.

After the ſheriffs are elected, the livery chuſe the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the bridge-maſters, auditors of the city and bridge-houſe accounts, and the aleconners.

The recorder is choſen by the Lord-mayor and aldermen only, and continues in his office during life. He takes place in all courts, and in the common-council before any one that hath not been mayor: of whom we have the following deſcription in one of the books of the chamber. "He ſhall be, and is wont to be, one of the moſt ſkilful and virtuous apprentices of the law of the whole kingdom; whoſe office is always to ſit on the right hand of the mayor, in recording pleas, and paſſing judgments; and by whom records and proceſſes, had before the Lord-mayor and aldermen at Great St. Martin's, ought to be recorded by word of mouth before the judges aſſigned there to correct errors. The mayor and aldermen have therefore uſed commonly to ſet forth all other buſineſſes, touching the city, before the king and his council, as alſo in certain of the king's courts, by Mr. Recorder, as a chief man, endued with wiſdom and eminent for eloquence." He ſpeakes in the name of the city upon extraordinary occaſions; reads and preſents their addreſſes to the king; and when ſeated upon the bench delivers the ſentence of the court. He is the firſt officer in order of precedence that is paid a ſalary, which originally was no more than ten pounds ſterling per annum, with ſome few perquiſites; but it has from time to time been augmented to 600l. per annum and become the high road to preferment in the law.

The chamberlain of London is an officer of great truſt, and is annually choſen by the livery on Midſummer-day, though he enjoys his place for life, if he is not found guilty of ſome great crime. He has the keeping of the monies, lands and goods, of the city orphans, or takes good ſecurity for the payment thereof when the parties come to age. To which end he is deemed in the law a ſole corporation, to him and his ſucceſſors, for orphans; and therefore a bond, or a recognizance made to him and his ſucceſſors, is recoverable by his ſucceſſors. His office may be termed a public treaſury, collecting the cuſtoms, monies, and yearly revenues, and all other payments belonging to the corporation of the city. He hath a court particularly belonging to him, of which we ſhall ſpeak of hereafter.

The common-council, conſtables, and other officers, are choſen by the houſekeepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's-day at a wardmote then held by the aldermen.

The coroner of London is an officer of great antiquity, even ſo far back as the time of king Alfred. His buſineſs is, to enquire into the cauſes of all ſudden deaths, where there is the leaſt

leaſt ſuſpicion of murder; and for that purpoſe he impannels a jury, to whom he gives a charge, and takes evidence upon oath. The Lord-mayor for the time being is coroner of the city; but he appoints a deputy for the diſcharge of that office. The coroner's jury have a right to examine the body of the deceaſed, and to call in the aſſiſtance of phyſicians and ſurgeons. They are to try the ſuppoſed murderer; and if they acquit him of all guilt, and concern in the death of the deceaſed, he is ſet at liberty; but if they find him guilty, their ſentence is not final: the ſuppoſed murderer being ſent to priſon to take his trial at the Old Bailey. The coroner is likewiſe to enquire into the eſcape of a murderer, and alſo concerning found treaſure, deodands, and wrecks at ſea. There are ſeveral other coroners, who hold courts out of the liberties of the city, as for Weſtminſter, the Tower Hamlets, &c.

Beſides theſe the Lord-mayor has the following officers, viz. The common ſerjeant; the town clerk; the city remembrancer; the ſword bearer; the common hunt; the common crier; and the water bailiff; all of which, except the town clerk, who is choſen by the livery, purchaſe their places.

The common ſerjeant is to attend the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen on court days, and to be in council with them, on all occaſions, within or without the precincts or liberties of the city. He is to take care of orphan's eſtates, either by taking account of them, or to ſign their indentures, before their paſſing the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen. He is likewiſe to let, ſet and manage the orphans eſtates, according to his judgment, to their beſt advantage.

The town-clerk, or common clerk is an officer who keeps the original charters of the city, the books, rolls and other records, wherein are regiſtered the acts and proceedings of the city; ſo that he may not be improperly ſtiled the city regiſter. He attends the Lord-mayor and aldermen at their courts, in order to take down any extraordinary proceeding that may occur. The town clerk and common ſerjeant take place according to ſeniority.

The city remembrancer is to attend the Lord-mayor on certain days, to put his lordſhip in mind of the ſelect days when he is to go abroad with the aldermen, &c. He is to attend daily at the parliament houſe, during the ſeſſions, and to report to the Lord-mayor their tranſactions.

The ſword-bearer is to attend the Lord-mayor at his going abroad, and to carry the ſword before him, being the emblem of juſtice. It is an ancient and honourable office, repreſenting the ſtate and princely office of the king's moſt excellent majeſty, in his repreſentative the Lord-mayor, and according to the rule of armory, "he muſt carry the ſword upright, the hilts being holden under his bulk, and the blade directly up the midſt of his breaſt, and ſo forth between the ſword-bearer's brows."

The common hunt is an officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take care of the pack of hounds belonging to the Lord-mayor and citizens, to attend them in hunting in thoſe grounds to which they are authorized by charter.

The common crier is to ſummon all executors and adminiſtrators of freemen to appear, and to bring in inventories of the perſonal eſtates of freemen, within two months after the deceaſe; and and he is to have notice of their appraiſements. He is likewiſe to attend the Lord-mayor on ſet days, and at the courts held weekly by the mayor and aldermen.

The water bailiff is ro look after the preſervation of the river Thames againſt all encroachments, and to prevent the fiſhermen from deſtroying the young fry by unlawful nets. For that end there are juries for each county, that hath any part of it lying on the ſides or ſhores of the ſaid river: which juries, ſummoned by the water bailiff at certain times, do make enquiry of all offences relating to the river and the fiſh, and make their preſentments accordingly. He is alſo bound to attend the Lord-mayor on ſet days in the week.

The following officers are likewiſe belonging to the city: farmer of the markets; auditor; clerk of the chamber; clerk to the commiſſioners of the ſewers; clerk of the court of conſcience; beadle of the ſame court; clerk of the city works; printer to the city; juſtice of the Bridge-yard; clerk comptroller of the Bridge-houſe; ſteward of the Borough; bailiff of the Borough.

The city of London is at preſent divided into twenty-ſix wards, viz. Alderſgate, Aldgate, Baſſiſhaw, Billingſgate, Biſhopſgate, Bread-ſtreet, Bridge, Broad-ſtreet, Candlewick, Caſtle Baynard, Cheap, Coleman-ſtreet, Cordwainer, Cornhill, Cripplegate, Dowgate, Farringdon-within, Farringdon without, Langbourn, Lime-ſtreet, Portſoken, Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, Wallbrook, and the ward of Bridge-without.

The city has alſo two ſubordinate kinds of government: one executed by the aldermen, deputy, and common-councilmen, and their inferior officers, in each ward; under which form are comprehended all the inhabitants, free or not free of the city. Every ward is therefore like a little free ſtate, and at the ſame time ſubject to the Lord-mayor, as chief magiſtrate of the city. The officers and ſervants of each ward manage the affairs belonging to it, without the aſſiſtance of the reſt, and each has a court called the wardmote, (of which we ſhall ſpeak hereafter) for the management of its own affairs. The other by the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants, of the incorporate companies; whoſe power reaches no further than over the members of their reſpective guilds or fraternities; except that in them is inveſted the power to chuſe repreſentatives in parliament for the city, and all thoſe magiſtrates and officers elected by a common-hall: which companies are inveſted with diſtinct powers, according to the tenor of their reſpective charters.

CHAPTER II.

Containing an account of the ſeveral courts of juſtice within the city and liberties of London.

The Lord-mayor's Court.

THIS is a court of record, held before the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and recorder, every Tueſday in Guildhall, wherein actions of debt, treſpaſs, attachments, covenants, &c. ariſing within the city and liberties of any value may be tried, and actions from the ſheriffs court removed hither, before the jury be ſworn. It is alſo a court of chancery or equity, reſpecting affairs tranſacted in the city and liberties; and gives relief when judgment is obtained in the ſheriffs court, for more than the juſt debt. This court has an office peculiar to itſelf, conſiſting of four attornies, by whom all actions cognizable therein are entered, for the execution whereof there are ſix ſerjeants of mace, who daily attend in the ſaid office. In many reſpects this court is the beſt to commence a proceſs in, ſeeing an action (excluſive of ſtamps) may be entered at the ſmall charge of four-pence, and which, tho' not proceeded upon, never dies, as thoſe in other courts: beſides, a ſuit may be begun and ended here, within the ſpace of fourteen days, for ſo ſmall a charge as thirty ſhillings. In ſhort, this is the moſt extenſive court of the kingdom; for all that is cognizable in the ſeveral courts of England, is the ſame in this. The juries for trying cauſes in this, and the ſheriffs courts, are by the ſeveral courts of wardmote annually returned at Chriſtmas, when each ward, according to cuſtom, appoint a ſufficient number of perſons to ſerve on the ſaid juries for every month in the year as follows:

Months	Wards.
January,	Aldgate, Portſoken and Cornhill.
February,	Cheap-ward.
March,	Baſſiſhaw and Cripplegate.
April,	Vintry and Bread-ſtreet.
May,	Tower and Billingſgate.
June,	Farringdon Without.
July,	Bridge-ward.
Auguſt,	Alderſgate, Coleman-ſt. and Broad-ſtreet.
September,	Farringdon Within, and Caſtle Baynard.
October,	Queenhithe, Dowgate, and Wallbrooke.
November,	Langbourn, and Lime-ſtreet.
December,	Candlewick, Cordwainer, and Biſhopſgate.

The Court of Lord-mayor and Aldermen.

This is a court of record, wherein is lodged a great part of the executive power, whereby all leaſes and other inſtruments that paſs the city ſeal, are executed; the aſſize of bread aſcertained; conteſts relating to water-courſes, lights and party-walls adjuſted; and the city officers ſuſpended and puniſhed according to the notoriety of their ſeveral offences.

The ſaid court has not only a power of electing annually eleven overſeers, or rulers of the fraternity of watermen; but likewiſe a right of fixing their ſeveral taxes, with the approbation of the privy council; and alſo a right of diſpoſing of moſt of the places belonging to the city officers.

The Sheriffs Courts.

Theſe are courts of record, held in Guildhall every Wedneſday and Friday, for actions entered at Wood-ſtreet-Compter, and on Thurſdays and Saturdays for thoſe entered at the Poultry-Compter, of which the ſheriffs being judges, each has his aſſiſtant or deputy, who are commonly called judges of theſe courts, before whom are tried actions of debt, treſpaſs, covenant, &c. and where the teſtimony of an abſent witneſs in writing is allowed to be good evidence. To each of theſe courts belong four attornies, who upon their being admitted by the court of aldermen, have the following oath adminiſtered to them:

"Ye ſhall ſwear, that ye ſhall well and lawfully examine your clients, and their quarrels, without champarty and without procuring of any juries, or any inqueſt embracing. And that ye ſhall change no quarrel out of ill-nature, after your underſtanding. Alſo ye ſhall plead, nor ſuffer to be pleaded by your aſſent, no foreign releaſe, acquittance, payment, arbitration, plain account, whatſoever it be, to put the court out of its juriſdiction; nor none other matter; but it ſhall be ſuch as ye may find rightful and true by the information of your client, whoſe information and ſaying, upon your oath and conſcience, ye ſhall think to be true.

And ye ſhall not inform, nor inforce, any man to ſue falſely againſt any perſon, by falſe or forged action. Ready ye ſhall be at all times to come and attend at the warning of the ſaid mayor, and of the ſheriffs of the ſaid city, unleſs ye be letted about the buſineſs of the ſaid city, or for ſome reaſonable cauſe. The franchiſes, laws, and ordinances of this city, you ſhall keep, and due to be kept to your power: and that well and lawfully ye ſhall do all things that to the office of attorney pertaineth to do, as God help you."

To each of theſe courts likewiſe belong a ſecondary, a clerk of the papers, a prothonotary, and four clerks ſitters. The ſecondary's office is

to allow and return all writs brought to remove cauſes out of the ſaid courts; the clerk of the papers files and copies all declarations upon actions; the prothonotary draws and engroſſes all declarations; the clerks, ſitters, enter actions and attachments, and take bail and verdicts. To each of the compters, or priſons belonging to theſe courts, appertain ſixteen ſerjeants at mace, with a yeoman to each, beſides inferior officers, and the priſon keeper.

In the ſheriffs court may be tried actions of debt, caſe, treſpaſs, covenant, and all perſonal actions, attachments and ſequeſtrations. And the uſual practice of this court is to enter your action at one of the compters; and any one of the ſerjeants may arreſt the defendant and bring him into cuſtody, which arreſt may be made without warrant or precept; and the ſerjeant need not declare his name, becauſe he is ſworn and known; but he ought to ſhew at whoſe ſuit the arreſt is made, for what, and of what return the proceſs is of, that the defendant may know how to make his defence. After a verdict obtained in the ſheriffs court, before the judgment is entered, the defendant may ſtop judgment by marking the cauſe before the Lord-mayor, for time to pay the money recovered. This is to be done by an attorney of the mayor's court; and if, upon hearing of a marked cauſe, it appears that the plaintiff had a verdict for more than his own juſt debt, his lordſhip may remit the cauſe to judgment for the juſt debt only, and allow ſuch time to pay the ſame as he ſhall think reaſonable, on ſecurity given. When an erroneous judgment is given in either of the ſheriffs courts of the city, the writ of error to reverſe this judgment, muſt be brought in the court of huſtings, before the Lord-mayor, for that is the ſuperior court.

The Court of Huſtings.

This is a court of record, and the ſupreme judicature of the city of London, and held weekly on Tueſdays: it was originally eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the laws, franchiſes, and cuſtoms of the city, and there preſided as judges, the principal magiſtrates; as at preſent do the Lord-mayor and ſheriffs, who are aſſiſted by the recorder upon all cauſes of conſequence. In this court, two ſorts of cauſes are pleadable, viz. pleas of land, and common pleas, diſtinctly; for one week, pleas merely real are held, and the next, mixed actions are decided. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries paſſed, writs of right, waſte, partition, dower and replevin determined.

The Court of Wardmote.

This court is denominated from the words *ward* and *mote*; that is, the *ward court:* for, in this city, pariſhes are as towns, and wards as hundreds, wherefore this court reſembles that of the leet in the county; for, as the latter derives its authority from the county court, ſo does the former from that of the Lord-mayor; as is manifeſt by the annual precept iſſued by the Lord-mayor to the ſeveral aldermen, for holding their reſpective motes or leets, for the election of proper officers in each ward, the tenor whereof is as follows:

"To the alderman of the ward of —

"We charge and command you, that, upon St. Thomas's day the apoſtle, next coming, you do hold your wardmote; and that you have afore us, at our general court of aldermen, to be holden the Monday next after the feaſt of Epiphany next coming, all the defaults that ſhall be preſented afore you by inqueſt in the ſaid wardmote; and the ſaid inqueſt ſhall have power and authority, by one whole year, to inquire into and preſent all ſuch defaults as ſhall be found within your ſaid ward, as oftentimes as ſhall be thought to you expedient and needful; which we will ſhall be once every month at leaſt.

2. "And if it happen any of your ſaid inqueſt do die, or depart out of your ſaid ward, within the ſaid year, that then, in place of him or them ſo dying, or departing out of your ſaid ward, you cauſe to be choſen one able perſon in his ſtead, to inquire and preſent with the other, in manner and form aboveſaid.

3. "And that, at the ſaid general court, you give afore us the names and ſurnames of all them of your ſaid ward that come not to your ſaid wardmote, if they be duly warned; ſo that due redreſs and puniſhment of them may be had, as the caſe ſhall require, according to the law.

4. "And that you provide that, at all times convenient, a ſufficient watch be kept; and that lanterns, with light by nightertail, in old manner accuſtomed, be hanged forth; and that no man go by nightertail without light, nor with vizard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.

5. "And alſo that you do cauſe to be choſen men of the moſt ſufficient, honeſt, and diſcreet men of your ſaid ward, to be, for your ſaid ward, of the common-council of this city for the year enſuing, according to the cuſtom in that behalf yearly uſed. And alſo that you do cauſe the ſaid men, ſo to be choſen to be of the common-council, to be ſworn before you, and in your preſence, according to the oath by them uſed and of old time accuſtomed.

6. "And that alſo, in the ſaid wardmote, you cauſe to be choſen certain other honeſt perſons to be conſtables and ſcavengers, and a common beadle, and a raker, to make clean the ſtreets and lanes of all your ſaid ward, according to the cuſtom yearly uſed in that behalf; which conſtables have, and ſhall have, full power and authority to diſtrain for the ſalary and quarterage of the ſaid beadle and raker, as oftentimes as it ſhall be behind, or unpaid.

7. "Alſo that you keep a roll of the names, ſurnames, dwelling-places, profeſſions and trades, of all perſons dwelling within your ward, and within what conſtables precinct they dwell; wherein the place is to be ſpecially noted by ſtreet, lane, alley, or ſign.

8. "Alſo that you cauſe every conſtable, from time to time, to certify unto you the name, ſurname, dwelling-place, profeſſion and trade, of every perſon who ſhall newly come to dwell within his precinct, whereby you may make and keep your

your roll perfect; and that you cauſe every conſtable for his precinct, to that purpoſe, to make and keep a perfect roll in like manner.

9. " Alſo that you give ſpecial charge to every inholder, and other perſons within your ward, who ſhall receive any perſon to ſojourn in his houſe above two days, ſhall, before the third day after his coming thither, give knowledge to the conſtable of the precinct, where he ſhall be ſo received, of the name, ſurname, dwelling-place, profeſſion and trade of life, or place of ſervice, of ſuch perſon, and for what cauſe he ſhall come to reſide there; and that the ſaid conſtable give preſent notice thereof to you; and that the ſaid inholder lodge no ſuſpected perſon, or men or women of evil name.

10. " Alſo that you cauſe every conſtable within his precinct, once every month at the fartheſt, and oftener if need require, to make diligent ſearch and inquiry what perſons be newly come into his precinct to dwell, ſojourn or lodge; and that you give ſpecial charge, that no inholder or perſon ſhall reſiſt or deny any conſtables in making ſuch ſearch or inquiry; but ſhall do his beſt endeavour to aid and aſſiſt him therein.

11. " And for that, of late, there is more reſort to the city of perſons evil affected in religion and otherwiſe than in former times hath been; you ſhall diligently inquire if any man be received to dwell or abide within your ward that is not put under frank-pledge, as he ought to be by the cuſtom of the city; and whether any perſon hath continued in the ſaid ward by the ſpace of one year, being above the age of twelve years, and not ſworn to be faithful and loyal to the king's majeſty, in ſuch ſort as by the law and cuſtom of this city ought to be.

12. " To all theſe purpoſes the beadle of every ward ſhall employ his diligence, and give his beſt furtherance.

13. " Alſo you are to take order that there be provided and ſet up a pair of ſtocks, and a whipping-poſt, in ſome convenient place in every pariſh within your ward, for the puniſhment of vagrants and other offenders.

14. " Alſo that you have ſpecial regard that, from time to time, there be convenient proviſion for hooks, ladders, buckets, ſpouts, and engines, in meet places, within the ſeveral pariſhes of your ward, for avoiding the peril of fire.

15. " Alſo that the ſtreets and lanes of this city be, from time to time, kept clean before every church, houſe, ſhop, warehouſe, door, dead-wall, and in all other common-paſſages and ſtreets of the ſaid ward.

16. " And whereas, by divers acts of common-council, aforetime made and eſtabliſhed for the common-weal of this city, among other things, it is ordained and enacted as hereafter enſueth:

" That, from henceforth, no huckſter of ale or beer be within any ward of the city of London, but honeſt perſons of good name and fame, and ſo taken and admitted by the aldermen of the ward for the time being; and that the ſame huckſters do find ſufficient ſurety, afore the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to be of good guiding and rule; and that the ſame huckſters ſhall keep no bawdry, nor ſuffer no letchery, dice-playing, carding, or any other unlawful games, to be done, exerciſed, or uſed within their houſes; and to ſhut in their doors at nine of the clock in the night from Michaelmas to Eaſter, and from Eaſter to Michaelmas at ten of the clock in the night; and, after that hour, ſell no ale or beer. And if any huckſter of beer or ale after this act is publiſhed and proclaimed, ſell any ale or beer within any ward of the city of London, and be not admitted by the alderman of the ſame ward ſo to do, or find not ſufficient ſurety, as is above rehearſed, the ſame huckſter to have impriſonment, and make fine and ranſom for his contempt, after the diſcretion of the Lord-mayor and aldermen. And alſo that the ſaid huckſters ſuffer no manner of common eating or drinking within their cellars or vaults, contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the ſaid act more plainly appeareth at large. We charge you that you put the ſame in due execution accordingly.

17. " And alſo that you ſee all tipplers, and other ſellers of ale or beer, as well privy oſteries as brewers and inholders within your ward, not ſelling by lawful meaſures, ſealed and marked with the city arms, or dagger, be preſented, and their names in your ſaid indentures be expreſſed, with their defaults; ſo that the chamberlain may be lawfully anſwered of their amerciaments.

18. " And alſo that you ſuffer no alien, or ſon of any born an alien, to be of the common-council; nor to exerciſe or uſe any other office within this city; nor receive nor accept any perſon your watch, privy or open, but Engliſhmen born; and if a ſtranger born out of this realm, made denizen by letters patents, or any other, after his courſe or lot, be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compel him, or them, to find in his ſtead and place an Engliſhman to ſupply the ſame.

19. " And alſo that you cauſe an abſtract of the aſſize, appointed by act of parliament for billets and other fire wood, to be fair written in parchment, and to be fixed or hanged up in a table, in ſome fit and convenient place in the pariſh within your ward, where the common people may beſt ſee the ſame.

20. " And furthermore we charge and command you, that you cauſe ſuch proviſion to be had in your ſaid ward, that all the ſtreets and lanes within the ſaid ward be, from time to time, cleanſed, and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbiſh, and other filthy things, whatſoever ſhall be the annoyance of the king's majeſty's ſubjects.

21. " And alſo that at all times, as you ſhall think neceſſary, you do cauſe ſearch to be made within your ſaid ward for all vagrant beggars, ſuſpicious and idle people, and ſuch as cannot ſhew how to live; and ſuch as ſhall be found within your ſaid ward, that you cauſe to be puniſhed and dealt with according to the laws and ſtatutes in ſuch caſe ordained and provided.

22. " And alſo we will and charge you, the ſaid alderman, that yourſelf certify and preſent before us, at the ſaid general court, to be holden the aforeſaid Monday next after the feaſt of the Ephiphany, all the names and ſurnames, truly written,

written, of ſuch perſons being and dwelling within your ſaid ward, as to be able to paſs in any petty jury by themſelves; that is to ſay, every grand juryman to be worth in goods an hundred marks, and every petty juryman forty marks, according to an act in that caſe ordained and provided; and the ſame you ſhall indorſe on the back ſide of your indenture.

23. "Item, For divers reaſonable and urgent conſiderations us eſpecially moving, we ſtraightly charge and command you, on the king our ſovereign lord's behalf, that ye diligently provide and foreſee, that no manner of perſon or perſons, within your ſaid ward, what condition or degree ſoever he or they be of, keeping tavern or ale-houſe, ale-cellar, or any other victualling houſe, or place of common reſort to eat or drink in, within the ſame ward, permit or ſuffer, at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or harlots, to reſort and come into their ſaid houſe, or other the places aforeſaid, to eat or drink, or otherwiſe to be converſant, or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent, upon pain of impriſonment as well of the tenant and keeper of every ſuch houſe or houſes, and all other the places aforeremembered, as of the common women and harlots.

24. "Alſo that you do give in charge to the wardmote inqueſt of your ward all the articles delivered to you herewith; and that you may have a ſpecial care of keeping the peace and good order during your wardmote; and if any offend herein, you may fine or puniſh them according to law.

25. "And whereas the monies received for the fines of perſons refuſing to hold ward-offices within your ward ought to be employed in the ſervice and for the public benefit of the whole ward, and not of any particular precinct or pariſh within the ward; theſe are therefore to require you to take care that all ſuch fines be, from time to time, diſpoſed of accordingly, for the benefit of the whole ward, as you, with the deputy and common-council-men of your ward, ſhall think moſt fitting and convenient; and that no ſuch fines be received or employed in any particular precinct or pariſh.

"Not failing hereof, as you tender the common-weal of this city and advancement of good juſtice, and as ye will anſwer to the contrary at your utmoſt peril.

Dated at under the ſeal-office of mayoralty of the ſaid city, in the year of the reign of our ſovereign lord George the Third, &c.

It appears by this precept, that the court of wardmote conſiſts of the alderman and the reſpective houſholders of his ward, by whom are annually elected the ſeveral officers peculiar to the ſame; among whom being thoſe of the inqueſt, they receive the aforeſaid inſtructions for their better regulation.

The Court of Requeſts; alſo called the Court of Conſcience.

This court was firſt inſtituted in the reign of Henry VIII. by an act of common-council, for the recovery of ſmall debts, under the value of forty ſhillings and has ſince been confirmed by ſeveral acts of parliament (ſee page 184. 211.) It is of great uſe to ſuch poor debtors as are not able to pay their debts immediately; and alſo of great benefit to ſuch poor perſons as have ſmall debts owing to them, and are unable to enter into a more expenſive ſuit.

The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen appoint monthly ſuch commoners to ſit as commiſſioners in this court as they think fit, and theſe, or any three of them, compoſe a court, kept in Guildhall every Wedneſday and Saturday, from eleven till two o'clock, to hear and determine ſuch cauſes as are brought before them. They have the power of adminiſtering an oath to the creditor, of examining witneſſes, and of making ſuch orders between the plaintiff and defendant, the creditor and debtor, as they think moſt agreeable to equity and conſcience; and if the debtor be unable to pay the whole ſum at once, they appoint it to be paid monthly in ſuch proportions as they judge to be in his power; but if he neglects paying monthly into court the ſmall ſums appointed, he may be ſerved with an execution, and carried to priſon; or if the perſon cannot be found, his goods may be ſeized.

In this court a cauſe may be brought and determined for the value of ten pence, viz. ſixpence for the plaint and ſummons, and four-pence for the order; but if the defendant does not appear the ſecond court day after the ſummons, an attachment may be awarded againſt him.

If any citizen ſhall be arreſted for a debt under forty ſhillings, this court will grant a ſummons for the plaintiff in the action, and if he does not appear on the firſt court day after the ſummons is left at his houſe, the court will grant an attachment againſt him, force him to take his debt, and pay the defendant his coſts; and if any attorney in London ſhall preſume to proceed in any ſuch ſuit, after notice to the contrary, or ſhall refuſe to obey the order of this court, upon complaint thereof to the court of aldermen, they will ſuſpend ſuch perſon from his practice.

The fees taken by the clerks of the Court of Conſcience are as follows:

	s.	*d.*
For every plaint — —	0	2
For every appearance —	0	2
For every order — —	0	4
For every remittance to the common law	0	4
For every precept or warrant to commit to priſon — —	0	6
For every ſearch — —	0	2
For every ſatisfaction acknowledged on an order — —	0	6
For warning any perſon within the liberties	0	6
For ſerving any precept or warrant	0	6

Beſides the Court of Conſcience held at Guildhall for the city, there is one in Bedford-court, near Covent-garden; another in Fulwood's-rents, High-holbourn; another at St. Margarets-hill Southwark; and another in Whitechapel.

The

The Court of Conſervacy.

This court is yearly held eight times before the Lord-mayor, at ſuch places and times as his lordſhip ſhall think fit to appoint, within the reſpective counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Kent, and Surry; in which ſeveral counties he has a power of ſummoning juries, who for the better preſervation of the fiſhery of the river Thames, and regulation of the fiſhermen that fiſh therein, are upon oath to make inquiſition of all offences committed in and upon the ſaid river, from Staines-bridge in the weſt to Yenfleta in the eaſt; and to preſent all perſons that are found guilty of a breach of the following ordinances:

That no perſon ſhall ſhoot any draw-net, &c. at any time of the year before ſun-riſing or after ſun ſetting; that no fiſherman ſhall ſtill-lie, or bend over any net during the time of the flood, whereby ſalmons, &c. may be hindered, and kept back from ſwimming upwards; that no fiſherman, or others, ſhall uſe any ſpear called an eel-ſpear, nor exerciſe any flue-trammel, double-walled net, or hooped net, to deſtroy the fry of fiſh; that no fiſherman uſe any mill-poſts, or other engines, with the heads againſt the ſtream; that no fiſherman ſhall rug for flounders between London-bridge and Weſtminſter, &c. but only two caſts at low water, and two caſts at high water; and that no flounder be taken under the ſize of ſix inches; that no fiſherman, or other, fiſh with or uſe any angle with more than two hooks upon a line, within the limits of London-bridge; that no Peter-men fiſh further weſtward than Richmond, to which place the water ebbs and flows; that no fiſherman keep two boys in one boat, unleſs one be at man's eſtate; nor take up any wreck or drift upon the water, without notice to the water-bailiff, &c. and all fiſherman ſhall be regiſtered, &c. under divers penalties and forfeitures.

Theſe orders are for regulating the fiſh weſtward, between London-bridge and Staines-bridge; and there are ſeveral orders for the government of the fiſhery eaſtward, between London-bridge and Yendale, touching unlawful taking of ſmelts, whitings, ſhads, fiſh out of ſeaſon, royal fiſh; ſuch as whales, ſturgeons, porpuſſes, &c. and preſerving the ſame, at the court of conſervacy of the river Thames.

By an order of the tenth of July, 1673, no perſon ſhall draw the ſhores in the river of Thames, ſave only for ſalmon, by perſons empowered, &c. and none ſhall fiſh with a net under ſix inches in the meaſh, on pain of 20l. and the water-bailiff hath power to authorize two honeſt fiſhermen in any town, &c. to be aſſiſtant to him in ſearching for and ſeizing unlawful nets, &c. no fiſherman, or other perſon, ſhall caſt any ſoil, gravel, or rubbiſh, in the Thames, whereby banks or ſhelves are raiſed, and the common paſſage hindered, nor drive any piles or ſtakes in the ſaid river, upon which the like danger may ariſe on the penalty of ten pounds.

And by ſtatue 27. Hen. 8. if any perſon ſhall procure any thing to be done to the annoyance of the Thames, in making of ſhelves, mining, digging, &c. or take away any boards or ſtakes, undermine banks, walls, &c. he ſhall forfeit five-pounds. ſee page 191.

And, for the more effectual preſervation of the navigation and fiſh in the river Thames, the Lord-mayor, as conſervator thereof has his aſſiſtant, or deputy, the water-bailiff; who, together with his ſubſtitutes, detect and bring to juſtice all ſuch perſons as ſhall preſume to deſtroy either the current, or the fiſh of the ſaid river.

Pie-Powder Court.

This is a court of record denominated *pipoudres* (vulgarly Pie-powder) and is incident to every fair, as a court-baron is to a manor. It is derived from *pedas pulveriſati*, and is ſo called from its expeditious proceedings in the deciſion of all controverſies that happen in fairs; becauſe for the encouragement of traders who frequent the ſame, juſtice is as quickly adminiſtered as duſt can fall from the feet.

This is held in Cloth-fair (during the time of Bartholomew-fair by the city of London, and Mr. ——, for hearing and deciding all differences committed againſt the tenor of the following proclamation, which is annually made before the Lord-mayor, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for the better regulation of the ſaid fair.

"The right honourable———, Lord-mayor of the city of London, and his right worſhipful brethren the aldermen of the ſaid city, ſtraightly charge and command, on the behalf of our ſovereign lord the king, that all manner of perſons, of whatſoever eſtate, degree or condition they be, having recourſe to this fair, keep the peace of our ſovereign lord the king.

"That no perſon or perſons make any congregation, conventicles, or affrays, by which the ſame peace may be broke or diſturbed, upon pain of impriſonment, and fine to be made after the direction of the Lord-mayor and aldermen.

"Alſo, that all manner of ſellers of wine, ale, or beer, ſell by meaſures unſealed, as by gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no perſon ſhall ſell any bread except it keep the aſſize; and that it be good and wholeſome for man's body, upon pain that will follow thereof.

"And that no manner of cooke, pie-baker, nor huckſter, ſell or put to ſale any manner of victual, except it be good and wholeſome for man's body, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no manner of perſon buy, nor ſell, but with true weights and meaſures, ſealed according to the ſtatute in that behalf made, upon pain that will fall thereof.

"And that no perſon or perſons take upon him or them, within this fair, to make any manner of arreſt, attachment, ſummons, or execution; except it be done by the officers of this city thereunto aſſigned, upon pain that will befal thereof.

"And that no perſon or perſons whatſoever, within the limits or bounds of this fair, preſume to break the Lord's day, in ſelling, ſhewing, or offering

offering to ſale, or in buying or offering to buy, any commodities whatſoever; or in ſitting, tippling, or drinking, in any tavern, inn, ale houſe, tippling-houſe, or cook's-houſe, or in doing any other thing that may tend to the breach thereof, upon the pains and penalties contained in ſeveral acts of parliament, which will be ſeverely inflicted upon the breakers thereof.

"And finally, that what perſons ſoever find themſelves grieved, injured, or wronged by any manner of perſon in this fair, that they come with their plaints before the ſtewards in this fair, aſſigned to hear and determine pleas; and they will miniſter to all parties juſtice according to the laws of the land and cuſtoms of this city."

The Chamberlain's Court.

This is an office kept in Guildhall, in a room on the right hand ſide of the paſſage leading into the court of King's-bench, where the chamberlain attends every morning to decide the differences that ariſe between maſters and apprentices, to enroll and turn over the latter, and to admit all who are duly qualified, to the freedom of the city; of whom there are annually admitted about fifteen hundred.

The Court of Hallmote.

This court is denominated from the place wherein it is kept, and belongs to the ſeveral companies of citizens, by whom it is occaſionally held in their reſpective halls, and wherein, the affairs belonging to each of the ſaid corporations are reſpectively tranſacted.

St. Martin's-le-Grand Court.

This court, though within the city, is yet without its juriſdiction, as being in, and belonging to the liberty of that name, which is ſubject to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter. It is a court of record, held weekly on Wedneſdays, for the trial of all perſonal actions whatſoever, the principal whereof is a capias againſt the body, or an attachment againſt the goods; ſo that a man's goods may be ſeized upon in his own houſe, upon the firſt proceſs, if his perſon is not ſecured before; which is according to the practice of all ancient liberties or franchiſes.

The Court of the Tower of London.

This is a court of record held by preſcription within the verge of the city, on Great Tower-hill, by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the Tower of London, by whom are tried actions of debt (for any ſum) damage and treſpaſs.

Juſtice-hall Court.

This court is held eight times a year by the king's commiſſion of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals for crimes committed within the city of London and county of Middleſex. The judges are, the Lord-mayor, the aldermen paſt the chair, and the recorder, who, on all ſuch occaſions, are attended by both the ſheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and thoſe committed in the county by a Middleſex jury. The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treaſon, murder felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, libelling, the uſing of falſe weights and meaſures, &c. the penalties incurred by which are the loſs of life, corporal puniſhment, tranſportation, amerciaments, &c.

The Coroner's Court.

The Lord-mayor being perpetual coroner of the city, this court is held before him or his deputy; the buſineſs of which has been explained in deſcribing the office of coroner.

The Court of Orphans.

This court is occaſionally held at Guildhall, by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, who are guardians to the children of freemen under the age of twenone years at the deceaſe of their fathers, and take upon them not only the management of their goods and chattels, but likewiſe that of their perſons, by placing them under the care of tutors, to prevent diſpoſing of themſelves during their minority, without their approbation.

By this court the common ſerjeant is authorized to take exact accounts and inventories of all the deceaſed freemens eſtates; and the youngeſt attorney of the Lord-mayor's court being clerk to that of the orphans, is appointed to take ſecurities for their ſeveral portions in the name of the chamberlain of London, who is a corporation of himſelf for the ſervice of the ſaid orphans; and to whom a recognizance or bond, made upon the account of an orphan, ſhall by the cuſtom of London, deſcend to his ſucceſſor.

It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that when a freeman of London dies and leaves children in their minority, the clerks of the ſeveral pariſhes are, according to a law of the city, to give in their names to the common crier, who is immediately to ſummon the widow, or executor, to appear before the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to bring an inventory of, and ſecurity for the teſtator's eſtate; for which two months time is commonly allowed: and, in caſe of non-appearance, or refuſal of ſecurity, the Lord-mayor may commit the contumacious executor to Newgate.

The Court of Eſcheator.

The Lord-mayor of London being perpetual eſcheator within the city, the court is held before him or his deputy, to whom all original writs of *Diem clauſit extremum*, *Mandamus Devenerunt*, *Melius inquirend'*, &c. are directed to find an office for the king, after the death of his tenant who held by knight's ſervice. The eſcheator may alſo find an office for treaſon, felony, &c.

The Court of Common-Council.

This court conſiſts of the Lord-mayor, aldermen and repreſentatives of the ſeveral wards; and

and being the city legiſlature, make bye-laws for the good government thereof. They aſſemble in Guildhall as often as the Lord-mayor by his ſummons thinks proper to convene them: they annually ſelect from among themſelves a committee of ſix aldermen and twelve commoners for letting the city lands, to which end they generally meet at Guildhall on Wedneſdays. They likewiſe appoint another committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, for tranſacting the affairs belonging to the benefactions of Sir Thomas Greſham, who generally meet at Mercer's-hall at the appointment of the Lord mayor, who is always one of the number. They alſo, by virtue of a royal grant, yearly appoint a governor, deputy and aſſiſtants, for managing the civil lands in Ireland. They have alſo a right of diſpoſing of the offices of town-clerk, common-ſerjeant, judges of the ſheriffs court, common crier, coroner, bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, and city garbler.

Having thus gone through the juriſdiction and government of this great metropolis, we ſhall now proceed to ſurvey the reſpective wards into which the city of London is divided.

CHAPTER III.

Of the antiquity of wards. Deſcription of Alderſgate Ward, with an account of its bounds, ſtreets, churches, halls, and all other public buildings.

THE firſt intelligence we have of the number of wards in this city is in the year 1284, at which time there appeared to be twenty-four; and in the year 1393, the great ward of Farringdon being very much increaſed both in number of houſes and inhabitants, it was, by parliament, divided into the inward and outward wards, by which the number was increaſed to twenty-five. And in the year 1550 the citizens having purchaſed of king Edward VI. the Borough of Southwark, with divers privileges thereunto belonging, they formed the ſame into another ward, which made twenty-ſix; but the power granted them by charter not proving ſufficient to ſupport their title thereto, by excluding the juſtices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in the government thereof, it is only therefore a nominal ward, and is of no other uſe then adding a farther dignity to the ſenior alderman, who is called Father of the city.

Theſe wards, being twenty-ſix in number, and which contain the whole city and liberty of London, we ſhall deſcribe in alphabetical order, beginning with

ALDERSGATE WARD.

This ward took its origin from a city gate, which lately ſtood near St. Botolph's church: it is divided in two parts, viz. Alderſgate within, and Alderſgate without; each of which conſiſt of four precincts, under one alderman, eight common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) eight conſtables, fourteen inqueſt men, eight ſcavengers and a beadle; excluſive of the officers belonging to St. Martin's le Grand. The jurymen returned by the wardmote inqueſt ſerve in the ſeveral courts in Guildhall in the month of Auguſt.

The north extremity of this ward terminates in Pickax-ſtreet, and other parts without the freedom: on the eaſt it is bounded by Cripplegate ward; on the weſt by Farringdon ward within and without; and on the ſouth by Farringdon ward within. Its principal ſtreets are Alderſgate-ſtreet, Pickax-ſtreet, Jewin-ſtreet, Noble-ſtreet, Long lane, Little-Britain, Staining-lane, Maiden-lane, and Foſter-lane.

Alderſgate-ſtreet, which is very ſpacious and long, runs northward to the end of Barbican on the eaſt ſide, and Long-lane on the weſt.

About the middle of this ſtreet formerly ſtood London-Houſe, ſo called from its being the palace of the biſhops of that ſee. It was a large commodious brick building, with a neat chapel belonging to it; but being deſerted by the prelates, was at laſt let out into ſeveral tenements and warehouſes. This ancient edifice was lately conſumed by fire, ſince which new buildings have been erected in its ſtead.

Nearly oppoſite to this ſtands Shafteſbury-houſe, now called

The London Lying-in Hoſpital.

This edifice is built with brick and ornamented with ſtone, in a moſt noble and elegant taſte. The front to the ſtreet is adorned with Ionic pilaſters. The door which is arched, and has a balcony ſupported by ſcrolls, opens into a ſmall area encompaſſed with buildings, within which are accommodations for the patients. It was built by the maſterly hand of Inigo Jones, and was formerly the reſidence of the earls of Shaftesbury; but being deſerted by its polite inhabitants, it was alſo let out for ſeveral mechanical uſes, and would have entirely run away to decay, had it not been for the pious founders and promoters of this noble charity; by which every neceſſary, accommodation and aſſiſtance are furniſhed for married women in the laſt ſtate of their pregnancy, time of labour, and month of lying-in.

This excellent charity was inſtituted on the thirtieth of March 1750, by ſeveral generous and humane perſons; and has met with great encouragement from both ſexes; but ſo many diſtreſſed objects daily preſent themſelves, that its income, ſupported only by voluntary contributions,

tions, is not equal to its wants; wherefore the governors find it ſtill neceſſary to apply for the aſſiſtance of the public, to whom the following conditions are offered:

1. Such perſons as ſubſcribe thirty guineas are governors for life, and may recommend one pregnant woman to be upon the books at a time.

2. Thoſe who ſubſcribe five guineas per annum, are governors ſo long as they continue their ſubſcriptions, and entitled to recommend as in the former article.

3. Annual governors may make up their ſubſcriptions thirty guineas, within one year from the laſt payment, and thereupon become governors for life.

4. Ladies and gentlemen are at liberty, in all elections of officers, to vote by proxy, ſignified in writing.

N. B. All leſſer benefactions are thankfully received. And for the ſatisfaction of the public, that the women are well and properly taken care of, ladies, though not governeſſes, are permitted to go into the wards.

Rules of the hoſpital.

A general court of the governors is held four times a year; namely, in the months of March, June, September and December, to receive the report of the quarterly committees, elect a new committee, and tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as may then be laid before them.

Houſe committee.

A houſe committee is appointed at every general quarterly court, conſiſting of twelve governors; three of whom are a quorum. This committee meets every Wedneſday morning at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the ſaid hoſpital to receive and diſcharge patients, inſpect the diet and proviſions, order any furniture and conveniences that may from time to time be wanted, and examine into and regulate the conduct of all the ſervants and patients of the houſe. Theſe committees are to make their reports to the general quarterly courts.

The number of Beds at preſent in this Hoſpital is 40.

Servants.

A matron, who is a midwife, conſtantly reſides in the hoſpital, and acts as ſuch in all natural and eaſy labours.

A ſufficient number of nurſes and ſervants to take care of the patients, and the common buſineſs of the houſe.

Alſo a beadle, who conſtantly reſides at the hoſpital, to be ready to go on all meſſages on ſudden emergencies, and ſummon the governors, &c.

Note, the ſervants of the houſe are forbid to take any fee or reward from the patients, on any pretence whatſoever, on pain of being diſcharged.

Qualification for admiſſion.

Married women admitted into this hoſpital, muſt previouſly produce a certificate of their marriage from a lawful miniſter, or in caſe they cannot, then an affidavit of their being married, and the time when and place where, and alſo the ſettlement of the huſbands, and by what means ſuch ſettlement was gained. And no woman is to be taken into the houſe, who hath any contagious diſtemper.

The preſent ſtate of the hoſpital, together with the number of patients which have been delivered, ſince its firſt inſtitution, is as follows:

Women delivered, from the inſtitution of the hoſpital to the 27th day of July 1769, of whom ſeventy-five had twins, and one delivered of three children.		6698
Children born	Males 3457, Fem. 3318	6775

	£.	s.	d.
Monies received from the inſtitution of the hoſpital, to the fifth day of March 1769 —	20078	1	7
Monies expended, from the inſtitution of the hoſpital, to the ninth day of the ſame month	15234	5	4
Four thouſand five hundred and fifty pounds Old South-ſea annuities, which coſt —	4367	18	0
Caſh in the treaſurer's hands to the ſame day, and at the banker's	475	18	3
	20078	1	7

Beſides fifty pounds Old South-ſea annuities, transferred by a lady, and 100l. ditto, left by Charles Weſt, eſq;

A little to the ſouth of London-houſe formerly ſtood the fine manſion of the earls of Weſtmoreland; but this, like the two former, being deſerted by its inhabitants, was afterwards let out in tenements and to mechanic uſes; and at length became ſo decayed, that the whole of the remains have been entirely taken down, and new buildings are now erecting in their ſtead.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of this ſtreet, where Little-Britain ends in the eaſt, ſtands the pariſh church of

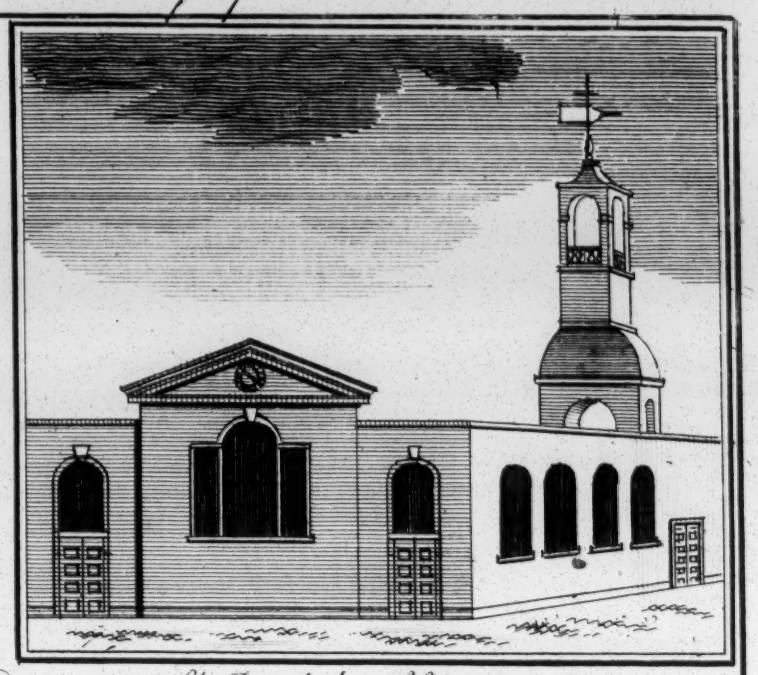
St. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.

This church is ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Botolph, a Saxon Monk, and its vicinity to one of the city gates. It eſcaped the fire of London in the year 1666, but afterwards grew ſo ruinous, that, except the roof, it was entirely rebuilt. The building is a plain brick edifice, with a Tower ſupported on a kind of arch-work, and crowned with an open turret and its fane. It was anciently a rectory, but is at preſent a curacy in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter-abbey; and is ſubject to the biſhop and archdeacon of London, to whom it pays procuration.

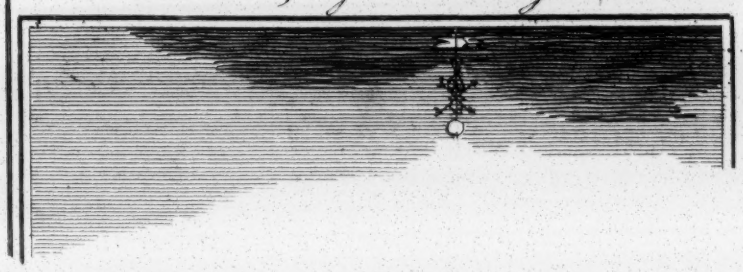
§ Nearly

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

St. Annes & Agnes Aldersgate.



St. Botolph's Aldersgate.



Nearly oppoſite to this church is

COOK's HALL.

Which takes its name from the company of cooks, incorporated by Edward IV. in the year 1480, and is more to be admired for its convenience than elegance in building. This company have two maſters, two wardens and twenty-five aſſiſtants, and are entitled to the livery of the city; but, in conformity to their charter, every member of the company muſt be preſented to the Lord-mayor before he is admitted into the freedom.

On the north ſide of St. Anne's-lane, within Alderſgate is the pariſh church of

St. ANNE.

This church owes its name to its dedication to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary. The old church was entirely burnt down in the fire of London, and the preſent was raiſed in its place about three years after. It is a very plain edifice: the body is enlightened by a few large windows, caſed with ruſtic; the Tower, which is very plain, is alſo ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic, and from its top riſes a turret and ſpire. The advowſon of this church was given by queen Mary to the biſhop of London, in whoſe gift it continues: and the pariſh of St. John Zachary, whoſe church was burnt down in the year 1666, not being rebuilt, is now annexed unto it. Theſe joined together have made the living worth 140l. per annum: and St. John Zachary's being in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the biſhop and the dean and chapter alternately preſent to this united living. It is a rectory, and ſubject to the archdeacon.

The ſite and church-yard of the aboliſhed church of St. John Zachary, whoſe pariſh is united to St. Anne's, is ſituate at the corner of Maiden-lane, in Foſter-lane; adjoining to which there formerly ſtood the ſtately houſe of Sir Richard Kennet, on whoſe ruins is raiſed a handſome modern building for the

UNION FIRE-OFFICE *of aſſurance for goods and merchandize from loſs by fire.*

This office was erected by a conſiderable number of perſons, who mutually agreeing to inſure each others goods and merchandize from loſs by fire by an amicable contribution, entered into a deed of ſettlement for that purpoſe, on the 16th of February 1714-15, and had it enrolled in chancery on the third of July following; and this deed being ſigned by all perſons deſirous of becoming members, they are thereby admitted to an equal ſhare in the profit and loſs, in proportion to their reſpective policies. They inſure for all merchants, traders, houſe-keepers, and others in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and within ten miles round, merchandize, goods, wares, untenſils in trade, houſhold furniture, and wearing apparel; except plate, pictures, glaſs and china ware not in trade; ready money, jewels, books of account, tallies, writings, barns, ricks, and ſtacks of corn, hay, ſtraw and horſes. The term of inſurance is ſeven years, or leſs if required.

The affairs of this office are under the management of twenty-four directors, elected by a majority of the members out of their own body, by ballot, at a general meeting in the month of September; at which time the eldeſt eight of the twenty-four go out, and eight others are elected in their ſtead in a way of conſtant rotation. Theſe appoint all the other officers, and meet every Wedneſday in the afternoon, between the hours of three and ſeven, to diſpatch buſineſs; and in March to aſcertain the dividends and contributions for the preceding year. The directors alſo chuſe out of their own body, by ballot, a treaſurer, and two aſſiſtant treaſurers; alſo ſix truſtees, three of whom ſign all policies; and five auditors to paſs and examine the accounts.

There are alſo porters, watermen, &c. provided by the office, who are commonly called firemen, becauſe it is their duty to attend all fires, and to aſſiſt in putting out the ſame, and moving of goods; and theſe men are diſtinguiſhed by the livery and badge of the ſociety.

At the north-eaſt angle of Foſter-lane ſtands

GOLDSMITHS-HALL.

This ſpacious building ſupplies the place of one which was originally built by Drew Berentin, about the year 1407, but was deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666. It is an irregular ſtructure built with brick, and the corners wrought in ruſtic of ſtone. The door is large, arched, and decorated with doric columns, which ſupport a pediment of the arched kind, but open for a ſhield, in which are the arms of the company. The hall room is ſpacious, and both that and the other rooms well enlightened. In the hall are ſeveral good pictures, particularly thoſe of Sir Martin Bowers, and Sir Hugh Middleton, both of this company, and great benefactors to it.

The company of Goldſmiths appears to be of great antiquity; for in the reign of Henry II. in the year 1180, it was, among other guilds, fined for being adultering, that is, ſetting up without the king's ſpecial licence. But at length, in 1327, Edward III. in conſideration of the ſum of ten marks, incorporated this company by letters patent, and granted them the privilege of purchaſing an eſtate of twenty pounds per annum in mortmain, for the ſupport of their valetudinary members, which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the ſum of twenty marks. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by Edward IV. in the year 1462, who alſo conſtituted this ſociety a body politic and corporate, to have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and a common ſeal. By the ſaid grant they had likewiſe the privilege of inſpecting, trying, and regulating all gold and ſilver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom; with the power of puniſhing all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and ſilver; and the power of making bye-laws for their better government.

This fraternity is governed by a prime warden, three other wardens, and a numerous court of aſſiſtants.

At the eaſt end of Staining-lane is the ſite and

church-yard of St. Mary Staining's pariſh-church, burnt down in 1666, which pariſh is ſince united with St. Michael's, in Wood-ſtreet.

Towards the north end of Noble-ſtreet ſtands a ſpacious hall originally built by the Scriveners, an ancient fraternity, denominated "The wri-"ters of the court letter of the city of London;" but not incorporated till the year 1616, when king James I. granted them his letters patent by the name and ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, "and aſſiſtants of the ſociety of writers of the "city of London." This company is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and twenty-four aſſiſtants; and enjoy the livery: but being reduced to low circumſtances, they ſold their hall to the company of Coach-makers, from whom it takes its preſent name of

COACH-MAKERS HALL.

This company was incorporated in the year 1677 by the name and ſtyle of "The maſter, "wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty, of the "company of coach and coach-harneſs makers of "London." It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, three wardens, and twenty-three aſſiſtants. The company, however, cannot be in much better circumſtances than their predeceſſors, the hall being at this time let out as an auction room, and for other very trifling purpoſes.

At the north eaſt corner of Noble-ſtreet is ſituate the church-yard of St. Olave's, Silver-ſtreet; this church was burnt down in 1666, and the pariſh was afterwards united to St. Alban's-church in Wood ſtreet.

Barbican is a large ſtreet which comes out of the upper end of Alderſgate-ſtreet, and runs up to Redcroſs-ſtreet; on the north ſide of which is Bridgewater-ſquare, the ſite where once ſtood a large houſe fronting Barbican, and the garden of the earl of Bridgewater. It is a ſmall and neat quadrangle, covered with plain, but handſome and convenient houſes, with a graſs plat and gravel walks, ſhaded with trees and ſurrounded with iron rails.

Carthuſian-ſtreet takes its name from the Charter-houſe, which, before the reformation, was a convent of Cathuſian Monks.

In Little-Britain, anciently called Britain ſtreet, was once the city manſion of the duke of Bretagne, near to the church of St. Botolph; but this has for ſeveral ages paſt been erazed, and the ſite alienated to private property.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of the ſame ſtreet, and near the ſpot where the ſouth part of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital now ſtands, was formerly Peterborough-houſe, a palace belonging to the earls of that title. And almoſt the whole eaſt ſide of Little-Britain was adorned with a ſuperb palace, the ancient reſidence of the lord Mountague.

Near the north eaſt corner of Little-Britain, in Alderſgate ſtreet, formerly ſtood an hoſpital, hall, or priory belonging to the abbey of Cluny in France; which, among other alien foundations, being ſuppreſſed by king Henry V. his majeſty granted its revenues to the pariſhioners of St. Botolph, on condition that they ſhould found in their church a fraternity or altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The ſite of this ancient religious houſe remains ſtill, by the name of Trinity-hall, and ſeveral tenements in Trinity-lane, in the poſſeſſion of the pariſh; and part of the building now remains. The lower part is let out for a coffee-houſe, (called Alderſgate coffee-houſe) but the upper room retains ſomething of the appearance of its original uſe, and is uſed as a place of worſhip for a congregation of Non-jurors. This room is likewiſe uſed by the pariſhioners who meet in veſtry on particular occaſions.

We come now to the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which comprehends no more than that part of the ſtreet which runs from Blowbladder-ſtreet, on the ſouth, to Bell-court near St. Anne's-lane on the eaſt ſide: the remaining part of St. Martin's-le-Grand-ſtreet being in the freedom of the city.

This liberty was an eccleſiaſtical foundation. It takes its name originally from a Collegiate church founded by Ingalricus and his brother Edward, in the year 1056, for a dean and ſecular canons or prieſts, and dedicated to St. Martin, with the addition of Le Grand, from the great or extraordinary privileges of ſanctuary, &c. granted by divers monarchs thereto.

The charter granted by William the conqueror, concerning the ancient privileges of St. Martin's-le-Grand, concludes with this remarkable clauſe, "that whoſoever ſhall preſume to alter any thing "hereby granted, let him periſh with Judas the "traitor."

This charter was confirmed by king Henry III. who granted the dean of the monaſtery and church more ample privileges. And it was again confirmed by Edward III. with an additional privilege, that no inhabitant within this juriſdiction ſhould be ſued out of their own court, except before the king or his chief juſtice.

King Henry III, Edward I, and king Henry VI. confirmed the foregoing charters; but this laſt mentioned king eſtabliſhed certain articles concerning its ſanctuary, in caſes of debt, felony, and treaſon; by which articles or regulations it appears that St. Martin's was at that time a ſanctuary for great diſorders, and a ſhelter for the looſeſt ſort of people, ſuch as rogues, ruffians, thieves, felons, and murderers; and that every exceſs of vice and irreligion, fraud, oppreſſion, and breach of the laws, were exerciſed within its liberty.

By the charter of king Edward III. it was ordained that all inquiſitions to be taken by the juſtices, and other the miniſters of the men of the city of London, ſhould be taken at Great St. Martin's in London, and not elſewhere; except inquiſitions to be taken in circuits in the Tower of London, and for the jail delivery of Newgate. But king Henry VIII. in the year 1519, revoked that charter, and removed the ſeſſions of the peace from St. Martin's to Guildhall. See page 185.

To ſo great a height of licentiouſneſs was this ſanctuary grown, that in the reign of Henry VII. the ſheriffs of London venturing to take from thence by violence a perſon who had taken ſhelter there, the abbot of Weſtminſter (to whom the deanery, with its ſanctuary and privileges had been

been granted) exhibited a bill to the king againſt them, upon which the cauſe was heard in the ſtar-chamber, and the ſheriff ſeverely fined.

The church of St. Martin's-le-Grand was anciently in the donation of the king, as appears by an inquiſition taken at the Tower in the reign of king Edward II. And in this church there was a curfeu bell, at whoſe ſound all perſons were obliged to repair home, or, at leaſt, not to wander in the ſtreets.

In the year 1585 a great number of foreign tradeſmen and artificers planted themſelves on this ſpot; among whom were John James and Anthony Emerick, ſubjects of Philip, king of Spain, and who were ſaid to have been the firſt ſilk-twiſters, or ſilk-throwers, in London, and to have brought that trade into England.

Though this place is in a manner in the heart of the city, it is ſtill in the liberty of Weſtminſter; and the inhabitants are governed and vote accordingly. The courts and alleys are now chiefly inhabited by Taylors and others who are not free of the city; for all foreigners carry on their trades and profeſſions there without moleſtation.

As St. Martin's-le-Grand is a liberty diſtinct from the government of London, and ſubject to the deanery of Weſtminſter, it has a court of record kept every Wedneſday, for the trial of all perſonal actions of what nature ſoever. In this court the leading proceſs is a *capias* againſt the body, or an attachment againſt the goods; ſo that a man's goods may be ſeized in his own houſe, upon the firſt proceſs, if he himſelf be not taken.

CHAPTER IV.

Of ALDGATE WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the eaſt gate of the city, called Aldgate, or anciently Ealdgate. It is bounded on the eaſt by Portſoken ward; on the ſouth by Tower-ſtreet ward; and on the weſt and north, by the wards of Langbourn, Lime-ſtreet and Biſhopſgate. It extends from the place where Aldgate ſtood, to Lime-ſtreet corner in Leadenhall-ſtreet, and takes in all the ſtreets and lanes on the one hand to Bevis Marks and Shoemaker-row; and on the other to Ironmongers-hall in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

The principal ſtreets which this ward contains are, High-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet, as far as Lime-ſtreet: Fenchurch-ſtreet, as far as Fiſhmonger's-alley incluſive: Poor Jewry-lane and Crutched-friars, as far as Seething-lane: Shoemaker-row and Bevis Marks, to Camomile-ſtreet: St. Mary Axe and Lime-ſtreet, as far as Cullum-ſtreet. The ward is governed by an alderman, ſix common-council-men, ſix conſtables, twenty inqueſt men, ſeven ſcavengers, and a beadle.

Aldgate High-ſtreet, which is the principal, begins where Aldgate formerly ſtood, and reaches weſtward as far as the ſtone pump between Leadenhall-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet; from whence, cloſe to the North-eaſt corner, branches out Shoemaker-row, and thence, more to the north, runs Bevis marks; near the ſouth-eaſt corner, between Heneage-lane and Bury-ſtreet, ſtands the Portugueſe Jews ſynagogue, an handſome, large and commodious brick building, which is ſupported and frequented only by the ſect of the Phariſees; and in Little Bury-ſtreet is an independent meeting. The names of Bevis, Bury, and Heneage, are derived from a manſion-houſe, which anciently ſtood upon, and, with courts and gardens, took up the whole ſite of Heneage and Bury-ſtreet, and belonged to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk: from whence the ſtreet in which it ſtood was called Buries-marks. And after the diſſolution of the abbey of Bury, this manſion being granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, it was pulled down, and two ſtreets were built upon the ſite thereof, called Bury-ſtreet and Heneage-ſtreet.

Cloſe to the ſpot where Aldgate ſtood, on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, runs poor Jerwy-lane, on the eaſt ſide whereof the old houſes have been lately pulled down, and handſome ones built in their ſtead; in which alſo is a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. And at the north weſt corner of Crutched-friars* is a large pile of warehouſes built by the Eaſt India company, which open a way quite from Crutched-friars to Fenchurch-ſtreet; oppoſite to which is a fine ſpacious ſtreet with new buildings, that leads into the Minories. Adjoining to this new ſtreet is Gold-ſquare and Woodroof-lane, which leads to Tower-hill.

On the weſt ſide of Shoemaker-row is the ſynagogue of the Dutch Jews, as they are commonly called, with whom the Jews from all the northern parts communicate, who are a diſtinct ſect from the Portugueſe, Spaniſh, Italian, &c. This ſynagogue has been lately enlarged by an addition of building in brick, which has ap-

* This ſtreet took its name from a monaſtery of the Holy Croſs, at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Hart-ſtreet, near Tower-hill. This monaſtery was founded about the year 1298, and continued till the ſuppreſſion of the other religious houſes. In the reign of Henry VIII. a prior of this houſe being found in bed with a whore in the day-time, by the viſitors appointed by the lord Cromwell, he diſtributed thirty pounds among them, and promiſed them as much more; an account of which being ſent by the viſitors to Cromwell, theſe ſcandalous crimes haſtened the diſſolution of monaſteries. The ruins of this religious houſe have been entirely erazed for a conſiderable time paſt, and nothing of it remains but the name, which is given to the ſtreet, that is more commonly called Crutched-friars than Hart ſtreet. In the place where the monaſtery ſtood is now erected the Navy-office, and many other handſome buildings.

proached

proached ſo near to the church of St. James's, Duke's-place, that the congregation may be heard from each other.

The ward of Aldgate terminates at about two thirds on the eaſt ſide of Woodroff-lane: and on the weſt it takes in both that and River-ſtreet, Colcheſter-ſtreet, and Draper's-Alley; in the latter of which are fourteen houſes called

Milbourn's Almshouses.

Theſe were founded and left in truſt to the Draper's company, by Sir John Milbourn, Lord-mayor of London, for thirteen poor houſeholders, either married or unmarried, free of the Draper's company, old men and their wives, with an appointment of ſeven-pence per week each: and in caſe there ſhould not be found ſo many poor houſholders in the Draper's company, as would receive the ſaid alms, then there ſhould be named, to ſupply the ſame number of alms-men, other houſholders of the pariſh of St. Edmund, in Lombard-ſtreet, and St. Bartholomew the Little, to receive the ſaid alms. It was likewiſe directed and provided by the ſaid founder, that theſe poor people to be elected ſhould be of ſober and honeſt converſation, and not detected of any open crime; and that after their admiſſion they ſhould be reſident and abiding upon the ſame, and not to keep any common ſelling of ale, beer or wine, or any thing concerning tippling, or any petty oiſtrey; with an obligation alſo that the ſaid alms men ſhould daily come into the church of the Croſſed Friars, place themſelves near the founder's tomb, and abide and continue there till ſervice was ended. Over the gate of theſe houſes, towards the ſtreet is the figure of the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, ſupported by ſix angels in a cloud of glory, with this inſcription: "*Ad laudem dei et glorioſæ virginis* Maria, *hoc* "*opus erexit donus* Johannes Milbourn, *miles et* "*alderman hujus civitatis, A. D.* 1535." In Engliſh thus: "To the praiſe of God, and the "glory of the Virgin, this edifice was erected "by John Milbourn, mayor of this city, in the "year 1535." The appointment for the poor of theſe houſes was augmented by Sir Richard Champion, with the addition of nineteen pounds fourteen ſhillings per annum more. And the Drapers company have not only increaſed the number of penſioners to fifteen, but have doubled their penſions, with a load of coals, and twenty or more ſhillings annually, out of the money left to be diſtributed by that company at diſcretion.

At the extremity of this ward, in Crutched-friars, is ſituate

The NAVY OFFICE.

Here all affairs relating to the royal navy are managed by the commiſſioners under the lords of the admiralty. Though the plainneſs of the building gives us no idea of its importance, yet it muſt be allowed the merit of being very convenient. The office where the commiſſioners meet, and the clerks keep their books, is detached from the reſt, as a precaution againſt accidents by fire, the papers here being of the utmoſt importance; and in the other buildings ſome of the commiſſioners and other officers reſide.

The treaſurer of the navy is an officer of great truſt, as he receives and pays all ſums for the uſe of the navy: his ſalary is 2000l. per annum, and 800l. for his inſtruments.

Here are likewiſe ſeven commiſſioners, who have their different departments in the management of the buſineſs of the office, and a ſalary of 500l. per annum each.

One is comptroller of the navy: he attends and comptrols all payments of wages; is obliged to know the market price of all ſtores belonging to ſhipping, and to examine and audit all the treaſurers, victuallers, and ſtore-keepers accounts.

Two others are joint-ſurveyors of the navy; and their buſineſs is to know the ſtate of all ſtores, and to ſee the wants ſupplied; to ſurvey the hulls, maſts and yards, and to eſtimate the value of repairs by indenture, to charge all boatſwains and carpenters of the navy with what ſtores they have received; and at the end of each voyage to ſtate and audit their accounts.

The fourth is clerk of the acts. It is his office to record all orders, contracts, bills, warrants, and other buſineſs tranſacted by the principal officers and commiſſioners of the navy.

The fifth is comptroller of the treaſurers accounts.

The ſixth is comptroller of the victualling accounts.

And the ſeventh is comptroller of the ſtore-keeper's accounts.

There are alſo three extra commiſſioners, who have 500l. per annum, and 80l. each for houſe rent.

Beſides theſe there are alſo a commiſſioner reſiding at Gibraltar, who has 1000l. a year, and ſeveral officers who have conſiderable under him. A commiſſioner reſident at Chatham yard, at Portſmouth yard, and at Plymouth yard, who have 500l. a year; but Deptford and Woolwich yards are under the immediate inſpection of the navy board; as Sheerneſs yard is under the inſpection of the commiſſioner at Chatham. The principal of theſe officers hold their places by patent under the great ſeal.

On the north ſide from Aldgate formerly ſtood the priory of Holy Trinity, founded by queen Maud, wife to king Henry I. in the year 1108, for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, with great endowments; amongſt which the ſaid king granted the port of Aldgate, and the ſoke thereunto belonging, &c. And, in order to eſtabliſh this foundation, the four pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen, St. Michael, St. Catherine, and the Bleſſed Trinity, were united in the one pariſh of the priory of the Holy Trinity called Chriſt-church.

This priory was built on a piece of ground upwards of three hundred feet long, in the pariſh of St. Catharine, near a parochial chapel dedicated to St. Michael, which ſtood where are now the row of houſes by the pump, between Leadenhall-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet.

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The priory was diſſolved by Henry VIII. in the year 1531; after which his majeſty gave the houſe, church and ſite thereof to Sir Thomas Audley, who ſold the bells, four to the pariſh of Stepney (where they now are) and five to the pariſhioners of Coleman ſtreet. The church was pulled down, and the priory converted into a noble manſion, in which Sir Thomas reſided when he was lord-chancellor, and when he died in the year 1544. His only daughter being married to Thomas duke of Norfolk, the eſtate deſcended to his grace, and was from that time called and known by the name of Duke's-place, which it retains to this day. The duke of Norfolk, however, loſing his head on Tower-hill, this manſion deſcended to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, eldeſt ſon to the ſaid duke, by Audley's daughter; who by indenture of bargain and ſale, dated the 21ſt. July 34 Eliz. ſold the ſame to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to have and to hold to them and their ſucceſſors, in as large and ample a manner as the ſaid earl, or lord Audley, or the king, or the prior and convent, or their predeceſſors at any time before the diſſolution of the ſaid priory, or any other time, had, uſed, or enjoyed the ſame, by virtue of any grant, privilege, preſcription, law, cuſtom, or any other ways or means whatſoever.

Some time before the priory of Holy Trinity was diſſolved, the inhabitants within its boundaries, who had been deprived of their pariſh churches, to make way for that religious foundation, finding it very inconvenient to be confined to the conventual church, petitioned and obtained leave, under certain conditions and reſtrictions, to build a chapel in the church yard of the ſaid priory, for their own conveniency, which eſcaping the fate of the religious houſes at the diſſolution of the priory, became the only place, after the conventual church was pulled down, for the inhabitants within that diſtrict to repair to for divine ſervice. This, however, in time, creating ſome diſlike, the inhabitants of Duke's-place were deſirous to raiſe a ſufficient pariſh church for themſelves, on the ground within their own precinct; to effect which they applied to the archbiſhop of Canterbury for his aſſiſtance; who having obtained the king's warrant, under the broad ſeal, for proceeding in their pious intention, prevailed with the lord-mayor, the court of aldermen, and common-council, to build them a church of the ſtones of the conventual church, which ſtill remained on the premiſes. And the ſame was compleated, conſecrated, and dedicated to St. James, on the ſecond of January 1622, and is now called

St. JAMES's, DUKE's PLACE.

This pariſh is a precinct within itſelf, diſtinct from the ward of Aldgate, under a miniſter, two church-wardens, an overſeer, two conſtables, two headboroughs, a ſcavenger, and fifteen jurymen. The church having eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666, ſtill remains in its orignal form. The body is well enlightened, and the Tower, which is compoſed of four ſtages, is terminated by a very ſingular kind of turret in the form of a canopy.

This church is a curacy, the patronage of which being in the Lord-mayor and commonalty of London, the pariſh claims a right of exemption from the biſhop of London's juriſdiction, in matters eccleſiaſtical. The incumbent receives about 60l. a year by tithes, and 13l. a year from the chamber of London.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of St. Mary-ax, and at the weſt extremity of this ward, on the north ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, is the parochial church of

St. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT.

This church was originally founded in the year 1362, and obtained the name of Underſhalft from a maypole, which was annually raiſed in the ſtreet near it on May-day, and which was called a ſhaft. The ancient church fell to decay, and the pariſhioners began to build the preſent church in or ſoon after the year 1520. The whole north-ſide of the great middle iſle, both of the body and choir, was built by Stephen Jennings, merchant-taylor, and ſome time Lord-mayor of London; as appears by his arms carved over every pillar: as was the north iſle alſo, which he roofed with timber and ceiled: alſo the whole ſouth ſide of the church was glazed, and the pews in the ſouth chapel were made at his expence. This generous benefactor to the pariſh died in 1524, and the work went on ſo heavily after his deceaſe, that it was not finiſhed till the year 1532.

This church is a plain gothic ſtructure, with a well enlightened body, and a ſquare tower terminated by battlements, with pinnacles at the corners, within which riſes a turret that contains the bell. It is a rectory in the patronage of the biſhop of London: and the incumbent receives 120l. per annum by tithes.

At the north eaſt corner of St. Mary-ax ſtreet ſtands

FLETCHERS HALL.

This is a ſmall, neat, convenient building, and belongs to the company of Fletchers or arrow makers, from the french word fléche, an arrow. Though arrows have been near three centuries out of uſe in England, and notwithſtanding this is a company only by preſcription and not by charter, they have nevertheleſs obtained a coat of arms and a livery: they are the thirty-ninth company in the city, and ſeem in all reſpects as firmly eſtabliſhed as thoſe incorporated by letters patent. This fraternity which entirely conſiſts of people of other trades, is under the government of two wardens, ten aſſiſtants, and the liverymen.

On the north ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, formerly ſtood the church of St. Mary-ax. It was originally dedicated not only to the Virgin Mary, but to St. Urſula, and her eleven thouſand virgins; but it was commonly called St. Mary at the Ax, from the ſign of the ax which hung over againſt the eaſt end of the church; and ſometimes it was named St. Mary Papillar, from a plot of ground belonging to the Skinners company, that lay on the north ſide of it. But this pariſh being, about the year 1565, united to the pariſh church of St.

Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary at the Ax, was let out as a warehouse to a merchant, and for mechanical uses; but the street, however, in which this edifice stood, still retains its name.

From the time of the union of these parishes, the bishop of London, for the time being, has successively, as the said church of St. Andrew has happened to be void, collated to it with the church of St. Mary-ax thereunto annexed. Besides, queen Elizabeth, at the time she granted the patronage of St. Mary-ax to the bishop of London, also granted the church-yard for burying the dead, and all the houses, buildings, rents, &c. Belonging to the said church of St. Mary, to the rector and churchwardens of the said parish of St. Andrew and their successors for ever, to the use, sustaining, and reparation of the said church of St. Andrew.

Near the extremity of this ward, on the north side of Fenchurch-street, is a very noble, modern building, erected in the year 1748, by the Ironmongers, for transacting their affairs as a body corporate, and from that company called

IRONMONGERS HALL.

This edifice is entirely fronted with stone, and the whole lower story is wrought in rustic. The center part of the building projects a little; and in this are a large arched entrance, and two windows, with two others on each side. Over this rustic story rises the super-structure, which has a light rustic at the corners, to keep up a correspondence with the rest of the building: the part which projects is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters coupled, but with a large columniation. In the middle is a very noble venetian window, and over it a circular one. In each space between the pilasters, is a smaller window, with an angular pediment; and over these are also circular ones; but the side parts have arched windows with square ones over them. The central part is crowned with a pediment supported by these pilasters, and in its plain is the arms of the company with handsome decorations in relievo. The rest of the building is terminated by a balustrade crowned with vases.

The Ironmongers company was incorporated by charter from king Edward IV. in the year 1464, and is the tenth of the twelve principal companies in this city. It was incorporated by the name and style of "The master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers of London". And, by virtue of the said charter, the government of this fraternity is now in a master, two wardens, and a court of assistants, which consists of the whole livery, and represent the commonalty or whole freedom. This company enjoys very great estates both in their own right and in trust from several donors, by whose will they pay yearly near 1800l. in charities; besides the interest or profits of 26000l. left to them by Mr. Thomas Betton, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1724, under the special trust of employing one moiety of the said profits perpetually in the redemption of British captives from Moorish slavery; and the other moiety to be equally distributed between the poor of the company of Ironmongers and the several charity schools within the bills of mortality.

At the corner of Magpye-alley, behind the houses that front Fenchurch-street, stands the parish church of

ST. CATHARINE COLEMAN.

This church is so denominated from its dedication to St. Catharine, a virgin of Alexandria, and celebrated for her great knowledge in philophy, and as being a martyr for the christian faith. It received the addition of Coleman from a great yard or garden, called at that time Coleman-haw, in the parish of the Trinity, afterwards Christchurch. It is a rectory of ancient foundation, even so far back as the year 1346. The old church was substantially repaired, and a south isle added in 1489, by Sir William White, Lord-mayor of London; which church escaped the fire of London in 1666, and, with the assistance of several other repairs, stood, but was much buried by the raising of the street, till the year 1734, when it was pulled down, and the present church was erected at the expence of the parish, under the sanction of an act of parliament 12 Geo. II. whereby, and by another act passed for the same purpose, the parishioners were enabled to raise money by annuities at the rate of eight pounds per cent per annum, and to rate the inhabitants to pay the said annuities.

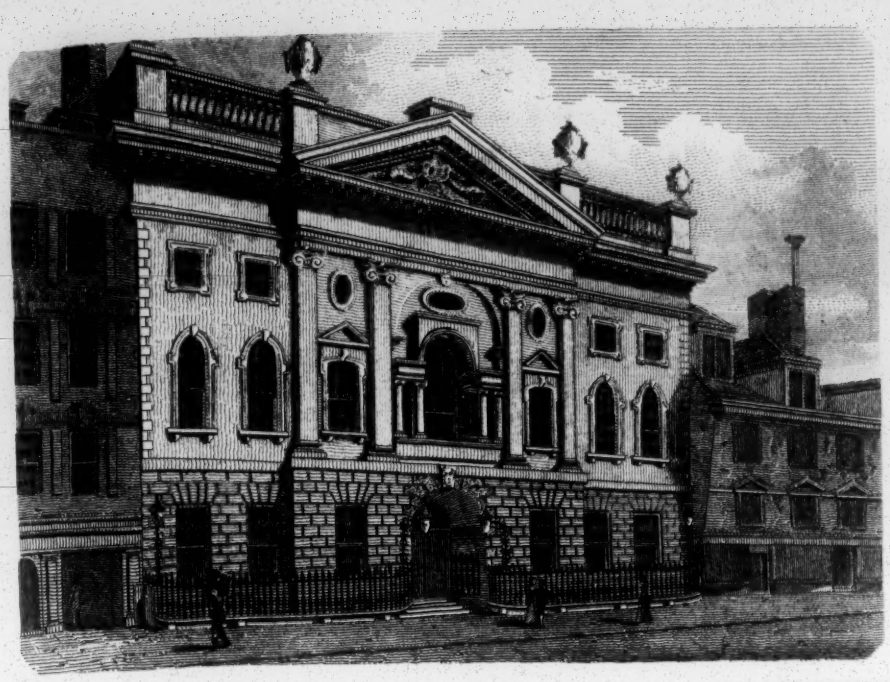
This church was originally in the patronage of the dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and so continued till that religious house with its appurtenances, was annexed to the abbey of Westminster: at whose dissolution it fell to the crown, and the advowson was given by queen Mary, on the third of March, in the first year of her reign, to the bishop of London and his successors in that see for ever. The present church has a lofty body, well lightened with two rows of windows. The steeple is a plain tower, crowned with battlements; and the floor is raised so much above the surface of the street, that you ascend by several steps into the church from the church-yard; by which means there is little reason to expect this edifice will ever fall under the like disadvantage with the former.

In this parish is a select vestry, which consists of those who have served the office of churchwarden. The officers are two churchwardens, who are likewise collectors for the poor.

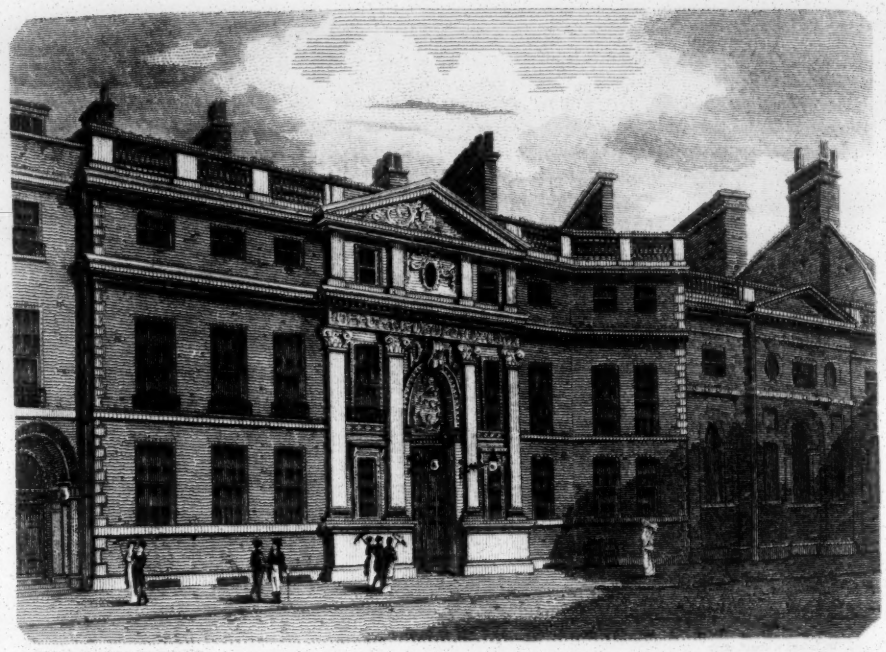
Adjoining to the south side of this church-yard is a Jews synnagogue, supported by the congregation of Portuguese Jews. And close to the east side stands a large pile of brick buildings erected by the East India company for warehouses; with convenience for carts and waggons to load and unload within, and to pass through from Fenchurch-street into Crutched Friars.

Opposite St. Catherine Coleman's church is the new street called Fenchurch-buildings, a paved court, well built, and genteelly inhabited; the north end of which ascends by a narrow passage into Sugar-loaf court.

More to the east is Northumberland-alley, so called from the mansion-house of Henry Piercy, earl



IRONMONGERS' HALL,
Fenchurch Street.



DRAPERS' HALL,
Throgmorton Street.

earl of Northumberland, in the 33d. of Henry VI. This noble manſion ſoon after fell ſo greatly to decay that it became the common rendezvous for all ſorts of diſſolute people. The ſite of it, however, is at preſent covered with very mean buildings, inhabited by induſtrious and labouring people.

About thirty yards from Mark-lane is a new built ſtreet, called London ſtreet; ſo called from its being built upon that ſpot of ground where the London tavern, and the firſt houſe of that kind, formerly ſtood.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of Cree-church-lane, in Leadenhall ſtreet, ſtands the church of

ST. CATHERINE-CREE.

So called from its being dedicated to St. Catherine, an Egyptian virgin; and diſtinguiſhed from other churches of the name, by the addition of Cree or Chriſt, from its vicinity to the conventual church of the Holy Trinity, which was originally called Chriſt's church.

King Henry VIII. in his grant of the priory of Holy Trinity to Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards lord Audley, gave this church alſo to Sir Thomas; the prior and canons of Chriſt-church having been originally and always patrons thereof. By the will of lord Audley, dated April nineteen, 1544, this church fell to the maſter and fellows of Magdalen-college, in Cambridge, and their ſucceſſors, whom he enjoined to ſerve the cure for ever; who leaſed out the impropriation to the pariſhioners for ninety years: but a diſpute ariſing between the college and the pariſh, at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe, in 1725, about a renewal, a leaſe was granted to Jerome Knapp, haberdaſher of London; and, in order to ſettle the difference, it was agreed, that one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, ſhould be raiſed by the pariſhioners, in lieu of tythes, &c. out of which the officiating curate ſhould be paid fifty pounds per annum, for the firſt ten years, beſides ſurplus fees, &c. and after the expiration of that term of years, ſeventy pounds per annum, beſides ſurplus fees; and this agreement was, in May 1727, confirmed by act of parliament.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from its priority, to the conventual church of Holy Trinity, Chriſt-church, in which foundation St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, and the Bleſſed Trinity, were ſwallowed up.

Within the church-yard of the ſaid priory, another church was founded with the addition of Chriſt or Cree, to be ſupplied by one of the canons, and removeable at the pleaſure of the prior. This church was ſo buried, by the frequent raiſing of the pavement in the high-ſtreet, (now called Leadenhall-ſtreet) that they were obliged to deſcend into it by ſeven ſteps, and otherwiſe appeared very old and much decayed, except the bell-tower or ſteeple, which had been rebuilt, at the expence of Sir John Percival, in the year 1504.

The preſent edifice was erected in the year 1630: it is built with ſtone, and of a mixed Gothic ſtyle. It has rounded battlements on the top, and a ſquare tower that has the ſame kind of battlements: this tower is crowned with a ſquare turret, over which is a dome, and from its ſummit riſes the weather-cock.

When this church was built, they took in a cloiſter, which ſtood on the back-ſide of the old church, of more than ſeven feet in breadth: and at the weſt-end of this new church, on the ſouth-ſide, ſtands a pillar of the old church, as it ſtood, and was there erected; which pillar being eighteen feet high from the baſis or foot to the chapiter or head, upon which the old arch was raiſed, and not above two feet appearing now above the floor of the preſent church, ſhews that the floor is raiſed fifteen feet above that of the old.

This pariſh church being a donative, pays neither firſt fruits nor tenths. It is a curacy, and the pariſhioners have the privilege of chuſing their own miniſters, who muſt be licenced by the biſhop of London. Here is a ſelect veſtry, conſiſting of the church-wardens, and thoſe who have ſerved or fined for that office: the officers are two church wardens, four overſeers, and two ſideſmen.

Nearly oppoſite to this, but behind houſes, on the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet, ſtands

BRICKLAYERS HALL.

This is a handſome and convenient building, adapted for tranſacting the affairs of the company of tylers and bricklayers, who were incorporated in the tenth of Elizabeth, on the third of Auguſt 1568, by the ſtyle and title of "The maſter and keeper and wardens of the Society of the freemen of the myſtery or art of tylers and bricklayers of London." It is a livery company and governed by a maſter, two wardens and a court of aſſiſtants.

This being the laſt material building, we ſhall leave the ward of Aldgate, and proceed to the next chapter.

CHAPTER V.

Of BASSISHAW *and* BILLINGSGATE *Wards.*

THE ward of Baſſiſhaw is very ſmall, conſiſting only of one ſtreet, which is called Baſinghall-ſtreet, and derives its name from Baſinghall, the manſion-houſe of the renowned family of Baſings, which was the principal houſe in it, and ſituate where Blackwell-hall now ſtands.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by Coleman-ſtreet ward; on the north by Cripplegate ward; and on the weſt by Cheap and Cripplegate wards. It begins in the ſouth by Blackwell-hall, and runs northward to the ſpot where London-wall ſtood. It is governed by an alderman, four common-council men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy; three conſtables; ſeventeen inqueſt men; three ſcavengers, and a beadle.

Baſinghall-ſtreet, of which this little ward conſiſts, is of no great uniformity, as not running ſtraight, and of an equal breadth; but it is graced with good buildings, and well inhabited by merchants. Near the center of this ſtreet, on the weſt-ſide, is the parochial church of

St. MICHAEL BASSISHAW,

So denominated from its dedication to St. Michael the archangel, and its ſituation near Baſinghaw or hall. It is a rectory of very ancient foundation, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, in or about the year 1140, at which time, and till the year 1327, it was in the gift of the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; tho' the regiſter of London gives no name of its rector before Ralph de Waltham, who died in the year 1327, at which time the preſentation was in Henry Bodyke, citizen of London; but about a century after, it fell to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, from that time to this, have continued patrons thereof.

The old church, which was very beautiful, was entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666; ten years after which, the preſent ſtructure was begun, and finiſhed in 1679. The walls of this building are ſtrengthened with ruſtic work at the corners, and the body is well enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large windows. At the eaſt-end, where the top is terminated by an arch, the light is given by three windows; one of them tall and upright, the two others circular: the ſteeple is a tower, crowned with a turret, from which riſes a kind of ſpire. The veſtry is general, and the parochial officers, are too church-wardens and two overſeers.

On the South-eaſt angle of Maſon's-alley, on the eaſt-ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet, is ſituate

MASONS HALL.

A ſmall building, but very convenient; it is made of ſtone, and bounded on the ſouth by Coleman-ſtreet church-yard. This company was incorporated about the year 1410, by the name and ſtyle of "The Free Maſons;" a fraternity which have been honoured by many of the gentry and nobility, and even by ſeveral kings, who have been members of their ſociety. William Hanckſtow, clarencieux king at arms, in the year 1477, granted them the arms of their ſociety, as borne at this time: but the preſent company act under the incorporation granted by the letters patent of the 29th of Charles II. on the ſeventeenth of September 1677, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants and commonalty of the company of Maſons of the city of London." Under which title they enjoy the privilege of the livery, and are governed by a maſter and two wardens, who are choſen annually, as in all other companies; and a court of aſſiſtants, who are choſen for life, except guilty of ſome capital offence.

From this hall we proceed to another in the ſame ſtreet, called

WEAVERS HALL.

It is handſomely built, and neatly adorned on the inſide with hangings, fret work, and a crown of the Ionic order.

From the origin of this company we have reaſon to imagine it was the firſt incorporated ſociety in the city of London. Anciently the weavers were named Thelarii; and in the reign of king Henry I. they paid ſixteen pounds to the crown for their immunities, and eighteen marks annually. King John, in the year 1200, diſfranchiſed them, at the inſtance of the mayor and citizens of London. for which favour the citizens paid the king twenty marks per annum. This difference between the citizens and weavers, in all probability, aroſe from ſome bad practices of the latter, who, by virtue of a power granted by king Henry II. in the thirty-firſt year of his reign, were put under the inſpection of the portgreve, or chief magiſtrate of London; for, amongſt other articles, the king ordained, "if any man made cloth of Spaniſh wool mixed with Engliſh wool, the portgreve, or chief magiſtrate of London, ought to burn it.

In the ſeventh of Henry IV. this company which originally conſiſted of tapeſtry and cloth-weavers, were reinſtated with their freedom, and by act of parliament put under the management

and authority of the Lord-mayor and aldermen of the city; but its preſent ſtate is very different, conſiſting chiefly of worſted, cotton, and ſilk weavers.

This fraternity is governed by two officers called bailiffs, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is privileged with the livery, and is the forty-ſecond company.

To the north of this ſtands

GIRDLERS HALL.

A handſome and convenient building, finiſhed in 1681, well wainſcotted within, and adorned with a ſcreen of the compoſite order for tranſacting the affairs of the company, which is a livery company, and the twenty-third on the liſt. It was incorporated in the twenty-ſeventh of Henry VI. on the ſixth of Auguſt 1449; and re-incorporated with the Pinners and Wire-drawers by queen Elizabeth on the twelfth of October 1568, by the name of "The maſter and wardens or keepers of the art or myſtery of the Girdlers of London." It is governed by a maſter, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Between the church-yard of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw and Guildhall paſſage ſtands

COOPERS HALL.

This a is ſtately edifice, and well built of brick. The hall is a handſome room, paved with marble and wainſcotted, about fourteen feet high. The company was incorporated in 1501, by king Henry VII. under the title of "The maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants of the company of coopers of London and ſuburbs thereof;" and in the ſucceeding reign was impowered to ſearch and gauge all beer, ale, and ſoap veſſels within the city of London, and two miles round its ſuburbs, for which they were allowed a farthing for each caſk. They are governed by a maſter, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and their livery are very numerous.

On the ſouth ſide of Baſinghall-ſtreet is ſituate

BLACKWELL HALL.

This is a very ancient edifice, and has been uſed for ſeveral ages paſt as a market for all broad and narrow woolen cloth brought to London. It was originally called Baſings-haw or hall, from the family of the Baſings, who built the houſe, and gave name alſo to the ward. In proceſs of time this houſe deſcended to Mr. Thomas Bakewell in the 36th of Edward III. and from him called Bakewell-hall. It afterwards fell to the crown, and was ſold, with its gardens and appurtenances, by king Richard II. to the city of London for fifty pounds; and has, from that time, been called Blackwell hall, and employed as a weekly market for all broad and narrow woolen cloths brought out of the country.

This hall, which was rebuilt in 1558, was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, and the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1672. It is a ſquare building with a court in the middle, ſurrounded with warehouſes, and has two ſpacious entrances or gates for carriages; one from Baſinghall-ſtreet, the other from Guildhall-yard, where is the principal front, and a door-caſe, adorned with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature and a pediment, in which are the king's arms, and the city arms a little lower, enriched with cupids.

Theſe buildings have likewiſe an entrance on the weſt ſide from Cateaton-ſtreet; and within them are divers apartments or warehouſes, called the Devonſhire, the Glouceſterſhire, the Worceſterſhire, the Kentiſh, the Medley, the Spaniſh, and the blanket halls; in which each piece of cloth pays one penny for pitching, and a half-penny per week reſting; by which means it is ſaid, there ariſes a revenue of eleven hundred pounds per annum; which, by the generoſity of the citizens, is applied towards the ſupport of Chriſt's Hoſpital; the governors whereof have the ſole management of theſe warehouſes.

This market may be ſaid to be the greateſt woolen cloth market in the world; and therefore it has always been the particular care of the city of London to keep it under the moſt eſtabliſhed regulations and orders: for, ſo early as the 21ſt of Richard II. it was ordained, that no manner of perſon ſhould ſell any woolen cloths, except they were firſt brought, harboured, and diſcharged at the common market of Blackwell-hall, upon pain of forfeiture thereof. And that ordinance was confirmed by an act of common-council, held on the firſt of Auguſt, 8 Henry VIII. with this addition, that no manner of perſon, being freeman of this city, ſuffer any manner of perſon whatſoever, be he free or foreign, to buy or ſell any manner of woolen cloths, harboured, or lodged, contrary to the ſaid ordinance, within his ſhop, chamber, or other place within his houſe, unleſs the ſaid cloths were firſt brought to Blackwell-hall, and there bought and ſold; under the penalty of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for every broad cloth; three ſhillings and four-pence for every Kerſey; and twenty-pence for every Deſſein of Bridgewater and other pieces of cloth. Double for a ſecond offence; and diſfranchiſement for a third.

Of BILLINGSGATE WARD.

FROM whence this ward took its name, is not quite certain. Some authors have deduced it from king Ballinus; but the moſt probable opinion refers us to ſome eminent perſon, who, in ancient times, had large poſſeſſions in this part of the city, or held this ward by the ſame tenure as the Baſings, &c. held other wards. It is ſituated on the river ſide, and is bounded on the ſouth by the Thames; on the eaſt by Tower-ſtreet ward; and on the weſt by the ward of Bridge Within. It extends from the weſt end of Tower-ſtreet ward, about to Smart's-key in Thames-ſtreet, from whence it runs, on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, to St. Magnus church, at the foot of London-bridge; and from Smart's-key, it runs up almoſt to Fenchurch-ſtreet, in a direct line, and then weſtward, within a few houſes of Gracechurch.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts, viz. St. Mary Hill, Smart's-key, Billingſgate, Love-lane; the three precincts of St. Botolph Billingſ-gate; two precincts of St. Andrew Hubbard; St. George, Botolph-lane, Pudding-lane, and Rood-lane. It is governed by an alderman, ten common-council men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) eleven conſtables, fourteen inqueſt men, ſix ſcavengers and a beadle.

Thames-ſtreet is a place of very conſiderable trade, on account of its convenient ſituation near the river, the Cuſtom-houſe, Billingſgate, and the ſeveral wharfs and keys for lading and unlading merchants goods, &c. and is well adapted for that purpoſe. The keys, wharfs, and docks, which are aſſigned by act of parliament, for ſhipping, lading, and landing of goods and merchandizes, are as follow: Brewer's-key, Cheſter's-key, Galley-key, Wooldock, Cuſtom-houſe-key, Porter's-key, Bear's-key, Sab's-key, Wiggan's-key, Young's-key, Rafe's-key, Dice-key, Smart's-key, Somer's-key, Lion's-key, Botolph's-key, Hamon's-key, Gaunt's-key, Cock's-key, Freſh-wharf, and Billingſgate: the latter of which is not ſo remarkable for loading and landing of goods and merchandize, as it is for being the greateſt market for fiſh in England, and the only port for fiſh in London. It is a large water-gate or key, or port for ſmall veſſels, laden with fiſh of all ſorts, oranges, lemons, Spaniſh onions, and other commodities. It is likewiſe the port for Graveſend boats and wherries to take in their fare, from whence they are (under a penalty) to depart at the ringing of a bell, erected near the ſtairs for that purpoſe, which rings a quarter of an hour, to give notice of the time of high-water at London-bridge, and the time of ebb. On the wharf is the common exchange every day at noon, for maſters of colliers, and dealers in coals concerned in the Newcaſtle coal trade.

Nearly oppoſite Billingſgate, is the ſtreet called St. Mary-hill; on the weſt-ſide of which is ſituate the church of

St. MARY at HILL.

This church is ſo called, from its being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its ſituation on an eminence. With reſpect to the original foundation, we have no certain date; but, if we may be permitted to conjecture, from its being ſo much decayed in the year 1497, as to require rebuilding, it muſt be allowed to have ſtood above two hundred years at leaſt before that time. Beſides, we can account for one hundred and ſixty years: for Roſe de Wrytel founded a chantry in the church of St. Mary at Hill, in the year 1330, and Richard de Hackney, citizen of London, preſented Nigellus Dalleye to this living, in the year 1337.

It is remarkable, that, in digging the foundation of the new church, in 1497, the corpſe of Alice Hackney, who died about the year 1322, was diſcovered in a very rotten coffin; and that the ſkin was ſound and flexible, and the joints pliable, though buried about one hundred and ſeventy-five years. The body was kept above ground three or four days, without any noiſome ſmell, but then beginning to be tainted, was again laid in the ground.

Though this church was not entirely deſtroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, every thing combuſtible in it was conſumed: it was, however, ſoon after repaired, and the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard annexed to it. It is a well-proportioned Gothic ſtructure, conſiſting of a plain body, enlightened by large windows, and a tower crowned by a handſome turret. The veſtry, which is ſelect, conſiſts of nineteen members, and the officers are two church-wardens, and two ſideſmen.

The advowſon appears to have been in private hands, till about the year 1638, when it was purchaſed by the pariſh; but ſince the pariſh of St. Andrew Hubbard was united to it, the duke of Somerſet, who is patron thereof, preſents in his turn. The rector receives two hundred pounds a year in lieu of tythes.

In this church is founded a divinity-lecture, to be preached every Thurſday morning, endowed with forty pounds per annum, by Sir John Loman.

Annually, on the Sunday after Midſummer-day, according to antient cuſtom, the fraternity of fellowſhip porters of the city of London, repair to this church in the morning, where, during the reading of prayers, they reverently approach the altar, two and two; on the rails of which are placed two baſons, into theſe they put their reſpective offerings; and being generally followed by the congregation, the money offered is diſtributed among the aged poor and indigent members of that fraternity.

In this church is the following epitaph on Sir Thomas Blancke, Lord-mayor of London, in the year 1582.

Here lyeth a knight, in London borne,
Sir Thomas Blancke by name,
Of honeſt birth, of merchants trade,
A man of worthy fame.
Religious was his life to God,
To man his dealing juſt;
The poor and hoſpitals can tell,
That wealth was not his truſt.
With gentle heart and ſpirit milde,
And nature full of pitie,
Both ſheriff, Lord-maior and alderman,
He ruled in this citie.
The good knight was his common name,
So cal'd of many men:
He lived long and died of yeares
Twice ſeven and ſix times ten.
Obiit 28 Octob. Ann. Dom. 1588.

The pariſh church of St. Andrew Hubbard ſtood where, at preſent, the king's weigh-houſe is ſituate, between St. Botolph's-lane, and Love-lane in Little Eaſtcheap. The patronage of which, anno 1389, was in the earl of Pembroke, who being killed in a tournament at Woodſtock, and leaving no iſſue, the crown ſeized on the advowſon for ſome time, till it came to John lord Talbot, afterwards earl of Shrewſbury, in whoſe family it continued till the death John earl of Shrewſbury at the battle of Northampton, anno 1460, when it came to Edward IV. who a few years after reſtored it to that noble family; wherein it continued till it came to the earls of Northumberland, from whom by marriage it went to the duke of Somerſet. This church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and not rebuilt, the pariſh thereof was by act of parliament, annexed to that of St. Mary Hill, whereupon the pariſhioners diſpoſed of the ground both of church and cemetery to the city, the purchaſe-money whereof they gave towards new paving the church of the ſaid St. Mary Hill, the place of public worſhip for the united pariſhes.

On the weſt ſide of Botolph-lane is a parochial church, dedicated to St. George of Cappadocia, and patron of the Engliſh nation. It is called

St. GEORGE, Botolph-Lane.

From its ſituation near the middle of the hill that leads from Thames-ſtreet to Little-eaſtcheap. It is a rectory founded in the year 1321, and was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Saviour's Bermondſey; at whoſe diſſolution it came to the crown, where the patronage ſtill remains. This church was burnt down in 1666; after which the preſent ſtructure was raiſed. It is built of ſtone, and though ſmall, yet it is very neat; the outſide is handſome, the inſide well adorned. The pariſh of St. Botolph Billingſgate was annexed to it when rebuilt; and their yearly value together was ſettled by act of parliament at 180l. in lieu of tythes.

The church of St. Botolph Billingſgate, deſtroyed by the fire, and not rebuilt, was a very ancient foundation. It was a rectory, and ſtood oppoſite the end of Botolph-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, and gave name to the adjoining gate or wharf, known by the name of Botolph's-gate in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor: in the reign of Richard I. the patronage was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The greateſt part of the ground on which the chancel ſtood was, after the fire of London, taken into the paſſage to Botolph-wharf; and on part of the ground where the body of the church ſtood, there was built a houſe, at ſix pounds per annum, ground rent. The reſt was walled in for a burying-place. About 1677, a vault was built for the interment of the dead in part of the church-yard; and a leaſe was let to Francis Minſhall, to build a ſhop or ſhed thereon for the benefit of the poor at four pounds per annum. The pariſhioners alſo built another vault in a different part of the ſaid church-yard; and, for the benefit of the poor, did, in 1693, let to the ſaid Minſhall the ſite thereof for ſixty one years, at the rate of two pounds per annum, and a fine of one hundred and fifty pounds to build a ſhop over the ſaid vault. There was alſo another church-yard or burying place in Botolph-lane belonging to this pariſh, part of which was leaſed out to Joſhua Green for ſeventy-one years, at twenty pounds per annum on a building leaſe. Both veſtries are general; and the officers of each pariſh are, two church-wardans and two overſeers.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of Rood-lane, in Little Tower-ſtreet, ſtands the parochial church of

St. MARGARET PATTENS.

It is ſo called, from its dedication to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr, and its ſtanding in a lane, which was entirely occupied by makers and dealers in pattens. In after-times, however, this lane was called Rood-lane, on account of a rood or croſs ſet up in the church-yard of St. Margaret, when pulled down to be rebuilt. This croſs or rood was bleſſed in a particular manner, and privileged by the pope with many indulgences, for the pardon of their ſins who came to pray before it, and to make their offerings towards the rebuilding of St. Margaret's-church: by which means much money was collected from the devotees that frequented the tabernacle in which this rood was placed or ſet up. But the church being finiſhed in the year 1538, ſoon after the reformation, ſome people unknown aſſembled without noiſe in the night of the twenty-ſecond of May that ſame year, and broke the rood to pieces, and demoliſhed the tabernacle in which it was erected. The lane adjoining has, however, ever ſince been called Rood-lane.

The advowſon of this church, which is a rectory, was anciently in the family of the Nevils, in which it continued till the year 1392, when it came to Robert Rickenden of Eſſex, who, in the year 1408, confirmed the ſame to Richard Whittington: and in 1411 the ſaid Richard Whittington conveyed it to the mayor and commonalty of London;

don; ſince which time it has been in the gift of the citizens, who have preſented thereto after various manners, viz. ſometimes the mayor alone; at other times, the mayor and aldermen; then, the mayor and commonalty; and again, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, in whom it ſtill remains.

This church was entirely deſtroyed in the lamentable fire of 1666, and the preſent one was erected in the year 1687. It is built part of ſtone and part of brick, and conſiſts of a plain body, 66 feet in length, 52 feet broad, and 32 feet in height to the roof. The windows are arched, with port-hole windows over them. Over the front door is a large Doric window, with a cherubim's head and a large feſtoon over it; and above theſe is a pediment, which ſtretches from the ſteeple to the end of the church. The tower riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is terminated by four plain pinnacles, crowned with balls, and a baluſtrade, within which riſes a very ſolid ſpire, terminated by a ball and fane.

The officers of this pariſh are, one churchwarden, and one overſeer or collector for the poor; and the veſtry is general.

After the fire of London, the living of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, which was entirely deſtroyed, was annexed to St. Margaret Pattens. That was alſo a rectory, founded about the year 1321, and dedicated to the angel Gabriel; it ſtood in the middle of Fenchurch-ſtreet, in the broad way near Cullum-ſtreet, and was originally a ſmall church, but was enlarged and richly beautified in 1632.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their priory, when it devolved to the crown, in which it ſtill remains. The veſtry is general, and has but one churchwarden.

The living of theſe two pariſhes, ſince the union, is ſettled at 120l. per annum, in lieu of tythes; and as there is but one rector to ſerve them both, the patrons of each preſent alternately.

At the north-weſt corner of Love-lane, as you enter into Little Eaſtcheap, is ſituate

The KING's WEIGH-HOUSE.

This houſe ſtands on the ground where the church of St. Andrew Hubbard ſtood before the fire of London, at which time the weigh-houſe was in Cornhill. The original intent of this houſe was, to prevent frauds in the weight of merchandize brought from beyond ſeas, by the king's beam. It was under a maſter and four maſter porters, with labouring porters under them; who uſed to have carts and horſes to fetch the merchants goods to the beam, and to carry them back. The houſe belongs to the Grocers company, who choſe the ſeveral porters, &c. but of late years little is done in this office, as a compulſive power is wanting to oblige merchants to have their goods weighed, they alledging it to be an unneceſſary trouble and expence.

In a large room over the weigh-houſe is a commodious meeting-houſe uſed by a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters.

In Pudding-lane, the weſt boundaries of this ward, is ſituate

BUTCHERS HALL.

This is a neat convenient little building, and is finely adorned with fret-work and wainſcot.

The fraternity of butchers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the 26th of Henry II. it was fined for ſetting up a guild without the king's licence, And its preſent charter, under which the butchers act, was not granted till the third of James I. who, on the 16th of September 1605, did, by letters patent, incorporate them by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty, of the art or myſtery of butchers of the city of London." The company is governed by a maſter, five wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants: it is a livery company, and the twenty-fourth in the city liſt.

CHAPTER VI.

Of BISHOPSGATE and BREAD-STREET WARDS.

THE ward of Biſhopſgate takes its name from a gate which ſtood almoſt in the center thereof, between the north-weſt end of Camomile-ſtreet and the north-eaſt end of Wormwood-ſtreet. It is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate ward, Portſoken ward, and part of the Tower liberty; on the ſouth by Langbourn ward; on the weſt by Broad-ſtreet ward, and Moorfields; and on the north by Shoreditch; and extends from the bars at the north end near Spital-ſquare, on both ſides of the way, including almoſt half of Houndſditch, as far as the pump, at the corner of St. Martin's Outwich; and then winding by the weſt corner of Leadenhall, down Gracechurch-ſtreet, to the ſouth-weſt corner oppoſite Fenchurch-ſtreet.

This ward conſiſts of two parts, viz. Biſhopſgate within, and Biſhopſgate without: and is divided into nine precincts, five in the former, and four in the latter. It is under the government of one alderman, two deputies, twelve common-council-men, ſeven conſtables, thirteen inqueſtmen, nine ſcavengers, and two beadles.

In ſurveying this ward we ſhall begin at the ſouth extremity, which takes in that part of Gracechurch-ſtreet, on both ſides the way, that

reaches from the north-weſt corner of Leadenhall-ſtreet, and north-eaſt corner of Cornhill, to Lombard ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Grace, or Graſs-church-ſtreet, is a large and ſpacious ſtreet, with well built and lofty houſes, and inhabited by good tradeſmen. The whole ſtreet begins at Eaſtcheap, and falls into Leadenhall-ſtreet at the four croſs ſtreets; but the part in this ward begins only at Lombard ſtreet end, as mentioned before.

Leadenhall herb market, which is large and not inferior to any in London, is in this ward; but the other parts of Leadenhall, viz. the fleſh market, and the fiſh market, &c. are in Lime-ſtreet ward.

Biſhopſgate ſtreet is large, long and ſpacious, and generally well inhabited: on the eaſt ſide of which is Croſby-ſquare, ſo called from Sir John Croſby knt. who built a great houſe thereon in the year 1466, upon a building leaſe of ninety-nine years, from the prioreſs and convent of St. Helen's. In this houſe Richard, duke of Glouceſter, who ſeized upon the crown by contriving the death of his two nephews, reſided during the time he was forging his deſigns and plots to pave his way to the throne. Part of this houſe, as it was repaired and carried higher by a turret built by alderman Bond, in the year 1576, is ſtill to be ſeen on the north ſide of the entrance into the ſquare from Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; the ſquare being chiefly built upon the garden ground. Part of the houſe is at this time uſed by a congregation of diſſenters.

Nearly oppoſite to this ſquare ſtood Greſham college. This ancient building, which was the manſion-houſe of the renowned Sir Thomas Greſham, founder of the Royal Exchange, has been lately taken down, and a moſt ſuperb edifice of ſtone is at this time erecting (as an Exciſe office) in its ſtead.

In a ſpacious court called Great St. Helen's, on the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet, is ſituate the church of

ST. HELEN'S,

So denominated from its dedication to St. Helen the mother of Conſtantine the Great. The patronage of this church appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for one Ranulph, about the year 1180, granted the ſame to the dean and canons of St. Paul's, by whom it was ſome time after granted to William, ſon of William, the Goldſmith, who founded the adjacent priory of St. Helen; on the prioreſs and nuns of which he conferred the advowſon thereof, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their convent in 1539, when it came to the crown. Edward VI. in the year 1550, granted the advowſon to Nicholas, biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors; which was confirmed by queen Mary in the year 1553. But it having been ſince re-granted to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, they are both patrons and ordinaries, and collate to the vicarage.

This church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666, and is a gothic ſtructure of the lighter kind, conſiſting of a plain body, with large windows. The Tower was not built till the year 1669, and is wrought with ruſtic at the corners, and is crowned with a turret and dome, with a bell in it. In this church are ſeveral very curious monuments; particularly that of Francis Bencroft, who having in a courſe of years amaſſed a very conſiderable ſum of money, left the principal part of it in truſt to the draper's company to found and maintain an alms-houſe and a ſchool, and to keep this his monument in good and ſubſtantial repair; within which he is emboweled, embalmed, and in a cheſt or box, made with a lid to fall down, with a pair of hinges without any faſtening; and a piece of ſquare glaſs in the lid juſt over his face. It is a very plain monument, almoſt ſquare; and has a door for the ſexton, on certain occaſions, to go in and clear it from duſt and cobwebs; but the keys of the iron rails about the monument, and of the vault door, are kept by the clerk of the drapers company. The miniſter has twenty ſhillings for preaching a ſermon once a year in commemoration of Mr. Bencroft's charities; on which occaſion the alms-men and ſcholars attend at church, and are, by the will of the founder, entertained with a good dinner at ſome neighbouring public houſe. The ſexton has forty ſhillings a year for keeping the monument clear of duſt.

At the weſt end of the church in the center of the ſquare, lies the church-yard, which is encloſed with a wall and iron rails, and ornamented with tall trees.

The officers of this pariſh are, two church-wardens, four overſeers of the poor, and two ſideſmen; and the veſtry is general.

Juſt at the entrance of this ſquare are the alms-houſes founded by lady Holles, and given by her ladyſhip in truſt to the ſkinners company for ſix poor men or women, and endowed the ſame with lands, lett at ten pounds per annum, out of which each perſon was to receive ſeven pence per week. Alice Smith afterwards gave more lands, lett at fifteen pounds per annum for their ſupport. And theſe eſtates being increaſed in value, the company has rebuilt the houſe in a very handſome manner, and augmented the allowance of the penſioners.

A little beyond this, on the ſame ſide, is another court called Little St. Helen's. On this ſpot ſtood the nunnery, which was annexed to the above church, and from which this court is ſeparated only by a row of dwelling-houſes, built on the ruins of that religious fabric: ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen in

LEATHERSELLERS HALL,

Which contains the nuns hall, and other apartments belonging to that nunnery, purchaſed from the crown from the company of leatherſellers; and notwithſtanding its antiquity, may be ſaid to vie with moſt of the halls in London, for neatneſs and convenience. The entrance into the common hall is up a handſome flight of ſtone ſteps from the court yard. The ſcreen is magnificently adorned with ſix columns of Ionic order, enrichments, &c. and the ceiling enriched with fret work.

The company of leatherſellers was incorporated by letters patents of the twenty ſecond of Henry VI. in 1442, by the name of, "the wardens and "ſociety of the myſtery or art of leatherſellers of "the city of London." They are governed by a prime, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the fifteenth among the corporations of this city.

By a grant of Henry VII. the wardens of this corporation, or their deputies, were empowered to have the inſpection of ſheep, lamb and calves leather throughout the kingdom, for the more effectually preventing frauds in theſe ſeveral commodities.

Not far from the hall is an alms-houſe for four poor men and three women, erected by the company of leatherſellers, agreeable to the will of John Haſdwood, who endowed them with eightpence per week each; ſince which it has been augmented by other benefactions to two ſhillings per week, and ſix buſhels of coals at Chriſtmas. In this court is likewiſe a preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

Some little way further to the north, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. ETHELBURG.

This church is ſo denominated from its dedication to Ethelburga, the firſt chriſtian Saxon princeſs, and daughter to Ethelbert king of Kent, the firſt chriſtian Saxon prince, and patron to Auſtin the monk, the Engliſh apoſtle.

The advowſon of this church, which is a rectory, was in the prioreſs and nuns of St. Helen, till the ſuppreſſion of their convent in the year 1539; when coming to the crown it was ſome time after granted by queen Elizabeth, to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, who have ever ſince collated and inducted to the ſame. And in eccleſiaſtical matters it is ſubject to the archdeacon. This church is very ancient, having eſcaped the fire of London. The body is irregular and in the Gothic ſtyle, with very large windows: and the ſteeple is a tall ſpire, ſupported on a ſquare tower. The rector receives about 60l. a year in lieu of tythes.

Being now arrived at the ſite of Biſhopſgate, we enter that part of the ward called Biſhopſgate-without: on the north ſide of which ſtands the parochial church of

ST. BOTOLPH's, BISHOPSGATE.

This church appears to be of very ancient foundation, and dedicated to St. Botolph, an Engliſh ſaxon ſaint, who died about the year 680; but the firſt rector we have any account of was John of Northampton, who reſigned the ſame on the fourth of June 1323. At which time it was, and ſtill remains, in the gift of the biſhop of London.

The old church, which was built of brick and ſtone, eſcaped the fire of London, but became ſo ruinous, that the parſhioners thought it neceſſary to apply to parliament to enable them to raiſe money by annuities, to pull it down and build a new church; which was begun in 1725, and finiſhed in two years after.

The preſent ſtructure is maſſy and ſpacious; the body is built with brick, and well enlightened, and the roof hid by a handſome baluſtrade. The ſteeple, though heavy, maintains an air of magnificence. In the center of the front is a large, plain, arched window, decorated at a diſtance with pilaſters of the Doric order. Over this window is a feſtoon, and above that an angular pediment; on each ſide is a door, crowned with windows, and over theſe there are others of the port hole kind; above which riſes a ſquare tower, crowned with a dome, whoſe baſe is circular, and ſurrounded by a baluſtrade in the ſame form; by the ſide of which, on the corners of the tower, are placed urns with flames. From this part riſes a ſeries of coupled corinthian pillars, ſupporting other urns like the former, and over them riſes the orgive dome, crowned with a very large vaſe, with flames. The roof within-ſide is arched, except over the galleries, and two rows of corinthian columns ſupport both the galleries and arch, which extends over the body of the church, and is neatly adorned with fret work. The whole expence of building this church amounted to £.10,444 1s. 8d.½

This church has a ſelect veſtry, which conſiſts of twenty-ſeven, including the rector and churchwardens for the time being; and there are two churchwardens and four overſeers. The rector beſides other conſiderable advantages, receives about 300l. per annum by tythes.

This pariſh being greatly confined for room to bury their dead, the city, in the year 1615, gave them a piece of waſte ground, which is now the church-yard, and is handſomely railed with iron work: ſince which time that ſpot of ground has been raiſed above eight feet.

At the Weſt end of this burial ground, and eaſt ſide of Moorfields, was a ſtreet of mean buildings, denominated Petty France, from its being originally inhabited by people of that nation. But this place, which about forty years ago was little better than a lay ſtall, is now covered with capital houſes, inhabited by ſome of the moſt reputable citizens; and is called New Broad-ſtreet; at the ſouth weſt angle of which is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and at the north eaſt corner an independent meeting-houſe.

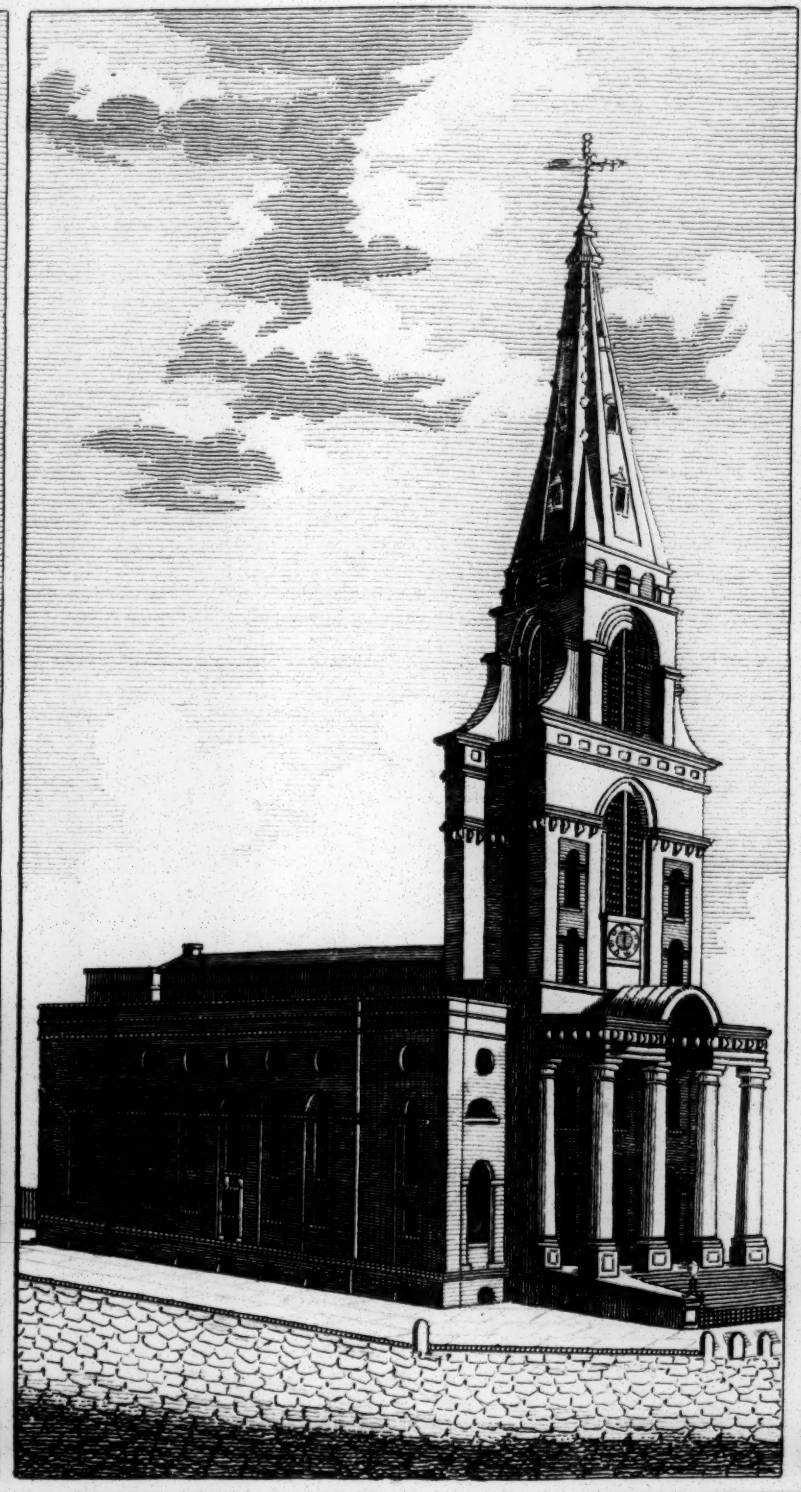
From this ſtreet we proceed to a place called Old Bethlehem, (or more commonly Old Bedlam) which was originally a priory, founded in the year 1247, by Simon Fitzory, alias Fitz-Mary, ſheriff of London, for the ſupport of a community of brothers and ſiſters that wore a ſtar upon their outer garments; and dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem.

This priory, however, undergoing the fate of all other religious houſes, was ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. and in the year 1546, the mayor and commonalty of London purchaſed the ſaid priory from the crown; and it was by them converted into an hoſpital for the cure of lunatics, at a certain expence to be paid weekly by the relations or pariſh of the patient admitted. And at a court of aldermen held the ſeventh of April,

5 Edward

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

VIEW of ST BOTOLPH'S CHURCH
Bishopsgate Street.



VIEW of CHRIST CHURCH
Spittlefields.

VIEW of ST LEONARD'S CHURCH
Shoreditch.

5 Edward VI. it was ordered, that the inhabitants within the precinct of Bethlehem ſhould be from thenceforth united to the pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, and to be allotted and charged to all officers and charges, tythes and clerks wages excepted.

This priory encloſed all the eſtate and ground, in length, from Biſhopſgate-ſtreet eaſt, to the great ditch in the weſt, which was called deep ditch, dividing the ſaid lands from Moorfields, and in breadth, to the land of Ralph Downing, viz. Downing's-alley in the north, and to the land of the church of St. Botolph in the ſouth.

The ſite and lands of this priory, after its diſſolution, being diſpoſed of to the citizens, it was immediately let out to divers tenants, and was built upon and divided into ſtreets, alleys and courts, except a ſquare piece of ground, conſiſting of about one acre, which is at the north eaſt extremity of the lower Moorfields, commonly known by the name of Broker's-row, where formerly was the place called deep ditch.

In the year 1568, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-taylor and Lord-mayor of London, cauſed this ground to be incloſed with a brick wall, to be a common burial-ground, at a low rate, for ſuch pariſhes in London, as wanted convenient burial places. He called it the New church-yard near Bethlehem, and eſtabliſhed a ſermon to be preached there on Whitſunday, annually; which, for many years, was honoured with the preſence of the Lord-mayor and aldermen. This, however, has been for a conſiderable time diſcontinued, and the burial place ſhut up.

On the ſouth ſide of this burial ground, oppoſite the ſtreet leading from Moorfields, is ſituate Devonſhire ſquare. On this ſpot originally was a large houſe built by the lord John Powlet; and near that a ſtill more beautiful houſe, built by Jaſper Fiſher, a freeman of the Goldſmiths company, one of the ſix clerks in chancery, and a juſtice of peace. It was afterwards the earl of Oxford's houſe, and then earl of Devonſhire's, whoſe name is ſtill preſerved in the ſtreet and ſquare built upon its ruins. This houſe being ſo large and ſumptuouſly built by a man of no great birth or fortune, (for he was much in debt) was mockingly called Fiſher's Folly.

This is a neat but ſmall ſquare, ſurrounded with good houſes,) with rows of trees before them) which are principally inhabited by wealthy merchants; and juſt without the eaſt paſſage is a baptiſt meeting-houſe, and a quaker's meeting-houſe.

North eaſt from this lies a ſpacious incloſure called the artillery-ground, let by the prior of St. Mary Spittal to the gunners of the Tower, for thrice ninety-nine years, for the uſe and practice of the great and ſmall artillery. And they came hither every Thurſday to exerciſe their large artillery; which moved his majeſty king Henry VIII. to grant them a charter; and the ſame was confirmed in 1584, and was eſtabliſhed, with additions, for the increaſing of good gunners for the royal navy and forts. In both thoſe charters this ground being nominated and ordered to be ſet apart for thoſe uſes, the artillery ground became ſubject to the Tower hamlets, and the inhabitants are ſtill ſummoned on juries belonging to the court held on Tower-hill.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Halfmoon-alley, on the weſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, is a large and commodious brick building, called

The LONDON WORK-HOUSE.

This edifice was founded by act of parliament, in 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and the puniſhing vagrants and diſorderly perſons within the city and liberties of London. However, in the year 1662, the continual increaſe of the poor, and the defects in the laws relating to the ſettlement of them, occaſioned another act, by which the governors were conſtituted a body corporate with a common ſeal; the Lord-mayor for the time being was appointed preſident, and the preſident and governors were allowed to purchaſe lands or tenements to the annual value of 300l. Beſides, the common-council were empowered to rate the ſeveral wards, precincts, and pariſhes of this city, for the ſupport of the ſaid workhouſe; as will more clearly appear from the following extract:

" Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid preſident and governors of the ſaid corporation for the time being, or any two of them, or to or for any perſon authorized and appointed by them, or any two of them, from time to time, to apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any rogues, vagrants, ſturdy beggars, or idle or diſorderly perſons, within the ſaid city and liberties, places, diviſions, and precincts, and to cauſe them to be kept and ſet to work in the ſeveral and reſpective corporations or workhouſes.

" Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the preſident and governors of any of the ſaid corporations ſhall certify, under their common ſeal, their want and defect, either of a preſent ſtock for the foundation of the work, or for ſupply thereof for the future, and what ſum or ſums of money they ſhall think fit for the ſame, to the common-council of the ſaid city of London, that thereupon the common-council of the ſaid city of London are hereby required, from time to time, to ſet down and aſcertain ſuch competent ſum and ſums of money for the purpoſes aforeſaid, not exceeeding one year's rate from time to time uſually ſet upon any perſon, for or towards the relief of the poor, and the ſame to proportion out upon the ſeveral wards, precincts, and pariſhes, as they ſhall think fit: and thereupon the aldermen, deputies, and common-council-men of every ward in the city of London, ſhall have power and authority, and are hereby required, equally and indifferently, according to the proportions appointed, as aforeſaid, for the ſeveral wards, precincts and pariſhes, as aforeſaid, to tax and rate the ſeveral inhabitants within the ſaid reſpective wards, precincts, and pariſhes, as well within the liberties as without; with which tax if any perſon or perſons find him or themſelves aggrieved, ſuppoſing the ſame to be

be unequal, he or they ſhall and may make their complaint known to the juſtices of the peace at the next open ſeſſions, who ſhall take ſuch final order therein, as in like caſe is already by the law provided.

" And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any alderman of the city of London, or his deputy, by their warrant under their hands and ſeals, to authorize the churchwardens or overſeers for the poor within the places and pariſhes aforeſaid, to demand, gather, and receive of every perſon and perſons ſuch ſum and ſums of money, as ſhall be aſſeſſed upon them by virtue of the taxations and contributions aforeſaid; and for default of payment within ten days after demand thereof made, or notice in writing left at the dwelling-houſe or lodging of every perſon ſo aſſeſſed, to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods of every ſuch perſon, and after ſatisfaction made, to reſtore the ſurpluſſage to the party ſo diſtrained.

" And it is further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the reſpective preſident and governors, or any ſeven of them, ſhall have power from time to time to make and conſtitute orders and bye-laws for the better relieving, regulating, and ſetting the poor to work, and the apprehending and puniſhing of rogues, vagabonds, and beggars, within the city, liberties, and places aforeſaid, that have not wherewith to maintain themſelves, and for other matters aforeſaid.

" Provided the ſaid orders and bye-laws ſhall from time to time be preſented to the juſtices of the peace in their quarter ſeſſions aſſembled, to be allowed by the major part of them, and confirmed by order of the ſaid court."

The ſeveral pariſhes, beſides their aſſeſſments, formerly paid one ſhilling per week for pariſh children; but in 1751 the governors came to a reſolution, that no more children paid for by the pariſhes to which they belong, ſhould be taken into the houſe; and ſince that time it has been reſolved, that only ſuch children ſhould be taken in, as were committed by the magiſtrates of the city, found begging in the ſtreets, pilfering on the keys, or lying about in glaſs-houſes and uninhabited places; the common receptacles of the wretched and the wicked.

Theſe poor abandoned children are educated according to the uſage of the church of England, and meet at ſix in the morning and evening in a large room, which ſerves them both for a chapel and dining room, where they hear prayers; they are taught the catechiſm; have a miniſter who attends upon them; and on Sundays they all go to church at Great St. Helen's. A part of the day is appropriated to their learning to read, write, and obtaining ſome knowledge of arithmetic; the reſt of their time is ſpent in weaving nets for the Britiſh fiſhery; and the girls are employed in ſewing, knitting, and other labour, by which they are qualified for ſervice. The boys make twenty-five yards of netting per week; and, as an encouragement to induſtry, every boy who makes above twenty-four yards, receives a penny a week. There are here ſeldom leſs than four hundred children thus employed, all of whom are dreſſed in ruſſet cloth, and wear a round badge upon their breaſts, repreſenting a poor boy and a ſheep with the following motto: *God's providence is our inheritance.* Theſe children thus ſaved from the miſeries of vice and beggary, after being inſtructed and inured to labour, are put out apprentice; the boys to the ſea ſervice or to trades, and the girls to ſervice in honeſt families.

It may not be altogether unpleaſing to recite the ſpeech of John Truſty, one of theſe poor boys, to her majeſty queen Anne, upon her coming to dine at Guildhall, on Thurſday the 29th of October 1702, the Lord-mayor's day.

" May it pleaſe your moſt excellent majeſty to " pardon this great preſumption in us poor chil- " dren, who throw ourſelves at your royal feet, " among the reſt of your glad ſubjects, that here " in crouds appear to behold your ſacred ma- " jeſty.

" We, madam, have no fathers, no mothers, " no friends; or, which is next to none, thoſe " who, through their extreme poverty, cannot " help us. God's providence is our inheritance, " [pointing to the motto on his breaſt.] All the " ſupport we have is from the unexhauſted cha- " rities of your loyal citizens of London, and " others your good ſubjects, and the pious care " of our governors, who are now teaching our " little hands to work, and our fingers to ſpin.

" Theſe threads, madam, [holding out ſome " yarn, which he had in his hand] are ſome of " the early fruits of our induſtry. We are all " daily employed in the ſtaple manufacture of " England, learning betimes to be uſeful to the " world. And there ſeemed nothing wanting " to compleat our happineſs, but the opportunity " which this day affords us, of being the ob- " jects of your tender pity and compaſſion. One " gracious ſmile from your majeſty on this new " foundation will make us live—and live to call " you bleſſed.

" And may God Almighty long preſerve your " majeſty, for the good of theſe your kingdoms, " and your royal conſort the prince. So pray " we, your little children: and let all your peo- " ple ſay, Amen."

In another part of the houſe, called The Keeper's ſide, are kept beggars, vagrants, diſſolute and abandoned ſturdy fellows, who have no honeſt means of ſupport; and the lewd women who are taken up in the ſtreets. All theſe are kept to hard labour and employed in beating of hemp and waſhing of linen. All theſe are not only ſupported, but in caſe of ſickneſs, broken limbs or wounds, have advice, phyſic and ſurgery gratis.

It is a large, ſtrong and uſeful building, with three long rooms or galleries one over another, which are filled with boys and girls at work, who have a proper number of men and women to inſtruct them. They have likewiſe a large and convenient brewhouſe for brewing their own drink, and

and over that a malt houſe. In ſhort, every thing is managed with the greateſt prudence and œconomy.

Farther to the north is Lamb-alley; in which are two charitable foundations.

1. Alleyn's alms-houſes for ten poor men and women, built and endowed with forty ſhillings per annum each, by the founder of Dulwich college, in 1614, in Petty France, now New Broad-ſtreet. And

2. Alms-houſes for ſixteen poor old women, built and endowed with two ſhillings and ſixpence a month each, by one Mr. Underwood.

Both theſe charitable foundations were removed from their ſituation into Lamb-alley; where they are accommodated with new houſes, at the expence of the pariſh, and builders of New Broad-ſtreet.

Returning again to the eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, we come to Spittal-ſquare, and the ſite of the ancient priory and hoſpital of St. Mary Spittal, founded in the year 1197, by Sir Walter Brune, and Roſſia his wife, for canons regular, and dedicated to the honour of Jeſus Chriſt, and his mother the Bleſſed Virgin Mary.

This foundation was of very conſiderable extent; for in the compoſition made by the prior with the rector of St. Botolph's, concerning tythes, it appears to have begun at Berwards-lane, towards the ſouth, and to run as far as the pariſh of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to the north, in breadth: and from the king's ſtreet in the weſt, to the biſhop of London's field, called Lallorſworth, (now Spittalfield) on the eaſt.

At the diſſolution of this priory in the reign of Henry VIII. it was valued at 478l. per annum, and there were found in it 178 beds for the receipt of the poor.

On the ſpot where this hoſpital ſtood, and near adjoining, are now many handſome houſes, inhabited by manufacturers, and merchants of great trade and worth.

A part of the large church-yard pertaining to this hoſpital, and ſevered from the reſt by a brick wall, was for a long time remaining, with a pulpit croſs therein, ſomewhat like to that in St. Paul's church-yard; and againſt the ſaid pulpit, on the ſouth ſide, before the charnel and chapel of St. Edmond the biſhop, and St. Mary Magdalen (which chapel was founded about the year 1391) there was a handſome houſe of two ſtories high, for the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and other perſons of diſtinction to ſit in, to hear the ſermons preached in the Eaſter holidays.

It was for a long time a cuſtom, on Good Friday in the afternoon, for ſome learned man, by appointment of the prelates, to preach a ſermon at Paul's croſs, treating of Chriſt's paſſion; and upon the three next Eaſter holidays, Monday, Tueſday and Wedneſday, other learned men, by the like appointment, preached in the forenoon at the Spittal, to perſuade the articles of Chriſt's reſurrection. And then, on Low Sunday, before noon, another learned man, at Paul's Croſs, was to make rehearſal of thoſe four former ſermons, either commending or reproving them, as to him, (by judgment of the learned divines) was thought convenient; after which he was to make a ſermon himſelf. At theſe ſermons, ſo ſeverally preached, the mayor, with his brethren the aldermen, were accuſtomed to be preſent in their violets at St. Paul's on Good Friday, and in their ſcarlets, at the Spittal in the holidays, except Wedneſday in violet, and the mayor, with his brethren, on Low Sunday, in ſcarlet, at Paul's croſs.

This cuſtom was kept up till the year 1642; but in the grand rebellion the pulpit was broken down, and the cuſtom of preaching was diſcontinued. However, at the reſtoration, it was ſo far revived, that the Spittal ſermons have been ſince preached every Eaſter at St. Bride's in Fleet-ſtreet, and honoured with the preſence of the Lord-mayor, aldermen, &c.

We ſhall leave this ward at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, next Cornhill, where are a row of ſpacious new buildings, which ſupply the place of thoſe conſumed by fire in the year 1765. Among theſe is one remarkably extenſive and lofty, which was built at the expence of ſome principal merchants, who are proprietors thereof, as a tavern, and is called *The London*.

It is worthy of remark, that in clearing the rubbiſh to make way for theſe new buildings, there appeared the remains of an ancient church or chapel, which had long ſerved for the uſes of cellaring to the four houſes that covered this relick of antiquity; but when, or by whom this old church was founded, we have no account. In taking the dimenſions of it, the inſide meaſured forty feet in length, and twenty-ſix feet and an inch in breadth. The length conſiſted of four arches; and the breadth of two iſles: that towards the ſouth being of nine feet three inches broad, and that on the north ſixteen feet. The roof of this ſubterraneous monument was at that time only ten feet nine inches above the preſent floor, occaſioned by the extenſive raiſing of the ground in this part of the city. And if we may be allowed to form a conjecture upon a well grounded authority, that this was once a church dedicated to St. Andrew the apoſtle, *ſuper* or at the top of Cornhill, which cannot be applied to St Andrew's Underſhaft, without many objections; and as there are no other remains of a church near the top of Cornhill, beſides theſe ruins, it appears very probable that the premiſes here deſcribed are the remains of the church, which once ſtood at the top or above Cornhill, dedicated to St. Andrew the apoſtle, from which the other church at the corner of St. Mary-ax, dedicated to the ſame ſaint, was diſtinguiſhed by the addition of Underſhaft.

About twelve feet more to the north, and under the very houſe where the fire was ſuppoſed to have begun, there was another ſtone building, thirty feet long, fourteen feet broad, and eight feet ſix inches above the preſent floor, with a door on the north ſide, a window at the eaſt end, and the appearance of another at the weſt end. This building was covered with a ſemicircular arch, made of ſmall pieces of chalk in the form of bricks, and rubbed with ſtone, reſembling the arches of a bridge: but this ſtructure did not appear to have any connection or communi-

cation

cation with the before-mentioned. Nor does any ancient hiſtory give us the leaſt account thereof; nor of any religious or other remarkable foundation in this neighbourhood, ſerving to lead us to a diſcovery and explanation of ſo remarkable a building, buried by the ſtreets of London.

Of BREADSTREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the principal ſtreet therein, called Bread-ſtreet, where formerly was held the bread-market; as appears by records of the year 1302, when the bakers of London were obligated not to ſell any bread in their ſhops or houſes, but in open market.

Bread-ſtreet ward is encompaſſed on the north and north-weſt by the ward of Farringdon within; on the eaſt by Cordwainer's ward; on the ſouth by Queenhithe ward; and on the weſt by Caſtle Baynard ward. It begins in Cheapſide on the north, and runs on the ſouth ſide from where the ſtandard, to where the croſs formerly ſtood, then called Goldſmiths-row. It extends on the ſouth in Watling-ſtreet up almoſt to the houſe next to St. Auguſtin's church on the north ſide; and on the ſouth ſide, up to the Old Change; and down the ſame at the eaſt ſide, by the weſt end of Maiden-lane, or Diſtaff-lane, to Knightrider-ſtreet, or, as that part is called, Old Fiſh-ſtreet; and all the north ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, till over againſt the Trinity church and Trinity-lane.

This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) thirteen conſtables, thirteen inqueſt-men, thirteen ſcavengers, and a beadle.

The principal ſtreets and places in this ward are, Watling ſtreet, Bread-ſtreet, Friday-ſtreet, Diſtaff-lane, Baſing-lane, with the eaſt ſide of the Old Change, from the corner of St. Auſtin's gate to Old Fiſh-ſtreet; and the north ſide of Old Fiſh-ſtreet and Trinity-lane, with part of the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide, betwixt Friday-ſtreet, and St. Mary-le-Bow church.

Bread-ſtreet is an open ſtreet, well built, and principally inhabited by hop-merchants and other great dealers: on the eaſt ſide of which, at the corner next Watling-ſtreet, is ſituate the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS Bread-Street.

This church, which is a rectory, and a peculiar belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, owes its name to its ſituation, and dedication to All Saints.

The advowſon of this church was in the prior and canons of Chriſt's church in Canterbury till the year 1365, when, in return for the many favours conferred upon them by their archbiſhop, they, on the twenty-fourth of April, by a proper inſtrument under their common ſeal, did convey and aſſign the right of preſentation to Simon archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent edifice was erected in 1684, at the expence of the public; and ſerves not only for the accommodation of the inhabitants of its own pariſh, but likewiſe thoſe of St. John the Evangeliſt's, who are thereunto annexed by act of parliament. This church conſiſts of a plain body, with a ſquare tower eighty-ſix feet high, divided into four ſtages with arches near the top. The inſide is handſomely wainſcoted and pewed, the pulpit finely carved, the ſounding board veneered, a neat gallery at the weſt end, and a ſpacious altar-piece well adorned and beautified. The veſtry is general, and the officers are two church-wardens.

At this church are prayers every Thurſday at five o'clock in the afternoon, from Michaelmas to Midſummer, and a ſermon, the gift of Mr. Daniel Elliot. And on the twenty-fifth of July is another gift ſermon in memory of the defeat of the Spaniſh armada.

The pariſh church of St. John the Evangeliſt burnt down in 1666, (and afterwards united to Allhallows) was a rectory, and ſtood on the eaſt ſide of Friday-ſtreet, next Watling-ſtreet. It was founded about the ſame time as Allhallows, and was in the gift of the prior and chapter of Chriſt church, Canterbury, till they conveyed it, with the aforeſaid church, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The ſite of this church remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this pariſh. The veſtry is general, and they have two church-wardens. The two pariſhes united together produce the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

On the ſame ſide of this ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MILDRED, Breadstreet.

So denominated from its dedication to St. Mildred, a Saxon ſaint, who was abbeſs of a monaſtery in the Iſle of Thanet, where ſhe died in the year 676.

It is a rectory, founded by lord Trenchant of St. Albans, about the year 1300; but it had neither veſtry-room nor church-yard till 1428, when Sir John Chadworth, or Shadworth, by his will gave a veſtry and church-yard to the pariſhioners, and a parſonage houſe to the rector. After this church was burnt down in 1666, and rebuilt, it had the pariſh of St. Margaret Moſes united to it.

The front of the preſent edifice is built of free-ſtone; the other parts of brick: the roof is co-

vered with lead, and the floor paved with purbeck ſtone. Within is a neat wainſcot gallery at the weſt end, and the pulpit is enriched: the altar-piece is handſomely adorned; and the communion table ſtands upon a foot-piece of black and white marble, incloſed with rails and banniſters.

The advowſon of this church was anciently in the prior and canons of St. Mary Overies, Southwark, till Bartholomew, the prior, and convent, in the year 1533, granted the patronage thereof to John Oliver and others, for a certain term of years; after the expiration of which it came to Sir Nicholas Criſpe, in whoſe family the gift is ſaid ſtill to remain. The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens.

The pariſh of St. Margaret Moſes, which is annexed to St. Mildred, was a rectory, the church whereof ſtood at the ſouth weſt corner of Piſſing-alley (now Little Friday-ſtreet) oppoſite diſtaff-lane. It received its name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, virgin and martyr of Antioch in Piſidia; and takes the addition of Moſes from one of that name who was a conſiderable benefactor or rebuilder thereof.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for Robert Fitzwalter gave the ſame to the prior and canons of St. Faith's, at Horeham in the county of Norfolk; which being confirmed to them by a bull of pope Alexander III. in the year 1163, it continued in the ſaid prior and cannons till the ſuppreſſion of their convent by Edward the third: when this church came to the crown, where it has ever ſince continued.

This church, which was burnt down in 1666, being annexed to St. Mildred's, the yearly value of both theſe rectories was ſettled by act of parliament at 130l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

One part of the ſite of this church was ſold to the city for widening Piſſing-alley, lying between Friday-ſtreet and Bread-ſtreet; and the money which aroſe from the ſale thereof was applied towards the paving and beautifying the ſaid church of St. Mildred; the other part now remaining is the burial place form the inhabitants of St. Margaret's pariſh.

The officers of this pariſh are two church-wardens; and the veſtry is general.

The patronage of St. Mildred's being in the family of the Criſps, and that of St. Margaret's in the crown, they preſent to both livings alternately.

On the north ſide of Great Diſtaff-lane is a handſome brick building, conſiſting of ſeveral good rooms, called

CORDWAINERS HALL;

The principal room of which, is adorned with the pictures of king William and queen Mary.

This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by king Henry IV. in the year 1410, by the name of Cordwainers and Coblers, the latter of which names was then far from being a deſpicable term, as it ſignified not only a ſhoemaker, but a dealer in ſhoes; and it does not appear that the word ſhoe-maker was then in uſe.

King Richard II. marrying the daughter of Wenceſlaus king of Bohemia, the Engliſh by her example wore long peaked ſhoes tied to their knees with ſilk laces, or ſilver chains gilt. This prepoſterous faſhion occaſioned the paſſing of an act of parliament, in the reign of Edward IV. in which it was enacted, that no cordwainer or cobler within the city of London, or three miles of it, ſhould make any ſhoes, galoſhes or huſeans; that is, boots or buſkins, with any pyke, or poleyn, exceeding the length of two inches, to be adjudged by the wardens or governors of the ſame myſtery in London; nor ſhould they preſume to ſell, or put upon the legs or feet of any perſon, any ſhoes, boots, or buſkins, on Sundays, or on the feaſts of the nativity and aſcenſion of our Lord, or on Corpus Chriſti day, on the penalty of paying twenty ſhillings for each offence. See page 131.

This company, by a late charter, is ſtiled, "The maſter, wardens and commonalty of the "myſtery of cordwainers, of the city of London." They are governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the twenty ſeventh on the city liſt.

On the weſt ſide of Bread-ſtreet formerly ſtood a priſon-houſe belonging to the ſheriffs of London, called the compter. But in the year 1555 the priſoners were removed from thence to another new compter in Wood-ſtreet; provided by the city's purchaſe, and built for that purpoſe. The cauſe of this priſon being removed may be ſeen in page 203.

On the ſouth ſide of Baſing-lane is ſituate

GERARD's-HALL-INN.

This building has ſtood many geenerations in great repute, for its accommodations and good entertainment, both for man and horſe, and for all kinds of carriages. It is built upon the remains of the manſion-houſe of the ancient family of Giſors, ſome of whom, for many ages, filled, and with dignity and honour ſerved, the chief offices in the magiſtracy of this city. In thoſe days it was called Giſor's hall. John Giſor, mayor of London, was owner of it in 1245, and by deſcent it came to another of the ſame name in 1386, who made a feoffment of it. From which we are to look upon the preſent appellation of Gerard's-hall to be no other than a corruption of Gerard for Giſor, and Gerard's-hall for Giſor's-hall; without having recourſe to the fabulous tradition which was ſwallowed by our credulous anceſtors, who were weak enough to believe that this was the habitation of Gerard, a giant, who uſed a poll in the wars forty feet long, and fifteen inches round; and whoſe ſkull being found would hold five pecks; and his thigh bone was ſix feet long, and one of his teeth weighed ten pounds troy: without conſidering that a perſon of ſuch prodigious dimenſions could not poſſibly inhabit a houſe or hall of the ſize this appears to have been by its remains, which are ſtill to be ſeen in the arched vaults, ſupported by ſixteeen pillars, built of ſtone brought from Caen in Normandy, and are now uſed for cellars, being entirely under the floor of the building.

Before

Before we leave this ward, we ſhall take notice of a moſt beautiful ſet of houſes and ſhops which were, in ancient times, ſituate between Bread-ſtreet end, and the croſs in Cheap, at that time called Goldſmith's Row. This row of houſes was built by Thomas Wood, goldſmith, one of the ſheriffs of London in the year 1491. It contained in number ten dwelling houſes and fourteen ſhops, all in one frame, uniformerly built four ſtories high, beautified towards the ſtreet with the goldſmiths arms, and the likeneſs of woodmen, in memory of his name, riding on monſtrous beaſts; all which were caſt in lead, richly painted over and gilt. Theſe he gave to the goldſmiths, with a ſtock of money to young men who inhabited theſe ſhops. This ſaid front was again new painted and gilt over in the year 1593, Sir Richard Martin being then mayor.

The goldſmiths originally kept their ſhops and trade in Weſt-cheap, even before the days of king Edward III. to the time of king Charles I. And the Exchange for the king's coin was not far off the place now called the Old Change, as appears by record, which not only ſhews the place of the goldſmiths habitation, but their occupation and buſineſs about the coin and plate.

CHAPTER VII.

Of BRIDGE-WARD *Within and* BROAD-STREET *Ward.*

BRIDGE Ward within derives its name from its connection with London-bridge; for it begins at the end next Southwark, from whence it reacheth direct north up Grace-church-ſtreet, as far as the corner of Lombard-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet, including all the bridge, the greateſt part of all the alleys and courts on the eaſt ſide, and on the weſt ſide all the alleys, courts and lanes in Thames-ſtreet on both ſides to New key, part of Michael's-lane, and part of Crooked-lane.

It is encompaſſed on the ſouth by Southwark and the river Thames; on the eaſt by Billingſgate ward; on the north by Langbourn ward; and on the weſt by Candlewick and Dowgate wards.

The government of this ward is an alderman, fifteen common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) fourteen conſtables, fifteen inqueſt-men, fourteen ſcavengers and a beadle.

London bridge, which is the firſt principal place in this ward, the reader will find particularly deſcribed (from its origin to its preſent ſituation) in pages 29—34.

At the north end of this bridge, under the four arches, are fixed the works of a water company, who, from this ſituation, are called the company of the London-bridge water-works. It was originally the invention of Peter Maurice, a Dutchman, in 1582, to ſupply the city with water from the Thames through wooden pipes. (See page 207) This invention has, by many improvements, arrived to ſuch perfection, under the direction of that great maſter the late Mr. Hadley, that theſe works, in their preſent condition, are ſaid to be ſuperior to the moſt famed water-engine at Marli in France, which coſts 25000l. ſterling per annum, to keep it in repair.

The wheels placed, under the arches, are moved by the common ſtream of the tide water of the river Thames. One turn of the four wheels makes 114 ſtrokes; and, when the river is at beſt, the wheels go ſix times round in a minute; and but four and a half at middle water; ſo that the number of ſtrokes in a minute are 684. And as the ſtroke is two feet and a half in a ſeven inch bore, which raiſes three ale gallons, they raiſe 2052 gallons in a minute; that is, 123,120 gallons, or 1954 hogſheads in an hour; which is at the rate of 46,896 hogſheads per day, to the height of 120 feet, including the waſte, which may be computed at a fifth part of the whole. The wheels force the water to a baſon on the top of a high tower of wood, which ſtands on the ſterling of the firſt arch on the north weſt end of the bridge; by which means the water is raiſed to any part of the city. A farther addition has been lately made to theſe water-works on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the bridge.

Excluſive of the improvements made to London bridge, the narrow entrance on the north ſide is made as wide as the bridge, by pulling down all the houſes on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet as far as Thames-ſtreet, and throwing the new buildings backwards; and on the eaſt ſide a foot way is made under the ſteeple or tower of the church of

ST. MAGNUS.

This church, which is a rectory, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of London-bridge, owes its name to its dedication to St. Magnus, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Aurelian, in the city of Cæſarea, for his ſtedfaſt adherence to the chriſtian religion.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbots and convents of Weſtminſter and Bermondſey, who preſented alternately, till the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, by her letters patent, A. D. 1553, granted the ſame to the biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church ſuffered the like fate with others in the general conflagration in 1666; and when rebuilt, was made the parochial church for this and the pariſh of St. Margaret, New Fiſh-

ſtreet, which is annexed to it by act of parliament. The body of the preſent ſtructure was built in the year 1676, but the ſteeple was not added till ſeveral years after.

It is a ſpacious and maſſy ſtone building; plain, and yet well ornamented. The corners have ruſtic quoins, and the body is enlightened by tall arched windows, over each of which is a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls, and between theſe is a cherub over the center of each window. At the weſt end coupled pilaſters riſe on each ſide the door, from a plain courſe, and ſupport a pediment. The door on the northſide is alſo placed under a pediment, but without the particular decorations of the other. Over each door is an oval window, and the laſt is decorated with feſtoons. The roof is hid by a kind of attic courſe, from which the tower riſes ſquare and plain; and from this the dial, which is very richly ornamented, projects over the ſtreet. The courſe above this is adorned at the corners with coupled pilaſters of the Ionic order, ſupporting an open work in the place of a baluſtrade, with large urns at the corners of an uncommon ſhape. From within this open work riſes the lanthorn, which has alſo Ionic pilaſters, and arched windows in all the intercolumniations. The doom reſts upon theſe pilaſters, and on its crown is placed a piece of open work like that which ſurrounds the baſe of the lanthorn. On this is raiſed the turret which ſupports the fane.

The veſtry is ſelect, and conſiſts of thirty-three members; and the officers are, two church-wardens, one of whom is collector for the poor. In this church is a peal of ten bells.

Before the fire of London the parochial church of St. Margaret was ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fiſh ſtreet-hill (ſo called from the number of fiſhmongers which formerly inhabited this ſtreet; but now there is only one of that trade, or two at the moſt) on the ſpot where the monument now ſtands, and dedicated to Margaret, a virgin, who was beheaded for the chriſtian faith under the emperor Decius.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been in the abbot, and convent, and biſhop of Wincheſter, till queen Mary, by her letters patent, in the year 1553, granted the ſame to the biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

This pariſh being annexed to St. Magnus, the two are valued together at 17ol. in lieu of tythes.

On the ſite of St. Margaret's church now ſtands the monument, which the reader will ſee fully deſcribed in page 253-4

At the ſouth weſt corner of Fenchurch-ſtreet is ſituate the parochial church of

St. BENNETS GRASS-CHURCH,

So called from its dedication to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the graſs or herb market, which was anciently kept before the weſt door of this church.

It is a rectory, and in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's, London, in the year 1181, in whom the patronage ſtill continues.

The old church, being much damaged by the fire in 1666, was taken down, and the preſent ſtructure erected in its place, which is built principally of ſtone, and is a regular, convenient and neat edifice, without the expence of columns and porticos. It has a handſome baluſtrade at the top, and a very high ſpire of the obeliſk kind, the baſe of which is ſupported by four porticos. The inſide is well wainſcoted and handſomely pewed; the pulpit well veneered, carved, and adorned with cherubs, &c. Here is a Sunday's afternoon lecture, with an endowment of forty pounds per annum, founded by Mrs. Joan Newton.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers of the pariſh are, only two churchwardens.

This church not only accommodates its own inhabitants, but likewiſe thoſe of the pariſh of St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap, which is annexed to it; and both together are of the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

The church of St. Leonard Eaſtcheap was burnt down in 1666, and never rebuilt. It was dedicated to one Leonard, a french ſaint, and biſhop of Limognes, and was ſome time named St. Leonard Milk-church, from William Malker, the builder thereof.

The patronage of this rectory, which was anciently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, is at preſent in the dean and chapter of that ſee. The ſite of it remains now only a burial place for the inhabitants of this pariſh, whoſe veſtry is ſelect, and has no more officers than two church-wardens.

Some little way from the bridge, on the weſt ſide of this ward, oppoſite the Thames, ſtands

FISHMONGERS HALL.

The front entrance to this hall is from Thames-ſtreet, by a handſome paſſage, that leads into a large ſquare court, paved with flat ſtones, and encompaſſed by the great hall, the court room for the aſſiſtants, and other grand apartments, with galleries. Theſe are of an handſome conſtruction, and are ſupported by Ionic columns, with an arcade. The back front, or that next the Thames, has a grand double flight of ſtone ſteps, which lead to the firſt apartments from the wharf. The door is adorned with Ionic columns, and theſe ſupport an open pediment, in which is a ſhield, with the arms of the company. The windows are ornamented with ſtone caſes, and the quoins of the building are wrought with a handſome ruſtic. Within is the ſtatue of Sir William Wallworth, knt. Fiſhmonger, who, when he was Lord-mayor, ſlew Wat Tyler. (See page 85.)

The company of fiſhmongers, as well as other perſons concerned in furniſhing the city with proviſions, were anciently under the immediate direction of the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to whom this power was confirmed by an act of parliament in the ſeventh of Richard II. in the year 1384. At that time the dealers of fiſh conſiſted of two communities, viz. the ſtock fiſhmongers and ſalt fiſhmongers; and both of them had

no leſs than ſix halls; two in Thames-ſtreet, two in New Fiſh-ſtreet, and two in Old Fiſh-ſtreet; and were in ſuch reputation for valuable members, that ſix Lord-mayors were choſen out of them in twenty-four years.

The ſalt fiſhmongers were incorporated in the year 1433, but the ſtock fiſhmongers not till 1509. This ſeparation, however, proving prejudicial to both, they united, and obtained a charter from king Henry VIII. in 1536, by which they were incorporated by the name of "the "wardens and commonalty of the myſtery of "fiſhmongers of the city of London."

This is one of the twelve principal companies; and is governed by a prime, five other wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the fourth on the liſt of the city corporation.

Of BROAD-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from that part of it called Old Broad-ſtreet, which before the fire of London, was accounted one of the broadeſt ſtreets in the city.

It is bounded on the north and eaſt by Biſhopſgate-ward, on the ſouth by Cornhill-ward and Wallbrook-ward, and on the weſt by Coleman-ſtreet ward: and extends from the eaſt corner of Helmet or Croſs keys court in Wormwood-ſtreet in the north eaſt, to the iron grate over the common ſewer, near the backgate of Bethlehem-hoſpital, in the north weſt; and from the eaſt corner of Allhallows church, where New Broad-ſtreet begins, in the north, to the iron grate over the common ſewer, under the eaſt end of St. Margaret's-church in Lothbury, in the ſouth weſt, and up pig-ſtreet, to the pump facing St. Bennet Fink's church in the ſouth; and from the pump near the north eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church-wall in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, in the ſouth eaſt, to ſcalding-alley in the Poultry, which is the ſouth-weſt extremity, including Threadneedle-ſtreet, both ſides; Bartholomew-lane; Princes-ſtreet, almoſt as far as Catharine-court on the eaſt ſide; both ſides of Lothbury, from the grate eaſtward; Throgmorton-ſtreet, Pig-ſtreet, and Broad-ſtreet, both ſides; Wincheſter-ſtreet, Auguſtine-friars, and Wormwood-ſtreet, as far as Helmet-court in the eaſt; and ſo much of London-wall as extends from the north weſt corner of Old Broad-ſtreet to the grate near Bethlehem back-gate, with the alleys and courts on the ſouth ſide, as far as Swan-alley in Little Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet pariſh.

This ward is governed by an alderman, ten common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) ten conſtables, thirteen inqueſt men, eight ſcavengers, and a beadle; and is divided into ten precincts.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward in that ſtreet which gave riſe to its name, viz. Old Broad-ſtreet; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtood a ſet of alms-houſes, founded by Sir Thomas Greſham in the year 1575, for eight decayed poor men, citizens of London, which Sir Thomas endowed with ſix pound, thirteen ſhillings and four pence per annum for each perſon, to be paid quarterly out of the chamber of London; a load of coals every year, and a gown once in two years. And the Lord-mayor and commonalty of London were empowered to execute the ſaid truſt. Theſe houſes however have been lately taken down to make way for the new exciſe office.

On the weſt-ſide of this ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the back entrance of the South ſea-houſe, is ſituate the pariſh of

St. PETER LE POOR.

We cannot minutely account for the origin of this church; but that it is of ancient foundation is manifeſt from the ſtate thereof in 1181. It was dedicated to St. Peter, the apoſtle, and diſtinguiſhed from other churches of that name, by the addition of le Poor, either from the builder's name, or the poor ſtate of the pariſh at the time of its foundation.

This church, which eſcaped the general conflagration in 1666, is ſuppoſed to have been rebuilt in the year 1540. And in 1615 it was enlarged with the left wing, at the ſole expence of Sir William Garway, knt. who expended 400l. in the improvement for the convenience of the pariſhioners. After which the pariſhioners, being animated by this generous act, repaired and beautified the whole church, new built the ſteeple and a good gallery at the weſt end, and new caſt and hung the bells, at the charge of 158/l.

It is a gothic ſtructure, but mean in itſelf; and made more ſo by its untoward ſituation: one of its corners being thruſt as it were into the ſtreet, makes the ſtreet narrow, obſtructs the paſſage, and deſtroys the viſta. It is of very conſiderable breadth in proportion to its length, viz. fifty four feet long, and fifty-one broad; the height to the roof is no more than twenty-three feet, and the height of the tower and turret together ſeventy five feet. The body is plain and unornamented; the windows are very large; and the dial is fixed to a beam, that is joined at one end to a kind of turret, and extends acroſs the ſtreet like a country ſign poſt. The tower riſes ſquare, without diminution, is ſtrengthened at the corners with ruſtic; and upon this is placed a turret, which conſiſts of ſtrong piers at the corners arched over, and covered with an open dome; whence riſes a ball, with a fane.

The advowſon of this church, which is a rectory, appears to have been all along in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The tythes at preſent amount to about 130l. a year; and the other profits by annual

annual donations ſettled upon the rector, are ſuppoſed to amount to near as much more.

The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are, ſix auditors of accounts, two churchwardens and two ſideſmen.

A little to the north of this church is a ſtreet known by the name of Auſtin-friars. On which ſpot was a priory dedicated to St. Auguſtin, biſhop of Hippo in Africa, and founded for the Friars Eremites, of that order, in the year 1253, by Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex. Theſe eremites or friars, were of the mendicant ſort, and continued in the poſſeſſion of the place till its diſſolution by king Henry VIII. who granted a great part of it to William Pawlet, lord St. John, afterwards marquis of Wincheſter; ſince which time the greateſt part has been pulled down, and many houſes built; but a part of the old church belonging to the priory is ſtill remaining. King Edward VI. granted all the church, except the choir, to a congregation of Germans, and other ſtrangers, who fled hither for the ſake of religion, ordered it to be called *the Temple of the Lord Jeſus*; and ſeveral ſucceſſive princes have confirmed it to the Dutch, by whom it is ſtill uſed as a place of divine worſhip.

It is a large and ſpacious Gothic edifice, ſupported by two rows of ſtone pillars. At the eaſt end are ſeveral ſteps, which lead to a large platform, on which is placed a long table with ſeats againſt the wall, and forms round, for the uſe of the holy communion, and the windows on one ſide have painted on them in ſeveral places, the word *Jeſus Temple*. On the weſt end over the ſcreen is a library thus inſcribed, *Eccleſiæ Londino Belgicæ, Bibliotheca, extructa ſumptibus Mariæ Dubois* 1659, It contains ſeveral valuable manuſcripts, among which are the letters of Calvin, Peter Martyr, and other foreign reformers.

This church is now called the Dutch church in Auſtin Friars; and is ſerved by two miniſters, who preach twice every Sunday, and once in the week. They adminiſter the ſacrament on the laſt Sunday of every month; and exchange churches every firſt Sunday in the month with the Walloon congregation, for their adminiſtration of the Euchariſt, their own church in Threadneedle-ſtreet being too ſmall for them. The miniſters have good ſalaries, and the church provides a ſufficient ſubſiſtence for their widows.

In 1704 this Dutch congregation in Auguſtin-friars, built at their common charge, in Middle Moorfields, a handſome alms-houſe, containing twenty-ſix rooms, for maintaining their poor men or women, and a room for the elders and deacons of their church to meet weekly upon buſineſs, and to pay the alms people, who receive more or leſs, as their neceſſities may require. The whole charge of their poor is computed at 1200l. per annum, part of which is collected after ſermon every Sunday, &c. at the church door.

A little to the eaſt of Bethlehem hoſpital is ſituate the parochial church of

ALLHALLOWS, London-Wall.

It does not ſufficiently appear when this church was founded; but we have reaſon to ſuppoſe it was ſome time after the foundation of the priory of the Holy Trinity near Aldgate, in whoſe patronage this church was originally, and who preſented Thomas Richer de Sanſton thereunto in the year 1335. At the diſſolution of their religious houſes under king Henry VIII. this church was, with the priory, unto which it belonged, ſurrendered to the crown, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains, the lord-chancellor or lord-keeper, for the time being, preſenting thereunto.

The old church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666; but was become ſo ruinous, that in 1765 the pariſhioners obtained an act of parliament to empower them to pull it down, together with the parſonage-houſe, and to enable them to raiſe money by annuities to rebuild the ſame. This church, which has been finiſhed ſome time, is built with brick and ſtone; and though plain, yet is very neat. It is ſomewhat longer than the old church, and the parſonage houſe is built at the north eaſt corner of the church-yard.

The produce of this living is computed to be about 150l. per annum. The veſtry is ſelect, and formed of ſuch as have ſerved or fined for churchwardens and conſtables. And the pariſh officers are two churchwardens, two overſeers of the poor, and two ſideſmen.

In a court on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet called London Wall, nearly oppoſite the eaſt end of Bethlehem hoſpital, is ſituate.

CARPENTERS HALL.

This building, though very old, and compoſed of timber and plaiſter, is not without its beauty and peculiar ornaments; and it enjoys an agreeable proſpect into drapers gardens, which lie towards the ſouth.

This fraternity, which is very ancient, was incorporated by king Edward III. in the year 1344, with power to make by-laws. It is now governed by a maſter, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and has a livery.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet is

Pinners or Pinmakers Hall.

This hall is principally uſed as a meeting-houſe for independents and anabaptiſts; and is the only meeting-houſe in London where the audience are not Calviniſts. The independents meet on the Sunday morning; and the anabaptiſts on the Sunday afternoon.

This company was incorporated by king Charles I. in the year 1636; and are governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants: but have not a livery.

This end of Wincheſter-ſtreet leads us into Old Broad ſtreet, and terminates on the north ſide with

THE PAY OFFICE.

This office, whoſe front is in Old Broad-ſtreet, is kept in a large houſe, part of the remains of the marquis of Wincheſter's manſion-houſe, called Wincheſter-

Wincheſter-place. It is under the direction of a treaſurer and paymaſter, who pay for all the ſtores uſed in the royal navy, and the wages of thoſe that ſail in his majeſty's ſervice. The treaſurer's ſalary is 2000l. per annum; and the paymaſter, who is alſo accomptant, has 500l. a year: under this laſt are eight clerks who attend the payment of wages; three who have eighty pounds a year; and five who have forty pounds a year each; beſides two extra clerks who have each 50l. a year. There are alſo five clerks for paying bills in courſe, and writing ledgers, viz. three who have eighty pounds a year; and two who have only forty pounds a year each; beſides an extra clerk who has 50l. a year.

In this office there is likewiſe a caſhier of the victualling, who has a ſalary of 150l. per annum, and has three clerks under him; one of 70l. one of 50l. and one of 40l. a year.

Not far from this is Wormwood-ſtreet, in which are a ſet of alms-houſes for twelve poor women, founded by Mr. Kemp, and endowed with one ſhilling per week, with other perquiſites.

From this ſtreet we return back to Throgmorton-ſtreet, on the north ſide of which is ſituate

DRAPERS HALL.

This is a ſpacious and noble edifice, built upon the ruins of a palace erected on that ſpot by Thomas lord Cromwell in the reign of king Henry VIII. which, being forfeited to the crown by his attainder and execution for high treaſon, was purchaſed by the company of drapers, who converted it into a hall for tranſacting the buſineſs of their corporation: and that building being deſtroyed in the fire of London, the drapers company built the preſent hall, which is a moſt elegant building, compoſing the four ſides of a quadrangle, each of which is elevated on columns, and adorned with arches, formed in a piazza round a ſquare court; and between each arch is a ſhield mantling and other fretwork. On the eaſt ſide is the common-hall, to which you aſcend by a grand ſtair-caſe; and within it is adorned with a ſtately ſcreen and fine wainſcot. On the ſcreen between the two doors, hangs the picture, a three quarters length of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, a draper, and the firſt Lord-mayor of London. At the north end of this room are the pictures, at full length, and as big as life, of king William III. king George I. and king George II, in their royal robes.

At the north weſt angle of this room a door opens into another called the court room, richly wainſcoted and furniſhed; at the eaſt end of which hangs an original picture of Mary queen of Scots, at full length, with her infant ſon, king James I. in her hand. From this court room another door, at the weſt end, opens into a large gallery, at the north end of which a folding ſaſh-door opens into a ground ſquare rooom called the ladies chamber; in which, formerly, the company treated their wives and friends with a ball. In the center of this room hangs a large and beautiful chandalier of cut glaſs, preſented to the company by Sir Joſeph Eyles, knt. and over the chimney is a fine picture of Sir Robert Clayton, knt. ſometime Lord-mayor of London. The ſouth end of this gallery leads into the apartments alloted to the clerk, which are very commodious and elegant, with offices below for the tranſacting of buſineſs. And theſe apartments, with the accommodation for the upper porter, fill up the whole front of this noble building.

At the north-weſt angle of this quadrangle there is a paved paſſage to the gardens belonging to this hall. Over this paſſage, upon an arch built of brick and ſtone, is a ſtrong room, covered with a large back or ciſtern of water. This is the record room, where the company keep their writings, books, and papers; and their plate, which for quantity and workmanſhip, is ſaid to exceed all the ſervices of plate in other companies. The gardens, which are pleaſant and commodious, are open every day except Sundays and wet days, for the recreation of all perſons decently dreſſed. The ground which they occupy is very near upon a ſquare: the middle is incloſed with iron rails, and laid out in graſs beds, gravel walks and borders of flowers; with a ſtatue of Flora in the center. Without the rails are fine ſpacious walks, kept in good order, and agreeably ſhaded with rows of lime trees. At the ſouth weſt corner is a very handſome pavilion for the accommodation of company in hot weather, when tired with walking: and near the north eaſt angle is a very commodious houſe for the uſe of the upper beadle of the company. The north ſide lies open to carpenters hall; and at the ſouth eaſt angle there is a privy garden, incloſed with walls; on the ſouth ſide of which, under the ladies chamber, is a private room elegantly furniſhed, where the managers, or ruling part of the company, hold their ſecret committees, or previous meetings, before matters are repreſented to a general court.

This company was an ancient ſociety or guild, devoted and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and was incorporated by letters patent of Henry VI. A. D. 1439, by the ſtile and title of "the maſter, "wardens, brethren and ſiſters of the guild or "fraternity of the Bleſſed Mary the Virgin, "of the myſtery of drapers of the city of "London."

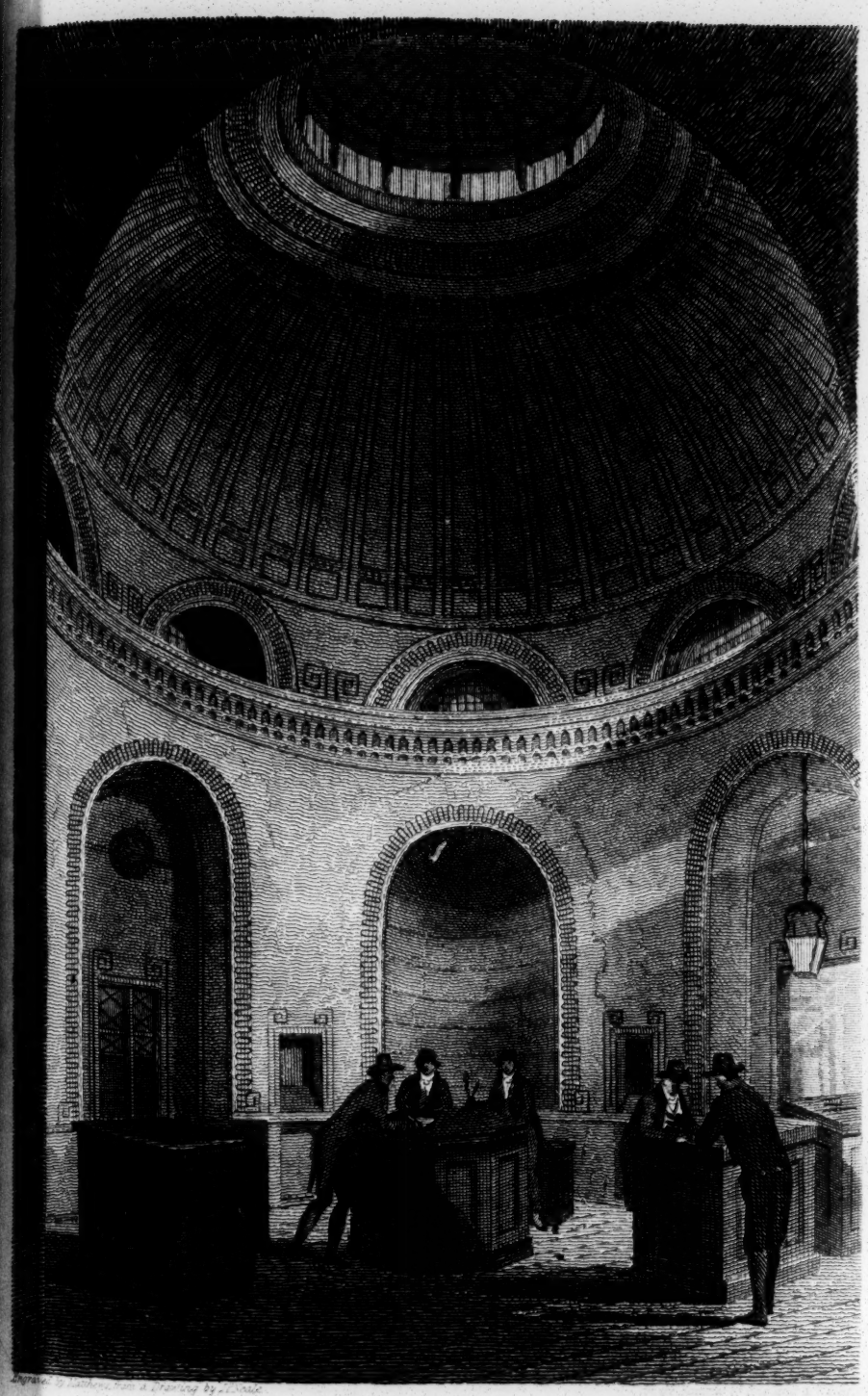
This is the third of the twelve principal companies, and is governed by a maſter, four wardens and a court of aſſiſtants. They have very large eſtates, and pay to charitable uſes about four thouſand pounds per annum.

Near the ſouth end of Princes-ſtreet, on the north ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, is ſituate the parochial church of

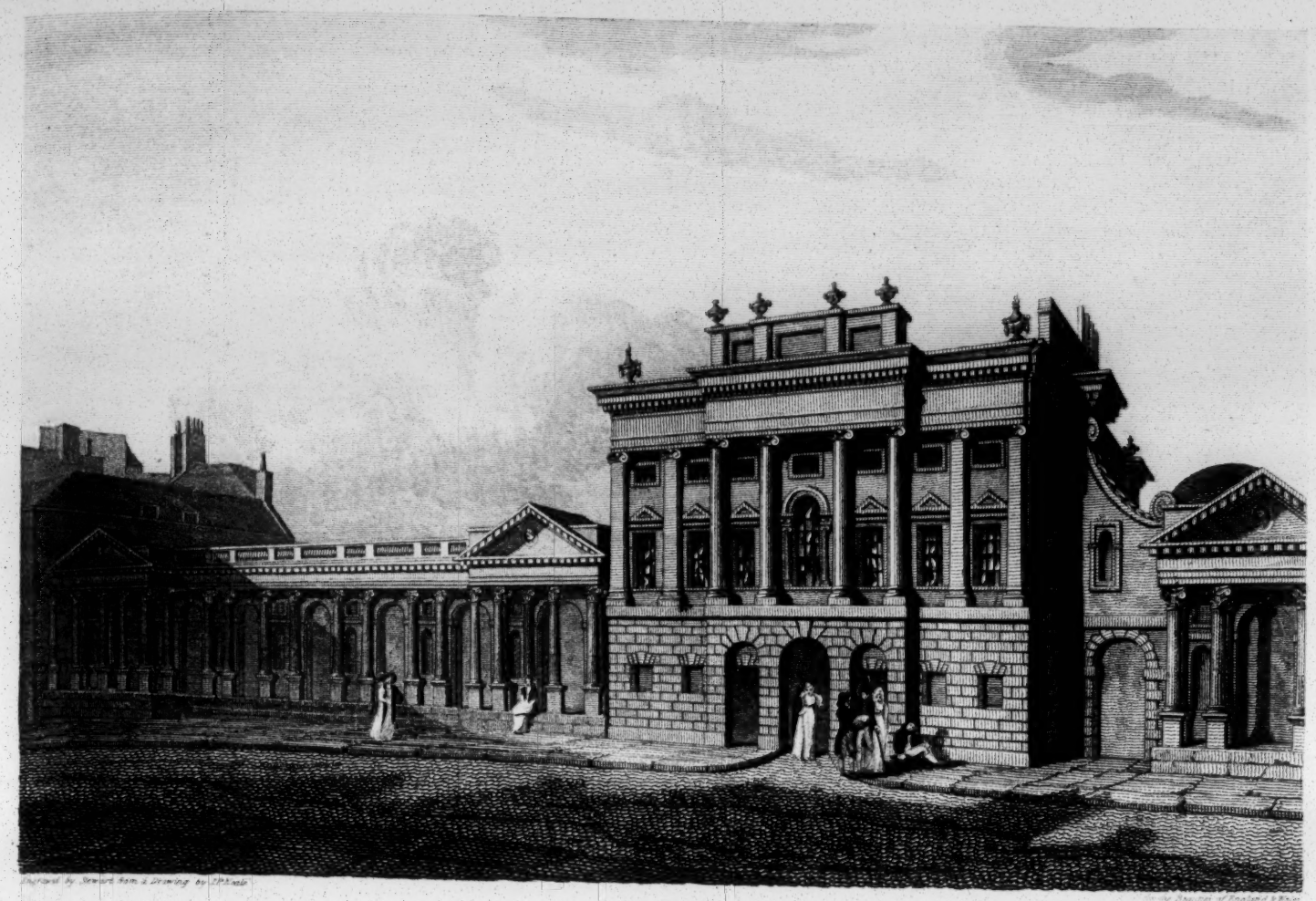
St. CHRISTOPHER.

This church, which is a rectory, was founded by the noble family of the Nevils about the year 1368, and dedicated to St. Chriſtopher, a convert from paganiſm, and martyr for the chriſtian faith under Decius the emperor. It was rebuilt of ſtone in 1506 in its preſent form, except the inſide, which was entirely conſumed by the fire in 1666. The body is well enlightened, and the tower is crowned with four handſome pinnacles.

The patronage of this church has been in the biſhop



ROTUNDA,
Bank of England.



Engraved by Sewell from a Drawing by J.P. Neale

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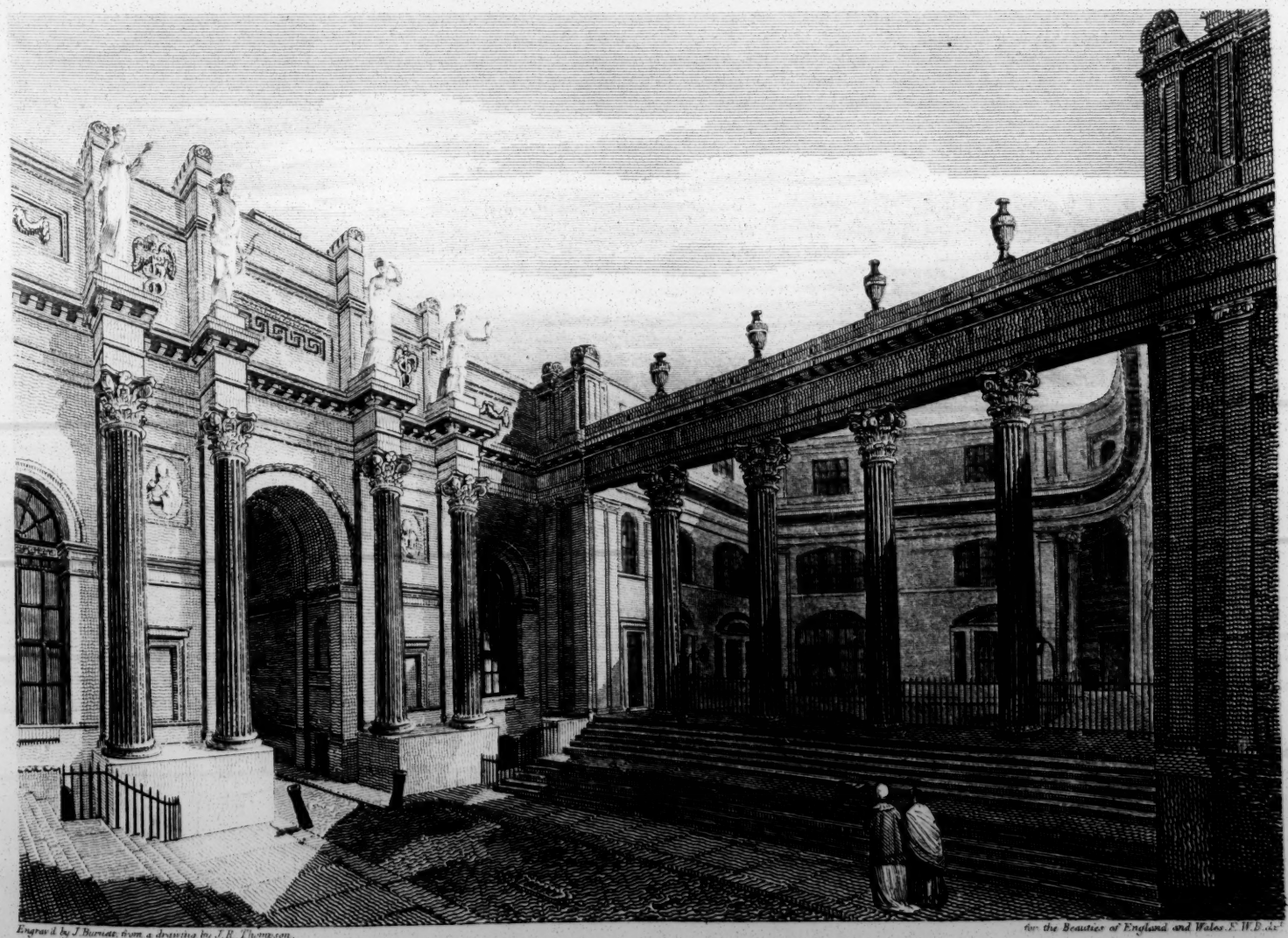
BANK OF ENGLAND,
South front.



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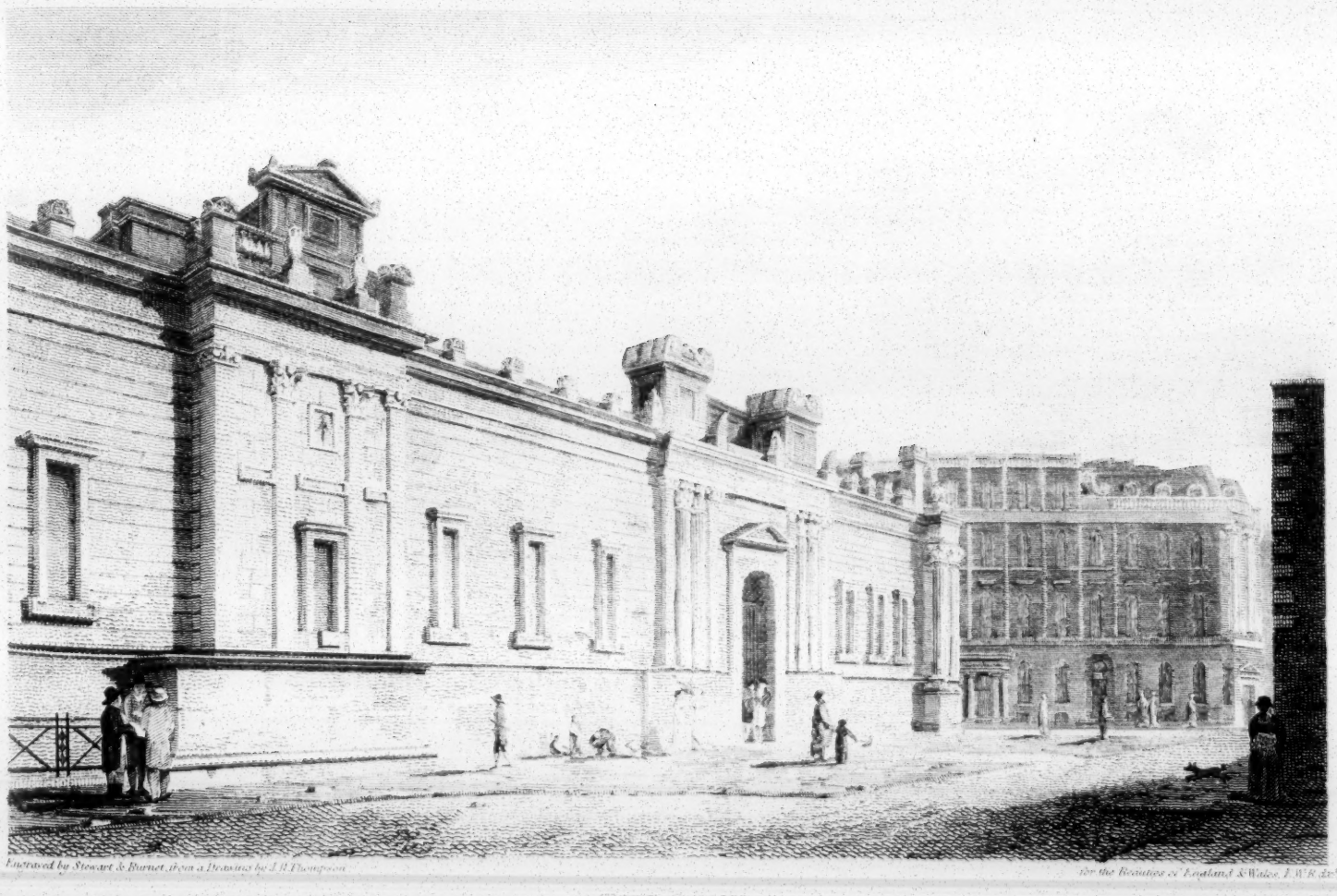
for the Beauties of England and Wales. E. W. B. del.

LOTHBURY COURT : BANK NEW BUILDINGS,
London.

London Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe Poultry, March 1, 1806



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for the Beauties of England & Wales. F.W.B. &c.

THE BANK
North Front next Lothbury
London.

London Published by Robert Lloyd & Sharpe Poultry June 1809

biſhop of London for upwards of three hundred years; and the rector beſides other advantages, receives 120l. a year in lieu of tithes.

Here are two pious foundations: one by Mr. John Kendrick, citizen and draper, who left lands to the drapers company to pay 20l. per annum for ever to the curate of this church, to read divine ſervice in the ſaid pariſh-church at ſix o'clock in the morning every day in the week, except Sundays; with fifty ſhillings per annum to the clerk; the like to the ſexton; and five pounds to the churchwardens yearly for ever, for the ſupport of lights in the winter. The other was founded by Mr. Benedict Harlewing, who gave certain houſes in Fleet-ſtreet to this pariſh, on condition they ſhould pay, out of their rent 20l. per annum to the curate, for reading prayers every day in the week, Sundays excepted, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and overſeers, and two ſideſmen.

A little to the eaſt of this church ſtands

The BANK *of* ENGLAND.

This is a ſtone building, the front of which next Threadneedle ſtreet is about eighty-feet in length, of the Ionic order, raiſed on a ruſtic baſement, in a good ſtile. Through this front is a grand gate that opens into the court yard, and leads into the great hall. This is of the Corinthian order, with a pediment in the middle. The top of the building is adorned with a baluſtrade and handſome vaſes, and in the face of the above pediment is engraved in relievo the company's ſeal, viz. Britannia ſitting with her ſhield and ſpear, and at her feet a cornucopia pouring out fruit. The hall within this building is ſeventy-nine feet long, and forty feet broad, wainſcoted about eight feet high, with a fine fretwork ceiling, and is adorned with the ſtatue of king William III. in a nich at the upper end. On the pedeſtal of the ſtatue is a latin inſcription, the tranſlation of which the reader will find in page 297.

Behind this is another quadrangle, with an arcade on the eaſt and weſt ſides thereof: and on the north ſide is the accomptant's office, which is ſixty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad. Over this and the other ſides of the quadrangle are handſome apartments, with a fine ſtair-caſe, adorned with fretwork; and under it are large vaults, with ſtrong walls and iron gates, for the preſervation of the caſh.

Very conſiderable additions having been lately made to this noble edifice, and a new ſtreet is opened before it, which ſhews the front to great advantage. This ſtreet which leads from the bank gate into Cornhill, conſiſts of no more than one large building on each ſide, made of brick and ſtone, and uniform, to ſerve for public offices. The old offices next St. Bartholomew-lane have been taken down, and new ones erected in their ſtead; as have likewiſe all the houſes from the eaſt ſide of the bank, now built to Bartholomew-lane, and down that lane within fifty feet of Lothbury. In ſhort ſuch extenſive improvements have been already made, and others ſtill intended, that when finiſhed it will in all probability be the moſt magnificent building of a public nature in the whole univerſe.

The bank was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in the year 1693, under the name of "the governor and company of the Bank of England," in conſideration of 1,200,000l. lent to the government by the ſubſcribers, at the rate of eight per cent.

This company is now under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty four directors, who are annually elected at a general court by ballot. Thirteen make a court of directors for managing the affairs of the company. And if the governor and deputy governor ſhould be abſent two hours after the uſual time of proceeding to buſineſs, the directors may chuſe a chairman by majority; all whoſe acts are equally valid, as if the governor and deputy governor had been preſent.

The privileges of this bank are,

1. Their ſealed notes were by law made tranſferable by indorſement.
2. They have power to purchaſe lands, (except thoſe of the crown) and to receive goods as a ſecurity for money lent, to buy gold or ſilver bullion, and to ſell goods, &c. forfeited to them.
3. Their ſtock ſhall not be taxable in any caſe.
4. They may negotiate bills of exchange, and receive or take them for other bills or caſh.
5. The government was to give them a year's notice upon paying them back their 1,200,000l.
6. To counterfeit their notes was made felony.
7. No perſon dealing in this ſtock could be a bankrupt thereby, nor the ſtock liable to foreign attachment.
8. During the continuance of this bank, the time for which was enlarged, no other bank ſhall be erected by parliamentary authority.

The transfer days of the Bank have been various times altered, but at preſent they are as follows:

Bank Stock—Tueſday, Thurſday and Friday.
4 per cent. conſolidated annuities—Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday.
3 per cent. conſolidated, 3 per cent reduced } ditto
3 per cent. 1726—Wedneſday and Saturday.
3½ per cent. 1756—Tueſday and Thurſday.
3½ per cent. 1758—Monday, Wedneſday and Friday.
Long annuities——Wedneſday and Saturday.

The hours of transfer are from eleven to one; and the hours of payment of dividends from nine to eleven, and one to three, except on the following holidays, which are equally obſerved at all other public offices.

January.
1. New Year's Day.
6. Epiphany.
18. Q. Charlottee born.
25. St. Paul.
30. King Charles's martyrdom.

February.
2. Purification of Virgin Mary.
24. St. Matthias.

March.
25. Lady Day.

April.
23. St. George.
25. St. Mark.

May.
1. St. Philip and Jacob.
19. Q. Charlotte birth D. kept.
21. King Charles II. reſtoration.

June.
4. King George III. born.
11. St. Barnabas.
24. St. John Baptiſt.
29. St. Peter and Paul.

July.
25. St. James.

Auguſt.
12. P. of Wales born.
24. St. Bartholomew.

September.
2. Fire of London.
21. St. Matthew.
22. King George III. coronation.
29. St. Michael.

October.
18. St. Luke
25. King George III. Inaug.
28. St. Simon and Jude.

November.
1. All Saints.
4. King William born.
5. Gunpowder treaſon.
9. Lord-mayor's Day.
30. St. Andrew.

December.
21. St. Thomas.
25. Chriſtmas day.
26. St. Stephen.
27. St. John.
28. St. Innocents.

Moveable Holidays.

Shrove Tueſday.
Aſh Wedneſday.
Good Friday.
Eaſter Monday.
———Tueſday.
———Wedneſday.
Aſcenſion-day.
Whit. Monday.
———Tueſday.
———Wedneſday.
Faſts, and
Thankſgiving days.

This account is taken from a correct copy at the Bank, in the month of October, 1769.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of St. Bartholomew-lane, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. BARTHOLOMEW, *Exchange.*

So called from its dedication to St. Bartholomew the Apoſtle, and its ſituation near the Royal-Exchange.

This church is of great antiquity; for it was founded before the year 1331, when John de Tyerne was preſented to the living, on the death of John de Aldeburgh, the rector; and, it was become ſo decayed in 1438, as to require rebuilding.

The old church being conſumed in the general conflagration in 1666, the preſent ſtructure aroſe in its place, and conſiſts of a very irregular body, with a tower crowned with arches, ſupported by columns of the Corinthian order.

The living, at the time of the reformation, being in the gift of the abbey of St. Mary of Grace, fell, with the diſſolution of that religious houſe, into the hands of the crown, in whom it has continued to the preſent time. The value of the living, as ſettled by act of parliament, in lieu of tythes, is no more than 100l. per annum: but the value of the glebe, &c. is computed at 300l. more.

The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are, two church-wardens, and five auditors of accounts, beſides the common-council-men.

Here is founded a Tueſday's lecture, endowed at 70l. per annum, paid by the company of haberdaſhers. One upon Wedneſdays, at 20l. per annum, paid by the church-wardens for the pariſh. Another upon Fridays, at 25l. only for three quarters of a year, paid by the mercer's company. Another at 12l. per annum, on the laſt Saturday of every month, paid alſo by the mercers; beſides the donation of James Wilford, ſheriff, in 1499, who appointed by his will, a doctor of divinity, every Good-Friday, for ever, to preach a ſermon in the evening at this church, on the paſſion of our Saviour.

A little eaſtward from the Royal Exchange, on the ſouth-ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, is ſituate the church of

St. BENNET FINK.

This is a curacy, and ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Benedict, an Italian ſaint, and founder of the order of Benedictine monks; and it received the addition of Fink from its rebuilder, Robert Fink. It is of ancient foundation, and was originally a rectory, John de Aneſty being collated rector thereof before the year 1323. The patronage of this church, which was anciently in the family of the Nevils, falling to the crown, king Edward IV. gave it to the dean and chapter of Windſor; and the impropriation being in the ſaid dean and chapter, it is ſupplied by one of the canons of Windſor, or ſuch as they ſhall appoint, to be licenſed by the biſhop of London.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in 1673. The body is of an irregular form, enlightened by large arched windows, which reach to the roof. This is encompaſſed with a baluſtrade, and crowned with a lanthorn: a dome riſes upon the whole extent of the tower, and on its top riſes a turret.

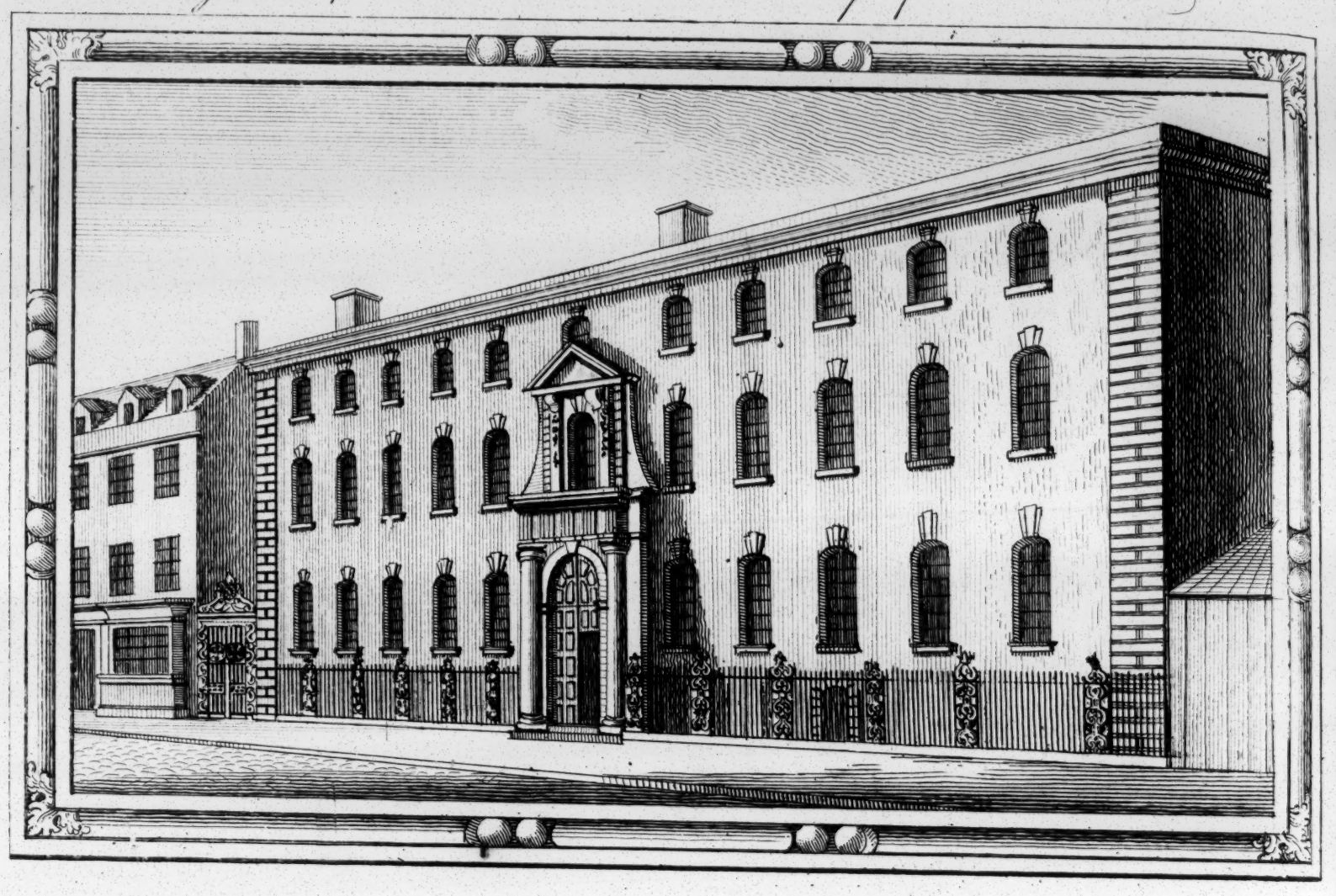
The church-yard was given for a free burial-place, without any charge to the pariſhioners who uſe it. The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are, two church-wardens, and thirteen auditors of accounts.

The curacy is rated by act of parliament, at 100l. in lieu of tythes; beſides which, there is a conſiderable glebe worth near 100l. per annum more.

Near the ſouth-ſide of Pig-ſtreet, on the north-ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, ſtands the French and Walloon proteſtant church, founded upon the ruins of the hoſpital of St. Anthony *, which had

* Among other accounts of this hoſpital, a former writer ays, he could remember, that the overſeers of the markets in this city, would take a ſtarved pig from the market people, and having ſlit its ear, would give it to this hoſpital; and that the

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW *of the* SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

VIEW *of the* EAST INDIA HOUSE.

had been a Jew ſynagogue, built about the year 1231, and converted into a church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This hoſpital flouriſhed, raiſed a large free ſchool, and built alms-houſes at the weſt-end of the church for poor men. Its demolition is attributed to one Johnſon, a ſchool-maſter, who becoming a prebendary of Windſor, firſt diſſolved the choir, then conveyed away the plate and ornaments, then the bells; and laſtly, turned the poor out of the alms-houſes, let out the premiſes for rent, and the church for a place of worſhip to the French proteſtants, who hold it of the dean and chapter of Windſor to this day. They perform divine ſervice in the French tongue, after the manner of the church of England.

The old building being entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London, the preſent church was erected, at the ſole expence of the French proteſtants. It is a ſmall, but neat place of worſhip, with a convenient veſtry at the ſouth-eaſt corner. They have alms-houſes, containing apartments for forty-five poor men and women, who are allowed two ſhillings and threepence, and a buſhel of coals every week, and apparel every other year. They maintain their own poor, and their church is governed by a miniſter, elders and deacons.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet, is a ſpacious building, called

MERCHANT-TAYLORS HALL.

In the front of this hall, is a large handſome door-caſe, adorned with two demi-columns, whoſe entablature and pediment are of the Compoſite order. The inſide is furniſhed with tapeſtry, containing the hiſtory of their patron, John Baptiſt, and tho' theſe hangings are old, they are curious and valuable. The great hall is ſo capacious, that it is better adapted for the reception of numerous aſſemblies, than any other in the city, and is generally uſed for ſuch purpoſes.

This company, antiently denominated "Tay-"lors and Linen Armorers," was incorporated by letters patent, of the 5th of Edward IV. in the year 1466: but many of the members of the company, being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member thereof, he, by letters patent, of the 18th of his reign, A. D. 1503, re incorporated the ſame, by the name of "The maſter and war-"dens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the frater-"nity of St. John the Baptiſt, in the city of "London." They are governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. Their livery is very numerous, and their eſtates are very conſiderable; out of which they pay to charitable uſes, purſuant to the wills of the reſpective donors, about two thouſand pounds per annum.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Threadneedle-ſtreet, and partly in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, is ſituate the parochial church of

St. MARTIN's OUTWICH.

This church was dedicated to St. Martin, biſhop of Tours in France, about the year 376, and receives the addition of Outwich from two brothers of that name, who were ſome time proprietors thereof. The earl of Surry preſented to the living in the year 1325: but he dying without iſſue, and leaving his eſtates to the crown, the advowſon was purchaſed in 1387 by William and John Otewich, who, by licence of king Henry IV. in the ſixth year of his reign, gave the advowſon of this church, four meſſuages, and ſeventeen ſhops, with the appurtenances, in the ſaid pariſh, to the maſter and wardens of the taylors and linen armorers (now the company of Merchant Taylors) and to their ſucceſſors, in perpetual alms, to be employed for the help and relief of the poor brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid company; by virtue of which grant the Merchant-Taylors have the right of patronage. The additional epithet of Otewich or Outwich, might, in all probability, have been given by the above company, in grateful commemoration of their great and generous benefactors.

This church, which was rebuilt about the year 1540, is one of the few that eſcaped the fire in 1666. It is an old gothic ſtructure, of the meaner ſtyle, ſixty-ſix feet long, and forty-two broad; the height of the roof thirty-one feet, and the height of the ſteeple ſixty-five feet. The body is of brick, ſtrengthened at the corners by a maſſy ruſtic. The windows, which are large, are of the coarſe gothic kind, and the top is ſurrounded with plain ſquare battlements. From the tower riſes a turret that is open, arched, and ſupported by four piers; and from the dome riſes a ſane. This church received ſo much damage by the fire in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet in 1765, that the turret, dome and ſane were entirely rebuilt: they are of the ſame principle as before, though the workmanſhip is rather more modern.

The living of this church, which is a rectory, including the parſonage-houſe, is not allowed to be more than 120l. per annum, except the fees. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two church-wardens.

Oppoſite to this church, at the north eaſt corner of Threadneedle-ſtreet, is ſituate

The SOUTH-SEA-HOUSE.

This building, in which the company's affairs are now tranſacted, is a magnificent ſtructure of brick and ſtone, about a quadrangle, ſupported by ſtone pillars of the Tuſcan order, which form a fine piazza. The front in Threadneedle-ſtreet is beautiful, and of the Doric order. The walls are of a great thickneſs, and the ſeveral offices admirably diſpoſed. The back front, which runs as far as Old Broad ſtreet, facing the church of

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the proctors of St. Anthony's, having turned it out into the ſtreets, with a bell about its neck, the pig might range about the city without danger. If any perſon gave it bread, or other feeding, the ſubtle creature would watch him, and whine after him for more: from whence aroſe the proverb, that, "he follows me like a Tantony, or St. Anthony's "pig." But he adds, when any of theſe pigs became fit for the ſpit, the proctor took them up for the uſe of the hoſpital.

of St. Peter le Poor, was formerly the Exciſe-office; then the South-Sea company's office; and at this time known by the name of the Old South-ſea houſe.

The origin of the South-ſea company is as follows: In the glorious and ſucceſsful war againſt France, in the reign of queen Anne, the ſeamen employed in the royal navy had tickets granted them inſtead of caſh; which they were frequently obliged to get diſcounted at 40l. and ſometimes 50l. per cent. to avaricious men, who taking advantage of their neceſſities, amaſſed very conſiderable fortunes.

The debt due from the government upon this and other accounts, unprovided for by parliament, amounted to 9,177,967l. 15s. 4d. and theſe people taking it into their hands, were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1710. The following year the company, after the diſcharge of the debt due to them from the government, was made perpetual; and her majeſty incorporated them by the name of "The governor "and company of merchants of Great Britain "trading to the South ſeas and other parts of "America, and for encouraging the fiſhery." And in 1714, they lending the government an additional ſum of 822,032l. 4s. 8d. the capital of the company was, by act of parliament, enlarged to ten millions; for which the members received ſix per cent. intereſt, or 600,000l. per annum. But in 1720, an act of parliament was paſſed, by which the company were granted the ſole privilege of trading to the South ſeas within certain limits, and enabled to increaſe their capital, by redeeming ſeveral of the public debts; but by the arts uſed on this occaſion by ſome in power, the capital ſtock of the company was raiſed to 33,543,263l. By this iniquitous ſcheme many wealthy perſons loſt their eſtates, and others acquired immenſe fortunes; and a conſiderable number of the directors were obliged by parliament to refund their ill-gotten treaſures. (See p. 282, 283.)

This company, however, was not diſſolved; and in the year 1733, it was enacted by parliament, that the capital ſtock of the South-ſea company, which then amounted to 14,651,103l. 8s. 1d. and the ſhares of the reſpective proprietors, ſhould be divided into four equal parts: three fourths of which ſhould be converted into a joint ſtock, attended with annuities after the rate of four per cent. till redemption by parliament; and ſhould be called the New South-ſea annuities: and the other fourth part ſhould remain in the company as a trading capital ſtock, attended with the reſidue of the annuities or funds, payable at the exchequer to the company till redemption.

It is neceſſary to obſerve with reſpect to this company, that, notwithſtanding the terms of their charter, they have never carried on any conſiderable trade. Indeed, by the aſſiento contract they had, for ſome years, the privilege of furniſhing the Spaniards with negro ſlaves for their mines and plantations in America, and of ſending a large ſhip annually, with European goods, conſiſting chiefly of our woollen manufactures, to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; and for nine years they annnually ſent a ſmall number of ſhips to fiſh on the coaſt of Greenland. At this time, however, they have no trade: they only receive intereſt for their capital, which is in the hands of the government, and alſo 8000l. a year out of the treaſury, towards the expence attending the management of their affairs.

The buſineſs of this company is managed by a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors, annually choſen before the ſixth of February, by a majority of votes. Such members of the company as have 1000l. in the capital ſtock in their own names, having one vote; ſuch as have 3000l. two votes; ſuch as have 5000l. three votes; and ſuch as have 10,000l. ſtock or more, four votes, and none above: but no perſon can be governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor, or director, while he is governor, deputy-governor, or director of the Bank of England.

The hours of payment of dividends are from nine o'clock to twelve, and the hour of transfer from twelve to one.

The days of transferring South-ſea ſtock are, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday.

Old Annuities, ditto.

New Annuities, Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

3 per cent. 1751, Tueſday and Thurſday. Except on holidays, which are the ſame as at the Bank.

On the north ſide of Throgmorton-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite Bartholomew-lane, is the chief office for the Penny Poſt, which, before the enlargement of the Bank, was kept in St. Chriſtopher's church-yard.

This office is under the direction of the poſtmaſters general; who appoint a comptroller, accomptant, receiver and comptroller's clerk and meſſengers. There are ſix ſorters, and eight ſubſorters of the letters, ſeventy-four meſſengers, or letter carriers, and 334 houſes within the bills of mortality for receiving or taking in letters; which are divided amongſt the ſix following offices:

1. The general office in Throgmorton-ſtreet.
2. The corner of Bull-head court, Newgate-ſtreet.
3. At Lincoln's-Inn.
4. In Weſtminſter.
5. In King-ſtreet, Little Tower-hill.
6. In St. Mary Overies, Southwark.

Each of theſe has a number of villages and places under its particular direction: from and to the moſt diſtant of which letters are carried and returned at leaſt once in the day.

This uſeful method of circulating letters in, and ten miles round the metropolis, was projected by one David Murray, an Upholder, in Paternoſter-Row, in the year 1683, who communicated the ſcheme to Mr. William Dockwra, who carried it on for ſome time with great ſucceſs, till the government laid claim to it as a royal prerogative; Dockwra was obliged to ſubmit, and in return had a penſion allowed him by the king of two hundred pounds per annum, during his life.

It

It was erected to carry any parcel of paper under one pound within a certain circuit for one penny, to be paid by the perſon that ſent it: but in length of time it has been ſo managed as to oblige the party to whom the letter or parcel is directed or delivered, to pay one penny alſo, if that party happens to live out of the bounds of London, Weſtminſter, or their ſuburbs and liberties, or out of the Borough of Southwark. And by a late act of parliament the weight of the parcels to be ſent by penny-poſt is reduced to four ounces.

We ſhall conclude the account of this ward with mention of a free-ſchool belonging to it for the education of fifty boys and thirty girls, ſituate oppoſite the Back-gate of Bethlehem Hoſpital. The houſe was rebuilt in 1763, and the charity is ſupported by private ſubſcription.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of CANDLEWICK WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a ſtreet formerly called Candlewick, or Candlewright-ſtreet (now Canon-ſtreet) which was principally inhabited by candle-wrights, or candle-makers, both in tallow and wax. It is bounded on the eaſt by Bridge-ward, on the ſouth by Bridge and Dowgate wards; on the north by Langbourn-ward; and on the weſt by Dowgate and Wallbrook wards.

Though this ward is but ſmall, yet it is divided into ſeven precincts; and is governed by an alderman, eight common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) ſeven conſtables, thirteen inqueſt men, ſeven ſcavengers and a beadle.

Great Eaſtcheap, * which is a principal ſtreet in this ward, begins at the top of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, and runs weſtward to the end of Clement's-lane, where Canon-ſtreet begins. On the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet ſtands the Boar's-head tavern, accounted the oldeſt in London, and the houſe in which Shakeſpear laid ſome of the ſcenes of his Henry IV. where he introduces prince Henry and his companions. And at the upper end of Maidenhead-court is a baptiſt meeting-houſe.

Not far from this ſtreet is St. Michael's-lane, on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE.

So called from its dedication to St. Michael, and its vicinity to the above lane.

This church is of ancient foundation, as appears by John de Borham, who was rector thereof in the year 1304: at which time it was a very ordinary ſmall building, and ſtood amidſt layſtalls and ſlaughter-grounds uſed by the butchers of Eaſtcheap-market. But in 1366 John Lovekin or Loufken, four times Lord-mayor of London, obtained a grant of the ground where the lay-ſtalls were, and built a handſome and capacious church thereon. This church received conſiderable additions from Sir William Walworth, Lord-mayor, who likewiſe founded a college for a maſter and nine prieſts; ſettled his own new built houſe adjoining to the church for an habitation of the ſaid maſter and chaplains, or prieſts, for ever, and was buried in the north chapel by the choir.

This church, however, being entirely deſtroyed by the great conflagration in 1666, the preſent edifice aroſe in its ſtead. It is a plain ſtructure built with ſtone, and enlightened by a ſeries of large arched windows. The Tower, which is at the weſt end, is carried ſquare to a conſiderable height, and the upper-moſt window in the center of each face, is ornamented with a head, and handſome feſtoons. From hence, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is a range of open work of the Gothic kind, with vaſes at the corners. From within this part the tower riſes circular, diminiſhing in three ſtages, with an open buttreſs riſing from each corner of the ſquare tower, to the top of the firſt ſtage; from this buttreſs riſes a large ſcroll to the top of the ſecond, and a ſmaller to the top of the third ſtage, above which riſes a kind of ſhort round ſpire of a peculiar kind; it ſwells out at the bottom, and then rounding off riſes to a ſmall height, where it is terminated by a gilt ball and vane.

The patronage of this church was anciently in the prior and convent of Canterbury, in whom it continued till the year 1408, ſince which time it has been in the archbiſhops of that ſee, and is

* This ſtreet originally took its name from a market kept there, to ſerve the eaſt part of the city; which was afterwards removed to Leadenhall-ſquare. And by the early account we have of Eaſtcheap-market, and its vicinity to the ferry, or Roman trajectus, over the Thames, we have great reaſon to ſuppoſe this to be the firſt, or one of the firſt markets in London, even of a Roman date. In which ſtate it continued for many ages, eſpecially for victuals; as may be collected from the following ſong, called *London Lickpenny*, made by Lidgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry V. in the perſon of a countryman coming to London, and travelling through the ſame. *In* Weſtcheap (ſaith the ſong) *he was called on to buy fine lawn, Paris thread, cotton umble, and other linen cloths, and ſuch like*; but not a word of ſilks. In Cornhill, *to buy old apparel, and houſhold ſtuff, where he was forced to buy his own hood which he had left in* Weſtminſter-hall. In Candlewright-ſtreet, *drapers proffred him cheap cloth.* In Eaſtcheap, the cooks cried, *hot ribs of beef roaſted, pieces well baked*, and other victuals. There was *clattering of pots, harp, pipe and ſawtrie*; *yea by cock, nay by cock*, for other greater oaths were ſpared. Some ſang of Jenkin and Julian, &c. all which melody liked well the paſſenger, but he wanted money to abide by it, and therefore got him into a Graveſend barge and home into Kent.

one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to Canterbury. The rector, in conformity to an act of parliament granted in the reign of king Charles II. receives, beſides his other profits, 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Among the ſeveral monuments in this church is that of Sir William Walworth, who ſlew Wat Tyler; (ſee page 85,) the inſcription on which is as follows:

Here under lyth a man of fame,
William Walworth callyd by name;
Fiſhmonger he was in life-time here,
And twiſe Lord-mayor as in bookes appere;
Who with courage ſtout and manly might,
Slew Wat Tyler in king Richard's ſight;
For which act done, and trew intent,
The king made him knight incontinent:
And gave him armes, as here may ſee,
To declare his fact and chivalrie.
He left this life the yere of our God,
Thirteene hundryd fourſcore and three od.

Here is alſo a monument erected to the memory of queen Elizabeth; and the following very conciſe inſcription on the tomb of William Wray:

Here lyeth, wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray,
I have no more to ſay.

In an alley on the other ſide of St. Michael's-lane is an independent meeting-houſe.

On the north ſide, and at the extremity of Great Eaſtcheap, is Clement's-lane; on the eaſt ſide of which is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. CLEMENT, EASTCHEAP.

This church is dedicated to St. Clement, diſciple of St. Peter the Apoſtle, and ordained biſhop of Rome in the year 93. It receives the additional epithet of Eaſtcheap, not only on account of its ſituation, but likewiſe to diſtinguiſh it from other churches dedicated to the ſame ſaint. It was founded in or before the year 1332; and before the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, was in the gift of the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter. But queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, gave the advowſon thereof to the biſhop of London for ever, who is now the patron.

The living of this church is conſiderably augmented by the pariſh of St. Martin's Orgar being annexed to it, which, by act of parliament, makes it of the yearly value of 140l. in lieu of tythes.

This church ſharing the common fate in the year 1666, was rebuilt in 1686; and is a very plain, neat ſtructure, with a tower crowned only by a battlement. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

The pariſh of St. Martin's Orgar is a rectory, the church whereof (before the fire of London) ſtood on the eaſt ſide of St. Martin's-lane, near Canon-ſtreet; and is ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Martin aforeſaid: and the additional epithet of Orgars is a corruption of Odgarus, or Ordgarus, who was the founder and patron thereof, who granted the ſame to the dean and canons of St. Paul's about the year 1181. From which time the advowſon has continued in the ſaid dean and chapter.

Since this pariſh has been united to St. Clement's Eaſtcheap, the ſite of the church is made a burial place for the pariſhioners. Part of the ſteeple, however, remains, in which is a dial projecting into the ſtreet; and part of the nave alſo being found repairable, a body of French proteſtants, in communion with the epiſcopal church of England, obtained a leaſe of the tower and ruinous nave from the miniſter and churchwardens, and got it confirmed by parliament: in purſuance of which the purchaſers erected a church for their own uſe; in which they continue to perform divine ſervice according to the rights of the church of England. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, five auditors of accompts, two churchwardens, and a collector for the poor.

On the north ſide of Cannon-ſtreet is another lane, on the weſt ſide of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY ABCHURCH.

This church owes its name to its dedication to the Virgin Mary; and the additional appellation of Ab or Upchurch, was given it on account of its elevation in compariſon of the neighbouring ground towards the Thames, and to diſtinguiſh it from the many other churches of the ſame name in this city. A church dedicated to St. Mary has ſtood here from very early times; and we find that in the year 1448, it was in the patronage of the prior and canons of St. Mary Overy's; but devolving to the crown in the reign of queen Elizabeth, her majeſty granted the perpetual advowſon to Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge, in whom it has continued to the preſent time.

The old church being conſumed by the fire in 1666, the preſent one was raiſed in its ſtead; and to which, by act of parliament, is annexed, the pariſh of St. Laurence Poultney, whereby the rectorial profits are greatly augmented, the two together producing the yearly value of 120l. in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens.

This ſtructure is built of brick, ſtrengthened by ruſtic quoins of ſtone at the corners, with three windows on each ſide, of which the middle one is the principal, that riſing higher, and taking up the ſpace above, while the others, which are ſmaller have round windows over them; theſe have all ſtone caſes. The tower riſes ſquare with the corners ſtrengthened with ruſtic; and a large window in the center of each face, ornamented like the reſt. From this tower riſes a kind of dome,

dome, and upon its ſummit ſtands a plain ſpire ſupported by a lanthorn baſe.

The church of St. Laurence Poultney, which was a curacy, ſtood on the weſt ſide of Lawrence Poultney-lane, on the ſouth ſide of Cannon-ſtreet; and received the addition of Poultney, from its great benefactor Sir John Poultney, who, about the year 1345, founded in the ancient church, a college of Jeſus and Corpus Chriſti, for a maſter, warden, thirteen prieſts and four choriſters. This living is at preſent abſorbed in the patronage of Abchurch, and the ſite of the old church and college remains only as a burial place for the inhabitants of the pariſh. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two church-wardens, and two collectors for the poor.

CHAPTER IX.

Of CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD.

THIS ward is bounded on the eaſt by Queenhithe and Broad-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth by the river Thames; and on the weſt and north by the ward of Farringdon within.

It takes its name from an ancient caſtle which ſtood on the bank near the Thames, and was built by one Baynard, a nobleman of great authority who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. This caſtle, after the deceaſe of the above Baynard, (which happened in the reign of William Rufus) fell into the hands of various people, and at length became the poſſeſſion of Robert Fitz-walter, who was caſtelain and ſtandard-bearer * of London in the reign of king John, A. D. 1213. At which time there aroſe a great

* The great privileges enjoyed by Robert Fitz-Walter, in conſequence of this office, were as follows:

"The ſaid Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief "banners of London, in fee for the caſtelary, which he "and his anceſtors had by Caſtle-baynard in the ſaid city. "In time of war the ſaid Robert and his heirs ought to ſerve "the city in manner as followeth: that is,

"The ſaid Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth "man of arms, on horſeback, covered with cloth or armour, "unto the great weſt door of St. Paul's, with his banner diſ-"played before him of his arms. And, when he is come to "the ſaid door, mounted and apparelled as before is ſaid, "the mayor, with his aldermen and ſheriffs, armed in their "arms, ſhall come out of the ſaid church of St. Paul unto "the ſaid door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot; "which banner ſhall be gules, the image of St. Paul, gold; "the face, hands, feet, and ſword, of ſilver: and as ſoon "as the ſaid Robert ſhall ſee the mayor, aldermen, and ſhe-"riffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with ſuch a "banner; he ſhall alight from his horſe and ſalute the may-"or, and ſay to him, *Sir mayor, I am come to do my ſervice "which I owe to the city.*

"And the mayor and aldermen ſhall anſwer, *We give to "you, as to our banneret of fee in this city, the banner of this city, "to bear and govern the honour of this city to your power.*

"And the ſaid Robert and his heirs ſhall receive the banner "in his hands, and go on foot out of the gate, with the "banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and ſhe-"riffs, ſhall follow to the door, and ſhall bring an horſe to "the ſaid Robert, worth 20l. which horſe ſhall be ſaddled "with a ſaddle of the arms of the ſaid Robert, and ſhall "be covered with ſindals of the ſaid arms.

"Alſo they ſhall preſent to him 20l. ſterling, and deliver "it to the chamberlain of the ſaid Robert, for his expences "that day. Then the ſaid Robert ſhall mount upon the horſe "which the mayor preſented to him, with the banner in his "hand; and, as ſoon as he is up, he ſhall ſay to the mayor, "that he muſt cauſe a marſhal to be choſen for the hoſt, one "of the city; which being done, the ſaid Robert ſhall com-"mand the mayor and burgeſſes of the city to warn the com-"mons to aſſemble, and all go under the banner of St. Paul; "and the ſaid Robert ſhall bear it himſelf to Aldgate, and "there the ſaid Robert and mayor ſhall deliver the ſaid "banner of St. Paul to whom they think proper. And, if "they are to go out of the city, then the ſaid Robert ought "to chuſe two out of every ward, the moſt ſage perſons, to "look to the keeping of the city after they are gone out. "And this counſel ſhall be taken in the priory of the Tri-"nity near Aldgate. And before every town or caſtle which "the hoſt of London ſhall beſiege, if the ſiege continue a "whole year, the ſaid Robert ſhall have, for every ſiege, of "the commonalty of London, one hundred ſhillings, and "no more."

The rights belonging to him and his heirs in the city of London, in time of peace, were as follow:

"That is to ſay, the ſaid Robert Fitz-Walter had a ſoke "or ward in the city, where was a wall of the canonry of "St. Paul, which led down, by a brewhouſe of St. Paul, "to the Thames, and ſo to the ſide of the mill which was "in the water coming down from Fleet-bridge, and went "by London-wall betwixt the friars preachers and Ludgate, "and ſo returned by the houſe of the ſaid friars to the wall "of the canonry of St. Paul; that is all the pariſh of St. "Andrew, which was in the gift of his anceſtors by the "ſaid ſeniority; and ſo the ſaid Robert had appendant unto "the ſaid ſoke all the things underwritten:

"That he ought to have a ſokeman, and to place what "ſokeman he will, ſo he be of the ſokemanry, or the ſame "ward: and if any of the ſokemanry be impleaded in the "Guildhall of any thing that toucheth not the body of the "mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no "ſheriff, it is not lawful for the ſokeman of the ſokemanry "of the ſaid Robert Fitz-Walter to demand a court of the "ſaid Robert; and the mayor and his citizens of London "ought to grant him to have a court; and in his court he "ought to bring his judgments, as is aſſented and agreed "upon in the Guildhall, that ſhall be given him.

"If any therefore be taken in ſokemanry, he ought to "have his ſtocks and impriſonment in his ſoken; and he "ſhall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the "mayor, and there they ſhall provide him his judgment "that ought to be given of him; but his judgment ſhall "not be publiſhed till he come into the court of the ſaid "Robert, and in his liberty.

"And the judgment ſhall be ſuch, that, if he have deſerv-"ed death by treaſon, he to be tied to a poſt in the Thames, "at a good wharf, where boats are faſtened, two ebbings "and two flowings of the water.

"And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought "to be led to the elms, and there ſuffer his judgment as "other thieves. And ſo the ſaid Robert and his heirs hath "honour, that he holdeth a great franchiſe within the city, "that the mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do "him right; that is to ſay, that, when the mayor will "hold a great council, he ought to call the ſaid Robert "and his heirs to be with him in council of the city; and "the ſaid Robert ought to be ſworn to be of council with "the city againſt all people, ſaving the king and his heirs. "And when the ſaid Robert cometh to the huſtings of the "Guildhall of the city, the mayor, or his lieutenant, ought "to riſe againſt him, and ſet him down near unto him; "and ſo long as he is in the Guildhall, all the judgments "ought to be given by his mouth, according to the record "of the recorders of the ſaid Guildhall: and ſo many "waifes as come ſo long as he is there, he ought to give "them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by "the council of the mayor of the city."

a great contention between the king and his barons, on account of Matilda, called The Fair, a daughter of the ſaid Robert Fitz-Walter, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain; whereupon, and for other cauſes of the like ſort, there enſued a war throughout the realm. The barons, being received into London, did great damage to the king; but in the end the king not only baniſhed the ſaid Fitz-Walter, among others, out of the kingdom, but likewiſe cauſed his caſtle, called Baynard's-caſtle, and two other houſes, to be demoliſhed. (See page 41.) After which a meſſenger was ſent to Matilda the Fair about the king's ſuit; but ſhe, not conſenting to it, was poiſoned.

King John being in France in the year 1214, with a great army, a truce was made between the two kings for five years. There being a river or arm of the ſea between the two armies, a knight among the Engliſh called out to thoſe on the other ſide to challenge any one among them to come and take a juſt or two with him: whereupon, without any delay, Robert Fitz-Walter, who was on the French ſide, ferried over, and got on horſeback, without any one to help him, and ſhewed himſelf ready to the face of this challenger; and at the firſt courſe ſtruck him ſo violently with his great ſpear, that both man and horſe fell to the ground; and, when his ſpear was broken, he went back again to the king of France. King John, ſeeing this, cried out, "By God's tooth, (his uſual oath) he were a "king indeed who had ſuch a knight." The friends of Robert, hearing theſe words, kneeled down, and ſaid, "O king, he is your knight; it "is Robert Fitz-Walter." Whereupon he was ſent for the next day, and reſtored to the king's favour; by which means a peace was concluded, Fitz-Walter was reſtored to his eſtates, and had permiſſion to repair his caſtle of Baynard.

This ward is divided into ten precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ten common-councilmen, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) nine conſtables, fourteen inqueſt-men, ſeven ſcavengers and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward on the north ſide of Thames ſtreet, where, at the ſouth weſt corner of Bennet's-hill is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. BENNET, PAUL'S WHARF.

This church is ſo called from its being conſecrated to St. Benedict, and its vicinity to the above wharf. It is of very ancient foundation, as appears by Dicets, dean of St. Paul's, who has it in his regiſter, under the year 1181. The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent one was erected in its place from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is a neat ſtructure; the body is well proportioned: the tower has ruſtic corners, and the turret and ſmall ſpire are raiſed from the crown of a dome.

This church is a rectory, the collation to which is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The pariſh of St. Peter, Paul's wharf is united to it, and the rector receives 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and two overſeers.

On the eaſt ſide of Bennet's-hill, at the ſouth weſt end of St. Paul's Cathedral, ſtands the college or office of arms, commonly called

The HERALDS OFFICE.

This office was deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, and rebuilt about three years after; the expence of which, at a moderate computation, amounted to 5000l. but the corporation not being able to diſcharge that ſum, petitioned his majeſty for a commiſſion to receive the ſubſcriptions of the nobility and gentry. This petition was referred to the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl-marſhal; and, upon their lordſhip's report, a commiſſion was granted, bearing date the ſixth of December, 1672: but the commiſſion directing the money ſo collected to be paid to ſuch perſons, and laid out in ſuch a manner, as the earl-marſhall ſhould appoint, it diſguſted the officers ſo much, that it cauſed a coldneſs and inactivity in them to promote the ſubſcription; ſo that, although they had reaſon to hope for large contributions, little more than 700l. was raiſed by this commiſſion: what ſums were neceſſary were made up out of the general fees and profits of the office, or by the contribution of particular members. Sir William Dugdale built the north weſt corner at his own charge; and Sir Henry St. George, *Clarenceux*, gave the profits of ſome viſitations, made by deputies appointed by him for that purpoſe, amounting to 530l. the houſes on the eaſt ſide, and ſouth eaſt corner, were erected upon a building leaſe, agreeable to the original plan; by which means the whole was made one uniform quadrangular building, as it now appears, and is one of the beſt deſigned and handſomeſt brick buildings in London: and the hollow arch of the gateway is eſteemed a curioſity. In November, 1683, the college part of the building being finiſhed, the rooms were divided amongſt the officers according to their degrees, by agreement among themſelves, and afterwards confirmed by the earl-marſhal; which apartments have been ever ſince annexed to their reſpective offices. The inſide of the lodgings were finiſhed, at different times, by the officers to whom they belonged.

It is a ſquare incloſed by regular brick buildings, which are extremely neat, without expenſive decorations. The floors are raiſed above the level of the ground, and there is an aſcent to them by flights of plain ſteps. The principal front is in the lower ſtory, ornamented with ruſtic, upon which are placed four Ionic pilaſters, that ſupport an angular pediment. The ſides which are, conformable to this, have arched pediments, that are alſo ſupported by Ionic pilaſters. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honour, a library, with houſes and apartments for the king's heralds and purſuivants.

This corporation conſiſts of thirteen members, viz. three kings at arms, ſix heralds at arms, and four purſuivants at arms; who are nominated by the earl marſhal of England, as miniſters ſubordinate to him in the execution of their offices, and

and hold their places by patent during their good behaviour. They are all the king's ſervants in ordinary, and therefore, in the vacancy of the office of earl-marſhal, have been ſworn into their offices by the lord-chamberlain.

Their meetings are termed chapters, which they hold the firſt Thurſday in every month, or oftener if neceſſary, wherein all matters are determined by a majority of voices of the kings and heralds, each king having two voices.

The kings are Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy. Garter was inſtituted by king Henry V. in the year 1417, for the ſervice of the moſt noble order of the garter; and, for the dignity of that order, he was made ſovereign, within the office of arms, over all the other officers, ſubject to the crown of England, by the name of Garter, king of arms of England. By the conſtitution of his office he muſt be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms, and all enſigns of arms uſurped or borne unjuſtly; and the power of granting arms to deſerving perſons, and ſupporters to the nobility and knights of the Bath. It is likewiſe his office to go next before the ſword in ſolemn proceſſion, none interpoſing except the marſhal, to adminiſter the oath to all the officers of arms; to have a habit like the regiſter of the order; with baron's ſervice in the court, and lodgings in Windſor caſtle; he bears his white rod; with a banner of the enſigns of the order thereon, before the ſovereign: when any lord enters the parliament chamber, it is his poſt to aſſign him his place, according to his dignity and degree; to carry the enſigns of the order to foreign princes, and to do, or procure to be done, what the ſovereign ſhall enjoin relating to the order; for the execution of which he has a ſalary of 100l. a year, payable at the exchequer; and 100l. more out of the revenue of the order; beſides his fees.

The others are called provincial kings, and their provinces together compriſe the whole kingdom of England; that of Clarenceux comprehending all to the ſouth of the river Trent, and that of Norroy all to the north of that river; but, though theſe provincials have exiſted time immemorial, they were not conſtituted to theſe offices by the titles of Clarenceux and Norroy before Edward III.

Clarenceux is thus named from the duke of Clarence, the third ſon of king Edward III. It is his duty, according to his commiſſion, to viſit his province, to ſurvey the arms of all perſons, &c. and to regiſter their deſcents, marriages, &c. to marſhal the funerals of all perſons within his province not under the direction of Garter; and in his province to grant arms, with the conſent of the earl-marſhal. Before the inſtitution of Garter, he was the principal officer of arms, and, in the vacancy of Garter, he excutes his office. Excluſive of his fees he has a ſalary from the exchequer of 40l. per annum.

The duty and office of Norroy, or North Roy, that is, North king, is the ſame on the north of the Trent as that of Clarenceux on the ſouth.

The kings of arms were formerly created by the ſovereign with great ſolemnity, upon ſome high feſtival; but, ſince the ceremonies uſed at the creation of peers have been laid aſide, the kings of arms have been created by the earl-marſhal, by virtue of the ſovereign's warrant. Upon this occaſion he takes his oath; wine is poured upon his head out of a gilt cup, with a cover; his title is pronounced; and he inveſted with a tabart of the royal arms richly embroidered upon velvet; a collar of SS. with two portcullices of ſilver gilt; a gold chain, with a badge of his office; and the earl-marſhal places on his head the crown of a king of arms, which formerly reſembled a ducal coronet; but, ſince the reſtoration, it has been adorned with leaves reſembling thoſe of the oak, and circumſcribed, according to ancient cuſtom, with the words, *Miſerere mei Deus ſecundum magnam miſericordiam tuam.* Garter has alſo a mantle of crimſon ſattin, as an officer of the order; with a white rod or ſcepter, with the ſovereign's arms on the top, which he bears in the preſence of the ſovereign; and he is ſworn in a chapter of the Garter, the ſovereign inveſting him with the enſigns of his office.

The kings of arms are diſtinguiſhed from each other by their reſpective badges, which they may wear at all times, either in a gold chain or a ribbon, Garter's being blue, and the provincials purple.

The ſix heralds are Windſor, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Richmond, and Somerſet; who take place according to ſeniority in office. They are created with the ſame ceremonies as the kings, taking the oath of an herald, and are inveſted with a tabart of the royal arms, embroidered upon ſattin, not ſo rich as the kings, but better than the purſuivants, and a ſilver collar of SS. They are eſquires by creation, and have a ſalary of 26l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and fees according to their degree.

The kings and heralds are ſworn upon a ſword as well as the book, to ſhew that they are military as well as civil officers.

The four purſuivants, who are, *Rougecroix*, *Bluemantle*, *Rougedragon*, and *Portcullis*, are alſo created by the earl-marſhal, when they take their oath of a purſuivant, and are inveſted with a tabart of the royal arms upon damaſk. They have a ſalary of twenty pounds a year, with fees according to their degree. It is the duty of the heralds and purſuivants to attend in the public office, one of each claſs together, by a monthly rotation.

Beſides theſe particular duties of the ſeveral claſſes, it is the general duties both of the kings, heralds, and purſuivants, to attend his majeſty at the houſe of peers, and, upon certain high feſtivals, to the chapel royal; to make proclamations; to marſhal the proceedings at all public proceſſions; to attend the inſtallation of the knights of the Garter, &c.

All theſe officers have apartments in the college, annexed to their reſpective offices. They have likewiſe a public hall, in which is a court for the earl-marſhal, where courts of chivalry are occaſionally held, and the officers of arms attend in their tabarts, his lordſhip being preſent. Their public library contains a large and valuable collection of original records of the pedigrees and arms of families, funeral certificates of the nobi-

lity, and gentry, public ceremonials, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

Facing the north weſt corner of the herald's office is a paſſage into

DOCTORS COMMONS.

This is properly a college for ſuch as ſtudy and practice the civil law, and where cauſes in civil and eccleſiaſtical caſes are tried under the biſhop of London, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. The addition of commons is taken from the manner in which the civilians live here, commoning together, as practiſed in other colleges.

The front of this college is ſituate in Great Knightrider-ſtreet, and conſiſts of two ſquare courts, chiefly inhabited by doctors of the civil law. Here are tried all cauſes by the court of admiralty, and the court of delegates. Here are offices where wills are regiſtered and depoſited, and licences for marriage, &c. are granted, and a court of faculties and diſpenſations. Several other offices are likewiſe kept here, viz. The regiſtry of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the regiſtry of the biſhop of London: in which offices are regiſtered all wills, and other matters done in the eccleſiaſtical courts of thoſe ſees.

The cauſes, whereof the civil and eccleſiaſtical law take cognizance, are theſe: blaſphemy, apoſtacy from chriſtianity, hereſy, ſchiſm; ordinations, inſtitutions of clerks to benefices, celebration of divine ſervice, matrimony, divorces, baſtardy, tythes, oblations, obventions, mortuaries, delapidations, reparation of churches, probate of wills, adminiſtrations; ſimony, inceſts, fornications, adulteries, ſolicitation of chaſtity; penſions, procurations, commulation of penance, right of pews, and other ſuch like, reducible to theſe matters.

The courts belonging to the civil and eccleſiaſtical law are various; ſuch as

1. *The Court of Arches.* This is the higheſt court under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. It takes its name from Bow-church which was originally built upon arches, and in which this court firſt ſat for the diſpatch of buſineſs. Here all appeals are directed in eccleſiaſtical matters within the province of Canterbury. The judge of this court is ſtiled *the dean of the Arches*, becauſe he holds a juriſdiction over a deanery in London, conſiſting of thirteen pariſhes, exempt from the biſhop of London's juriſdiction. The officers under this judge are, an examiner, an actuary, a beadle or crier, and an apparitor; beſides advocates, and procurators or proctors.

2. *The prerogative court.* This court is thus denominated from the prerogative of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who by a ſpecial privilege beyond thoſe of his ſuffragans, can here try all diſputes that happen to ariſe concerning the laſt wills of perſons within his province, who have left goods to the value of five pounds and upwards, unleſs ſuch things are ſettled by compoſition between the metropolitan and his ſuffragans; as in the dioceſe of London, where it is ten pounds. To this court belongs a judge, who is ſtiled *Judex Curiæ, Prerogativæ, Cantuarienſis*; and a regiſter, who hath convenient rooms in his office for the diſpoſing and laying up ſafe all original wills and teſtaments. This regiſter alſo hath his deputy, beſides ſeveral clerks.

3. *The court of faculties and diſpenſations.* This court can empower any one to do that which in law he could not otherwiſe do, viz. to marry without the publication of banns; to ſucceed a father in an eccleſiaſtical benefice; to hold two or more benefices, incompatible, &c. This authority was given to the archbiſhop by the ſtatute 25 Henry VIII. cap. 21. And the chief officer of this court is called *Magiſter ad Facultates*; under whom is a regiſter and his clerks.

4. *The court of admiralty.* This court was erected in the reign of Edward III. and in former times kept in Southwark. It belongs to the lord high admiral of England, and takes cognizance of the death or maihem of any perſon murdered on the high ſeas. Here alſo are cognizable all matters relating to ſeamens wages, &c. The judge of this court muſt be a civilian, and is called *Supremæ curiæ admiralitatis angliæ locum tenens judex*; under whom is a regiſter and a marſhal, who carries a ſilver oar before the judge; beſides an advocate and proctor. This court is held in the hall of Doctors-commons, where the other civil courts are kept; except in the trial of pirates, and crimes committed at ſea; on which cauſes the admiralty court ſits at the ſeſſions houſe in the Old Bailey.

5. *The court of delegates.* This is the higheſt court for civil affairs belonging to the church, to which appeals are carried from the ſpiritual courts; for upon the aboliſhing of the papal power within this kingdom by Henry VIII. in the year 1534, it was enacted by parliament, that no appeals ſhould from thence forward be made to Rome; in default of juſtice in any of the ſpiritual courts, the party aggrieved might appeal to the king in his court of chancery upon which a commiſſion under the great ſeal ſhould be directed to ſuch perſons as his majeſty ſhould think fit to nominate. Theſe commiſſioners to whom the king thus delegates his power, generally conſiſt of noblemen, biſhops, and judges, both of the common and civil law; and as this court is not fixed, but occaſionally, theſe commiſſioners, or delegates, are varied at the pleaſure of the Lord chancellor, who appoints them. No appeals lie from this court; but upon good reaſons aſſigned, the lord chancellor may grant a commiſſion of review.

The practiſers in theſe courts are of two ſorts, viz. advocates and proctors.

The advocates are ſuch as have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law, and are retained as counſellors or pleaders. Theſe muſt firſt upon their petition to the archbiſhop, obtain his *fiat*; and then they are admitted by the judge to practice. The manner of their admiſſion is ſolemn. Two ſenior advocates in their ſcarlet robes, with the mace carried before them, conduct the doctor up the court with three reverences, and preſent him with a ſhort latin ſpeech, together with the archbiſhop's reſcript; and then having taken the oaths, the judge admits him, and aſſigns him a place or a ſeat in the court, which he is always to keep

keep when he pleads. Both the judge and advocates, if of Oxford, wear in court ſcarlet robes, and hoods lined with taffaty; but if of Cambridge, white minever, and round black velvet caps.

The proctors or procurators, exhibit their proxies for their clients; and make themſelves parties for them, and draw and give pleas, or libels and allegations, in their behalf; produce witneſſes, prepare cauſes for ſentence, and attend the advocates with the proceedings. Theſe are alſo admitted by the archbiſhop's *fiat*, and introduced by two ſenior proctors. They wear black robes and hoods lined with fur.

The terms for the pleading and ending of cauſes in the civil courts, are but little different from the term times of the common law. The order as to the time of ſitting of the ſeveral courts, is as follows: The court of arches having the pre-eminence ſits firſt in the morning. The court of admiralty ſits in the afternoon on the ſame day; and the prerogative court ſits alſo in the afternoon.

In the account of this place we muſt not forget its library, which is a ſpacious room, well ſtocked with books of all ſorts, eſpecially in civil law and hiſtory: for which they are greatly indebted to James Gibſon, eſq; and to the benefactions in money given by every biſhop at his conſecration, to purchaſe books for this library.

This learned body were originally ſeated in Pater-noſter-Row, and in the very place where now ſtands the Queen's-head tavern; which aforetime had been a houſe for a reſidentiary of St. Paul's. But that ſituation being found very inconvenient, doctor Henry Harvey, dean of the arches, purchaſed and provided a large houſe in Knightrider-ſtreet which at [illegible] time was an old ſtone building belonging to and let out by the canons of St. Paul's.

The preſent college was built upon the ruins of the houſe, given by the above doctor Harvey, and burnt down in the general conflagration of this city in 1666: on which occaſion the buſineſs of the inſtitution was transferred to, and carried on at Exeter-change, in the Strand, till the new college was finiſhed in a more convenient and elegant manner.

On the north ſide of Knightrider-ſtreet is Bell-yard, which leads into Great Carter-lane, inhabited chiefly by gentlemen belonging to or depending upon the courts of Doctors commons. On the north ſide is Dean's-court, which is but ſmall, but graced with the remarkable buildings, viz. the prerogative court, and a large houſe on the weſt ſide, the ſeat of the deans of St. Paul's ſucceſſively.

On the ſouth ſide of Little Carter-lane is a place called Sermon-lane, corruptly for Sheremonier's-lane, this having once been the place where the ſilver was prepared, cut, and rounded for the coiners in the Old-change. On the weſt ſide of this lane is a ſchool belonging to Caſtle Baynard ward, purchaſed and beautified by alderman Barber, for the education of thirty boys and twenty girls.

In a court near this is the paving office for the city of London's new pavements: and nearer to the Old-change, on the ſouth ſide of Little Carter-lane, is a celebrated Preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

On the north ſide of Knightrider-ſtreet, and at the ſouth-weſt angle of the Old Change, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY MAGDALEN, *Old Fiſh-ſtreet*,

So called from its dedication to the above ſaint, and its vicinity to Old Fiſh-ſtreet. This was a vicarage in the tenure of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181: but now, and for ſome ages, it has been a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. The old edifice was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent ſtructure aroſe from its ruins, and was built in the year 1685.

It is a ſmall well proportioned church, built with ſtone, ſixty feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and thirty in height to the roof. It is enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of arched windows, each ornamented with a cherub and ſcrolls, ſupporting a cornice, which runs round the building; but theſe windows are of ſuch an unuſual height from the ground, that the doors, which are low and plain, open completely under them: both theſe and the windows are of the ſame general conſtruction, and the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade. The tower is divided into two ſtages, in the upper of which is a large window on each ſide. From the top of this tower the work ſuddenly diminiſhes in the manner of high ſteps on each ſide, and on the top of theſe is a turret, crowned with a very ſhort ſpire, on which is placed a fane with flames.

This was originally a very poor living, but ſince the pariſh of St. Gregory's has been united to it, and made parochial for both pariſhes, it is raiſed by act of parliament to the value of 120l. per annum, in lieu of tythes. And though St. Gregory's ſtill remains an impropriation to the petty canons of St. Paul's, who are to receive all tythes, oblations, and duties of that pariſh, in as large and beneficial a manner as formerly they have, or lawfully might have done; yet the pariſhioners thereof are obliged to pay their quota of the ſaid 120l. which by act of parliament is to be levied on both theſe pariſhes, in lieu of tythes to the incumbent. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and two overſeers.

The church of St. Gregory, which was anciently a rectory, was ſituate at the ſouth-weſt angle of St. Paul's cathedral; and took its name from Gregory the Great, biſhop of Rome, who ſent hither Auſtin the monk, to convert the Engliſh nation to chriſtianity.

This is one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries; and it is not charged with firſt fruits and tenths, but only with procurations yearly to the dean and chapter aforeſaid. After its union with St. Mary Magdalen's, the ground on which it ſtood was laid open to St. Paul's church yard.

The

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens, and three overſeers and collectors.

On the eaſt ſide of Puddle-dock-hill, near the wharf, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. ANDREW WARDROBE.

This church is a rectory of very ancient foundation, originally known by the name of St. Andrew near Baynard's caſtle; but that caſtle being afterwards deſtroyed, and the king's wardrobe built near the church, it changed its name from Caſtle-Baynard to that of St. Andrew Wardrobe. It is very probable this church was founded about the ſame time as Caſtle-Baynard was erected, and perhaps by the ſame nobleman: for the patronage deſcended to the noble family of Fitz-Walters, from whom it paſſed into many hands, and at length came to the crown, who have preſented to this living from the reign of king Charles II. by the lord-chancellor, who alternately preſents with the patrons of St. Anne's, Black-friars, annexed to it after the fire of London. And, by the act of their union, the living is made of the value of 140l. per annum, in lieu of tythes.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent ſtructure, which was built in 1670, was made the parochial church of this pariſh and that of St. Anne, Black-friars. The body is enlightened by two rows of windows, but the tower has neither turret, pinnacle, nor ſpire. The roof is adorned with fret work of flowers, fruits, &c. the pews are very neat, and the walls well wainſcotted, with two handſome galleries, a carved pulpit, a veneered ſounding board, and a very complete altar-piece. The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are two churchwardens.

The church of St. Anne, Black-friars, (which was a donative or curacy) ſtood on the eaſt ſide of Church-yard alley, in the precinct of Black-friars; but having ſuffered in the fatal calamity of 1666, and not being rebuilt, the pariſh was annexed to the above mentioned St. Andrew's. The antiquity of this church will appear from the following account: In the year 1276 Gregory Rokeſley, mayor, and the barons of London, granted and gave unto Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the ſtreet of Baynard's-caſtle, and the tower of Mountfitchet, to be deſtroyed; on the ſite of which ſtreets the ſaid Robert built the church of Black-friars, with the reſidue of the ſtones that were left of the ſaid tower, which were not uſed by the biſhop of London in the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral.

This priory church was very large, and highly favoured by king Edward I. and his queen Eleanor; and, in proceſs of time, divers parliaments and other great meetings were held here: particularly the tribunal by the cardinals Campejus and Wolſey for annulling the marriage of king Henry VIII. with queen Catharine of Arragon, his royal conſort, and the parliament which ſoon after condemned cardinal Wolſey in a *præmunire*. This priory enjoyed many and great privileges; but they all fell at once; when this houſe ſurrendered into the king's hands, in the 30th of Henry VIII. and were granted to Sir Thomas Corden, who ſoon demoliſhed both the houſe and church. The pariſhioners, who had been accommodated for their religious rites in the priory church, and now left without a place of worſhip, complained thereof in queen Mary's reign; and Sir Thomas being obliged to find a church for the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above ſtairs, which, in the year 1597, fell down. After this the pariſhioners purchaſed an additional piece of ground to enlarge their church, which they rebuilt by ſubſcription; and it was conſecrated and dedicated to St. Anne, on December 11. A. D. 1597, and ordained to be thenceforward called "the church or chapel "of St. Anne, within the precinct of Black-"friars." This precinct increaſed ſo much with inhabitants, that, in the year 1613, they found it neceſſary to enlarge their church; and for that purpoſe purchaſed ſo much ground on the ſouth ſide thereof as enlarged the church thirty-five feet, eleven inches in breadth, and fifty-four in length; whereon they built an ayle, as an addition to it, and alſo a vault for a burial place beneath: having before purchaſed the church, church-yard, porch and parſonage houſe, with the right of patronage, from Sir George Moore. But it had no tythes belonging to it.

The ſite of St. Anne's church, at this time, ſerves only as a burial place for the inhabitants of the precinct of Blackfriars. And though the pariſh was annexed to St. Andrew's Wardrobe, yet it is directed by its own officers, viz. two churchwardens and two overſeers of the poor: and they have a general veſtry, in whom centers the election of a miniſter for the united pariſhes alternately with the lord chancellor.

We ſhall leave this ward by the way of St. Paul's church-yard: on the ſouth ſide of which, at the very extremity, is St. Paul's college, or the college or place of reſidence for the petty canons, which is a ſmall court backwards, conſiſting of ſeveral houſes appropriated to each ſtall. And nearly oppoſite this college, at the north weſt corner of the ſaid church, (which is now called London-houſe-yard, and covered with houſes, that pay a ground rent to the biſhop of London) there formerly ſtood the biſhop of London's-palace, a very large and magnificent houſe, which was deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666.

In this palace king Edward V. took up his lodging when he was brought to London to take poſſeſſion of the crown; and under king Edward VI. the Scotch queen was here entertained.

The dean's lodging on the other ſide, directly againſt the palace, was a fair old houſe; and alſo divers large houſes were built on the ſame ſide, which, of old time, were the lodgings of prebendaries and reſidentiaries, who kept great houſholds and liberal hoſpitality.

In the ſouth church-yard of St. Paul's was the ſouth ſide and weſt end of the ſaid church, at which end were three ſtately gates or entries, curiouſly wrought of ſtone: in the center of the middle gate was placed a maſſive pillar of braſs, in which the leaves of the ſaid great gate cloſed, and were faſtened with locks, bolts and bars of iron;

iron; notwithſtanding all which, on the twenty-fourth of December, 1565, by a tempeſt of wind, theſe gates were blown open, and the bars, bolts, and locks, broken aſunder, or greatly bent.

At each corner of this weſt end was a ſtrong tower of ſtone, made for bell towers; one of which was called the Lollard's tower, * and uſed as the biſhops priſon, for ſuch as were detected for opinions in religion contrary to the faith of the church.

CHAPTER X.

Of CHEAP WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from the Saxon word *Chepe*, which ſignifies a market, and was formerly held in this diviſion of the city. This market was peculiarly known by the name of Weſt-cheap from its ſituation, to diſtinguiſh it from the market between Candlewick-ſtreet and Tower-ſtreet, which, from its ſituation alſo, was called Eaſt-cheap.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Broad-ſtreet and Wallbrook wards; on the north by Coleman-ſtreet, Baſſiſhaw and Cripplegate wards; and on the ſouth by Cordwainer's ward. It extends from the entrance of Scalding-alley in the north eaſt to near the eaſt corner of Milk-ſtreet, on the north weſt; and from the weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe on the ſouth eaſt to within thirty-three feet weſt of Bow-lane on the ſouth weſt: within which circuit is encompaſſed the Poultry, the eaſt end of Cheapſide, part of Pancras-lane, Queen-ſtreet and Bow-lane; and on the north ſide, Grocer's-alley, about 136 feet of the ſouth end of the Old Jury, Ironmonger-lane, King-ſtreet, Laurence-lane, and the principal part of Cateaton-ſtreet and Honey-lane market, excluſive of all the courts, alleys, &c. within theſe limits.

This ward is divided into nine precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, twelve common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) eleven conſtables, thirteen inqueſt men, nine ſcavengers, and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward on the north ſide of Cheapſide, where, behind the houſes nearly oppoſite Bow-church is ſituate

HONEY-LANE MARKET.

After the fire of London Honey-lane, and other buildings were converted into this market, among which was the pariſh church of Allhallows, Honey-lane. It is the ſmalleſt market in the city, being but 193 feet in length, from eaſt to weſt, and 97 from north to ſouth. In the middle is a market houſe which ſtands on pillars, has rooms over it, and is crowned with a bell tower. In this market are a number of ſtanding ſtalls for butchers covered over, and alſo ſeveral ſtalls for fruiterers; the paſſages into it are inhabited by fiſhmongers, poulterers, &c. It is famous for the goodneſs of the proviſions ſold there, with which it is well ſupplied on Mondays, Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

From this market we return into Cheapſide, and proceeding more eaſtward on the ſouth ſide, we come to New Queen-ſtreet, which, before the fire of London was called Soper-lane, on the eaſt ſide of which this ward turns down Pancras-lane into Bucklerſbury.

On the north ſide of Pancras-lane were formerly two pariſh churches, viz. St. Pancras Soper-lane, and St. Bennet Sherehog. The former was conſumed in the fire of London, and not rebuilt; the ſite of which, ſince that time has been uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants of the pariſh, which is annexed to St. Mary-le-Bow. And the latter ſharing the ſame fate, the ſite has been likewiſe converted for a burial place to the pariſhioners who are united with the pariſh of St. Stephen, Wallbrook.

Turning to the ſouth eaſt end of Cheapſide you enter Buckleſbury, (corruptly Bucklerſbury) which leads to the head of Wallbrook, and is ſo called from one Buckle, lord of the manor, who reſided and kept his court in a large ſtone houſe that ſtood where now is Barge-yard. This place is ſo called from the barges which were rowed up hither from the Thames when the ſtream of Wallbrook was open for navigation. And where Bucklerſbury meets Cheapſide, viz. at the weſt end of the Poultry, there formerly ſtood the great conduit, which was the firſt erected to convey ſweet water in leaden pipes under ground from Paddington to this place. It was caſtellated with ſtone and ciſterned with lead. But theſe conduits becoming leſs uſeful, as the New-river and Thames water-works improved; and ſuch a large building ſtanding almoſt in the middle of the

* It was in this tower that Richard Hunne, a citizen of London, in the year 1515, a man of fair character, and well beloved, was made priſoner, on pretence of having Wickliffe's bible: but, indeed, the occaſion of his ruin was a diſpute he had with a clerk about a mortuary, which was made the cauſe of the whole clergy. He ſubmitted to the biſhop's correction, upon which he ought to have been enjoined penance, and ſet at liberty; but he was found hanging in his chamber, and his neck broken; which murder, the biſhop's ſumner owned that he, and the chancellor, doctor Horſey, and the bell ringer, had committed: and when the coroners inqueſt proceeded to trial, the biſhop began a new proceſs againſt the dead body for hereſy, which, not contented to have murdered, they afterwards burnt in Smithfield.

the ſtreet, being incommodious for coaches and carts, the magiſtracy did not rebuild it, but removed it quite away after the fire of London.

The Poultry, which begins on the weſt, by the Old Jewry where Cheapſide ends, and reaches to the Manſion-houſe by Cornhill, is not only well built and inhabited by capital tradeſmen, but may be counted the greateſt thoroughfare for carriages and foot paſſengers from the weſtern diviſions of this metropolis; it lying cloſe to the center of buſineſs, for thoſe who frequent the 'Change, the Manſion-houſe, Lombard-ſtreet, the Bank, and other public offices.

In this ſtreet, at the weſt ſide of Scalding-alley, * is ſituate the parochial church of

St. MILDRED's POULTRY.

The foundation of this church appears to be very ancient; for ſo early as 18 Edward II. we find it with the chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary de Coney-hope annexed: which chapel of Corpus Chriſti and St. Mary ſtood at the end of Coney-hope-lane, or the rabbit market, now called Grocer's-alley; and being ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. on account of a fraternity found therein, it was purchaſed by one Thomas Hobſon, who converted the chapel into a warehouſe.

The old church which had been rebuilt in 1430, was burnt down in 1666; and when the preſent one was built, the legiſlature annexed thereunto the pariſh of St. Mary Colechurch; and the living was thereby endowed by parliament with 170l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The patronage of this church, before the reformation, was in the convent and prior of St. Mary Overies; but from the ſuppreſſion of that religious houſe, it fell to the crown, in whom it has continued to the preſent time.

This church is a plain ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſeries of large windows and ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners. The tower is crowned with a plain courſe, without pinnacles, turret, or any other ornament; except a clock, whoſe dial projects about half way over the ſtreet. The inſide is paved with purbeck ſtone mixed with black marble; and at the weſt end there is a handſome gallery, and a good pulpit. The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, and ſix auditors of accounts.

St. Mary Colechurch, whoſe pariſh is annexed to that of St. Mildred's, was ſo called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary; and received the additional epithet of Cole from the name of its founder. It was built upon a vault, after the faſhion of moſt of our modern churches, above ground, ſo that there was an aſcent up to the floor of the church by ſeveral ſteps.

The origin of this church does not plainly appear, but we have reaſon to ſuppoſe it of great antiquity, from the baptiſm of St. Thomas-à-Becket, (as commonly called) and St. Edmund, both archbiſhops, regiſtered in this pariſh. And it is conjectured that the impropriation anciently belonged to the maſter and brethren of the adjoining hoſpital of St. Thomas de Acon Martyr, now called Mercer's chapel; the ſite of which, together with the advowſon of St. Mary Colechurch, was granted by king Henry VIII. in the year 1542, to the company of mercers, in whom it has remained as a donative ever ſince.

When this church was burnt down in 1666, the pariſh was annexed to St. Mildred's Poultry: and the mercers company, empowered by act of parliament, built a free-ſchool and other buildings, on the ſite thereof. In this ſchool twenty-five boys are taught the claſſics, for which the maſter receives 40l. per annum, beſides the uſe of a commodious dwelling-houſe.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

On the north ſide of the Poultry, a little to the weſtward of St. Mildred's church ſtands

The POULTRY COMPTER.

This priſon is called the compter, from the priſoners being obliged to account for the cauſe of their commitment before they are diſcharged; and the addition of Poultry is to diſtinguiſh it from another compter in Wood-ſtreet. The charge of theſe priſons is committed to the ſheriffs, under whom are the following officers in each compter, who give ſecurity to the ſheriff for the faithful diſcharge of their reſpective truſts.

1. The principal officer, next to the ſheriff, is the ſecondary, whoſe buſineſs is, to return writs, mark warrants, impannel juries, for the courts both above and below, and alſo for the ſeſſions.

2. The clerk of the papers; whoſe office is to impannel juries for the ſheriffs court; and who enters upon judgment, and makes out all proceſſes.

3. Four clerk-ſitters, who enter actions, take bail, receive verdicts after trial, &c.

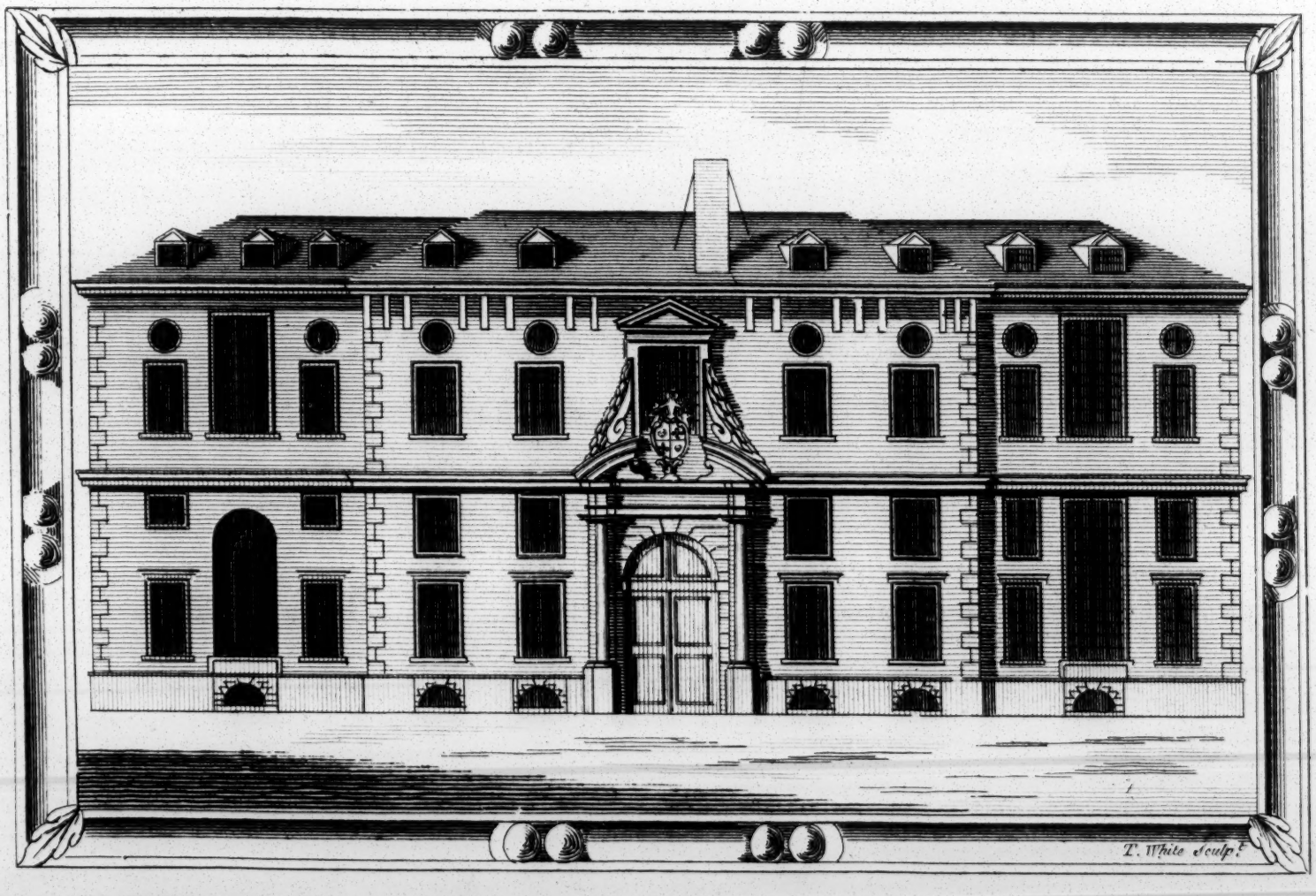
4. Eighteen ſerjeants at mace, each of whom has his yoeman or follower. Their office is to arreſt perſons for debt, to execute all proceſſes, to ſerve writs, executions upon actions, and ſummonſes from above, as well as from the courts below. Each of theſe ſerjeants gives 400l. ſecurity to the ſheriff, for the due execution of his office. Four of theſe ſerjeants, and as many yoemen out of each compter, wait upon their reſpective ſheriffs daily; and during the time of ſeſſions, double the number. At which time in the morning they bring the priſoners down from Newgate to the Seſſions-houſe; put them in the dock; and after waiting all day, return the priſoners back to the jail at night; they alſo attend at the execution of priſoners. Upon their days of waiting they always wear blue cloth gowns, which are given them annually by the ſheriffs.

* In this alley was formerly a large houſe, known by the name of the Scalding-houſe; for the ſtreet called the Poultry containing a number of Poulterers ſtalls, the fowls they ſold there were firſt ſcalded in this houſe.

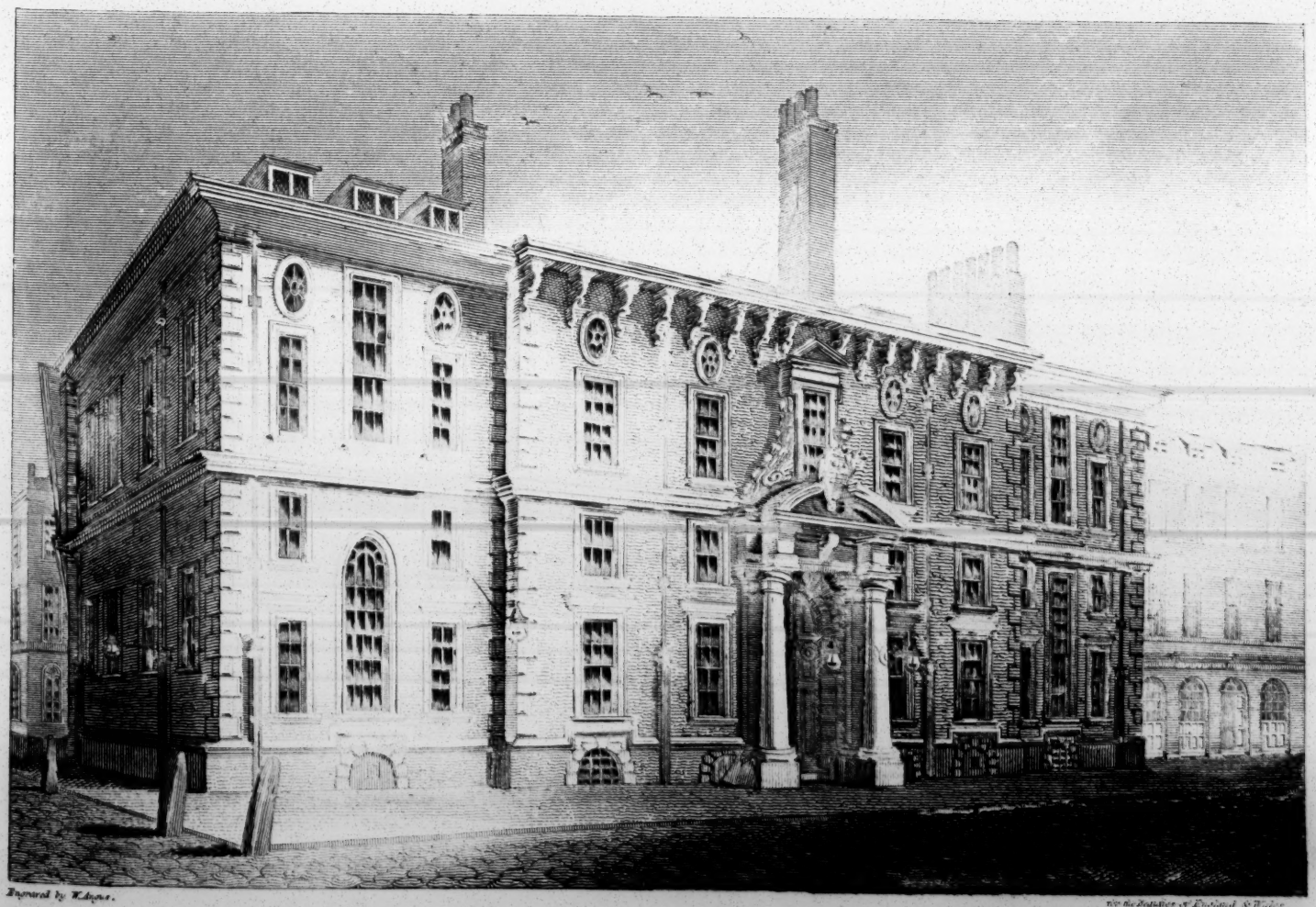
To

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

VIEW of GROCER'S HALL.



VIEW of GOLDSMITH'S HALL.



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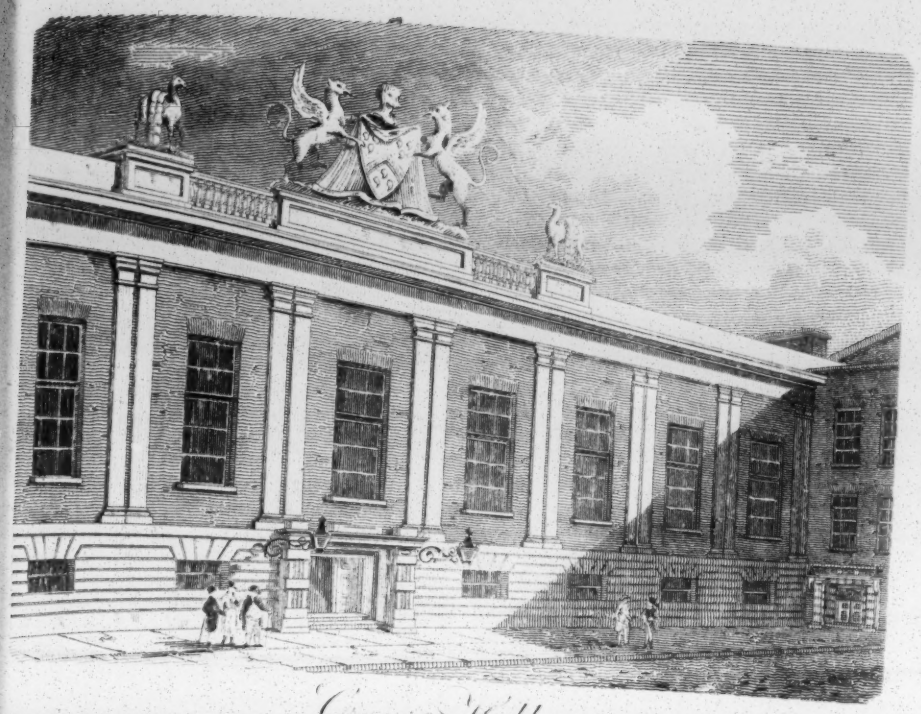
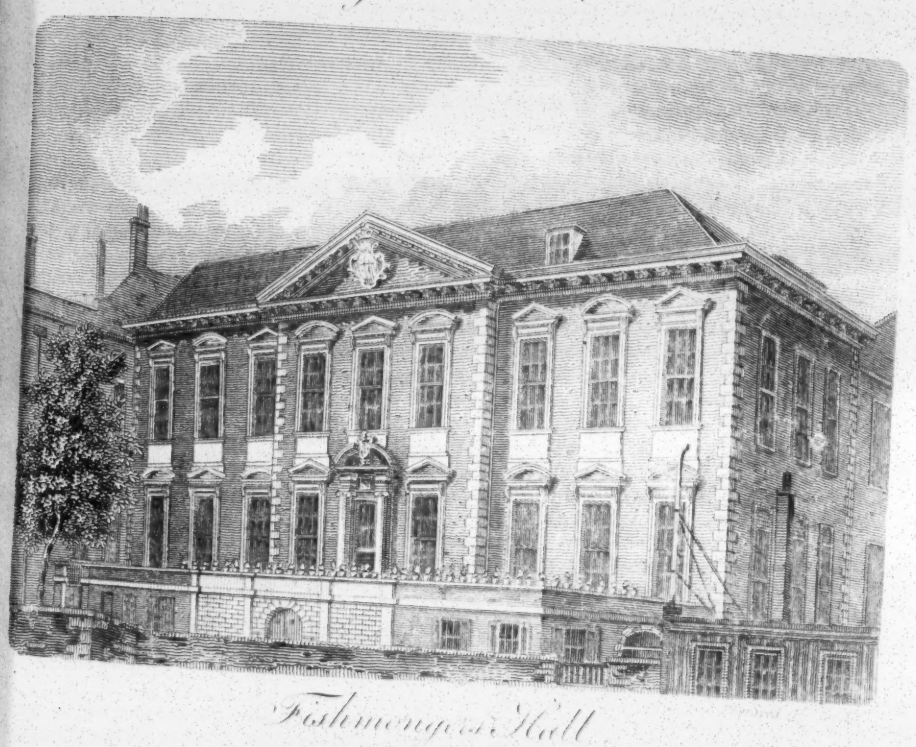
Pub. by the Proprietor at England & Wales

GOLDSMITHS HALL.

Pub. by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, June 24th.

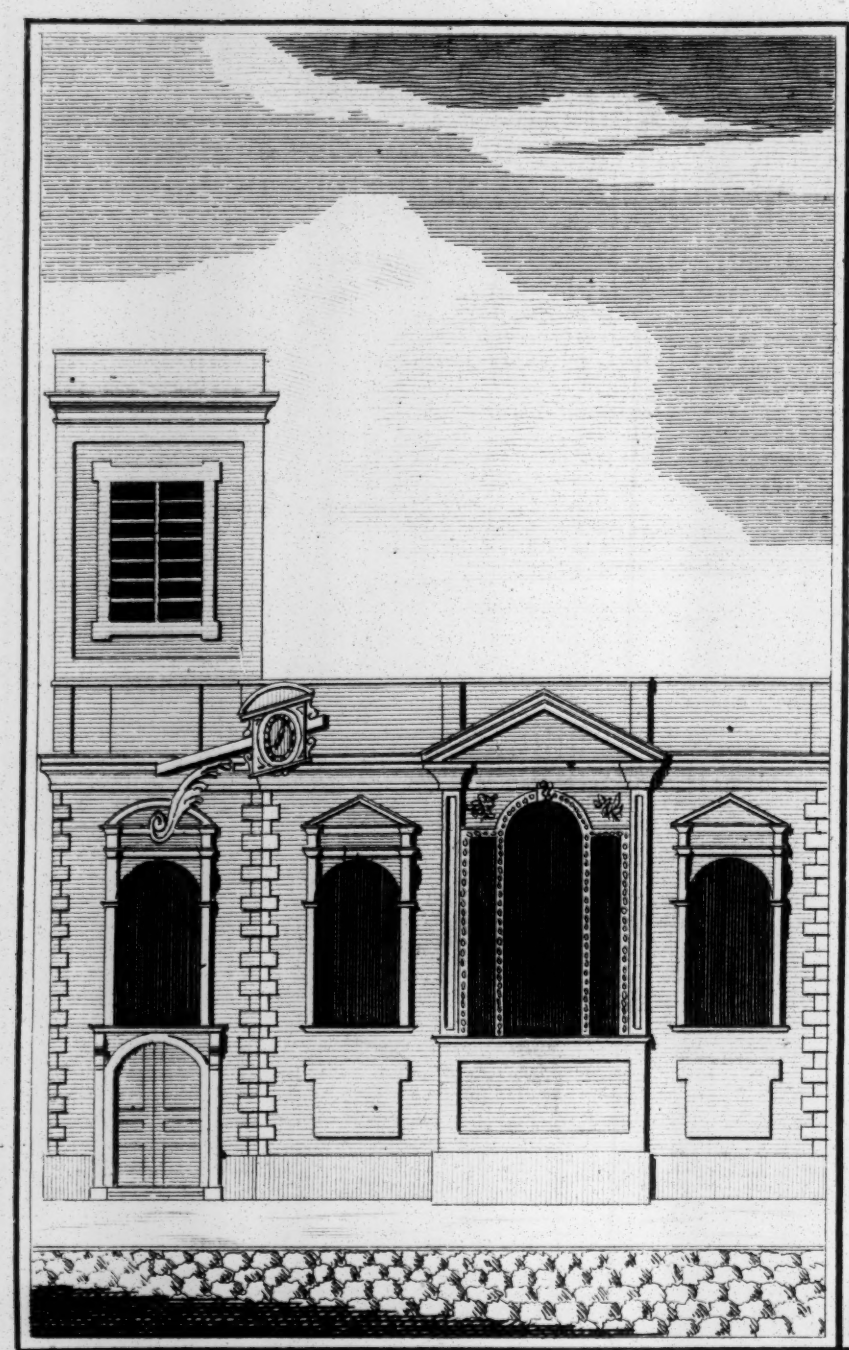


Grocers' Hall.

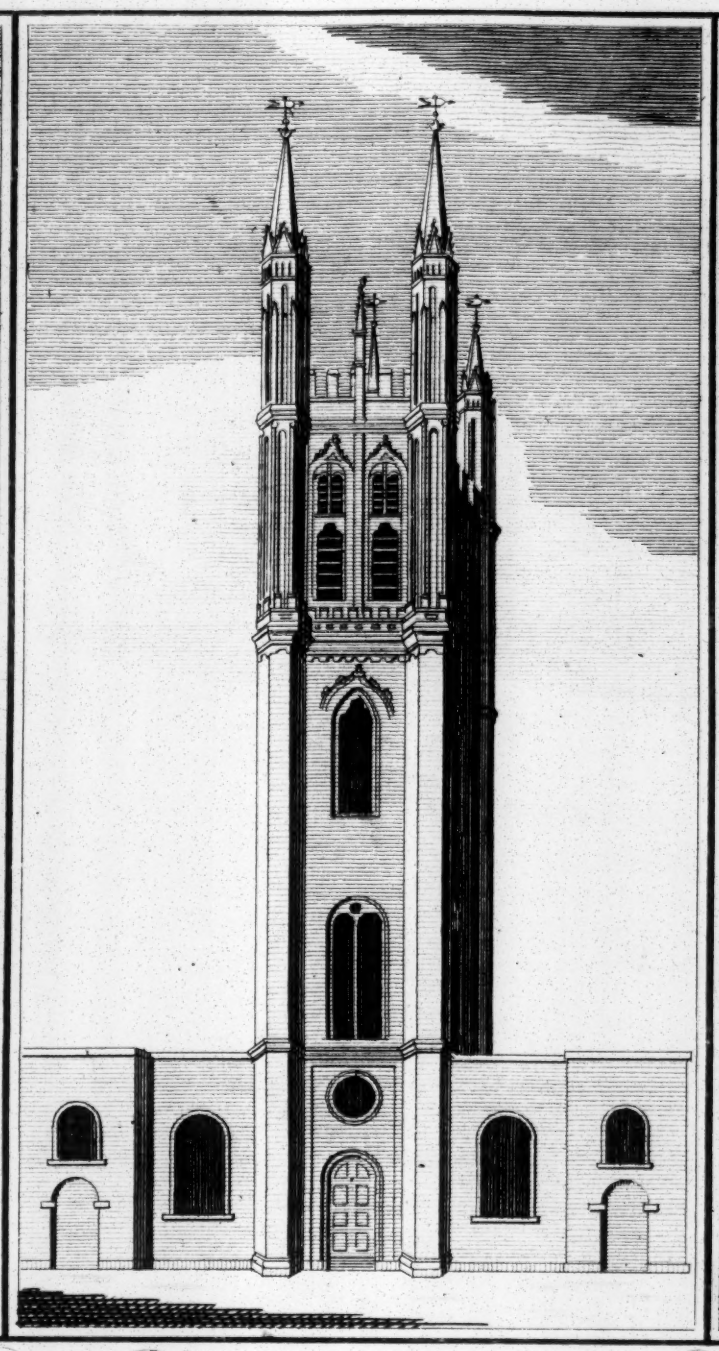


Fishmongers' Hall

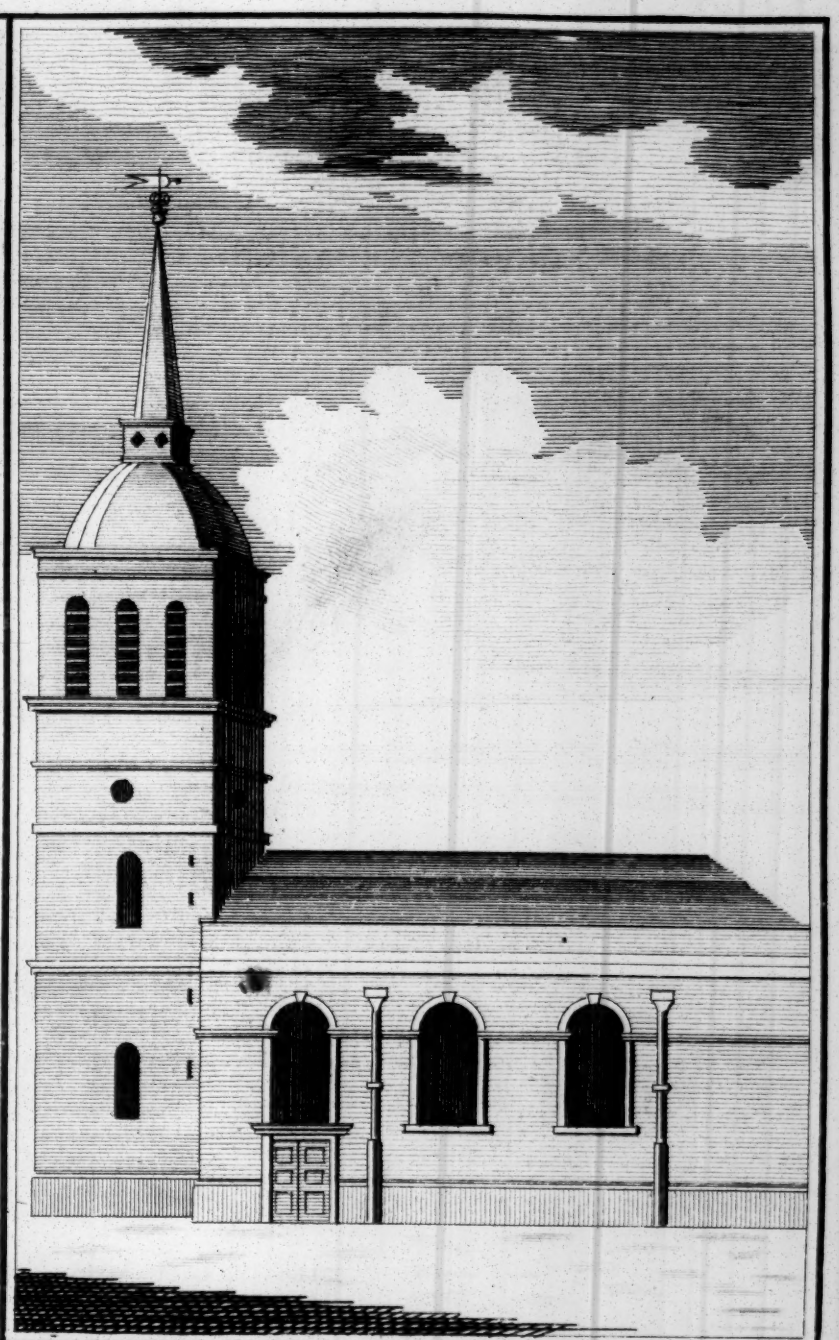
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



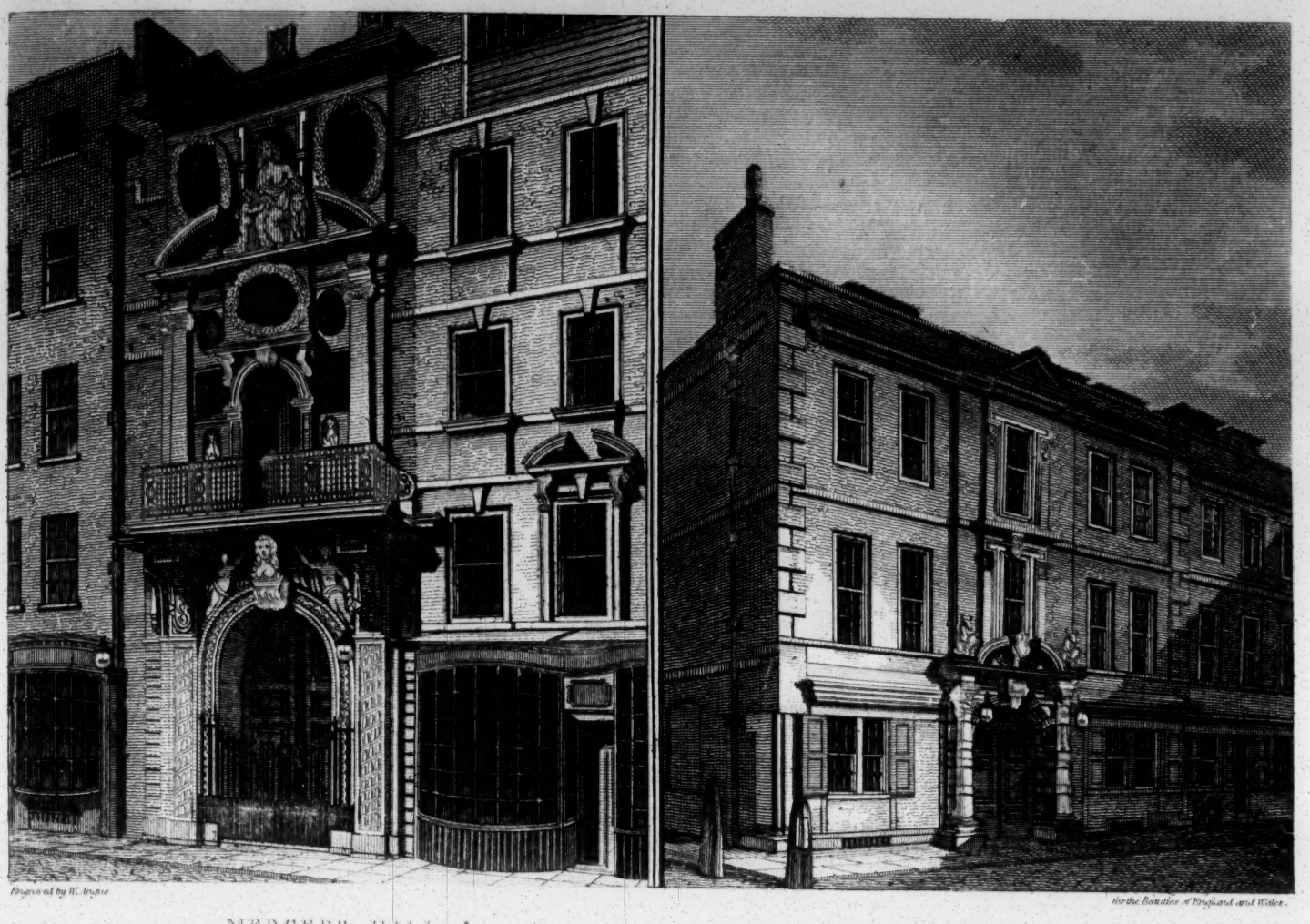
View of St. MILDRED'S *Church in the Poultry.*



View of St. MICHAEL'S *Church Cornhill.*



View of St. PETER'S *Cornhill*



Engraved by W. Angus

for the Beauties of England and Wales.

MERCERS HALL,
Cheapside.

HABERDASHERS HALL,
Maiden Lane.

London, Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, Augt 1st 1810.

To each compter alſo belongs a maſter keeper, and under him two turnkeys, and other ſervitors.

The poorer ſort of priſoners, as well in this compter as that in Wood ſtreet, receive daily relief from the ſheriffs table, of all the broken meat and bread; and there are alſo ſeveral benefactions made by charitable perſons, for the releaſement of thoſe, whoſe debts are ſmall, or perhaps have lain a conſiderable time for want of diſcharging the priſon fees.

On the north ſide of the Poultry, and at the farther end of Grocers-alley (formerly called Coney-hope-lane) ſtands

GROCERS HALL.

This building is ſituate on a ſpot of ground purchaſed by the Grocers company in the year 1411, of Robert Fitz-Walter, for three hundred and twenty marks. The building is well deſigned and executed for the purpoſes of a common hall; and is not only a ſtately edifice, but ſo capacious, that for many years it ſerved for the uſes of the Bank of England, which was kept in this hall, till the edifice in Threadneedle-ſtreet was erected for that purpoſe. The ancient ſtone and brick building at the north weſt corner of the garden, inhabited by the beadle of the company, is probably part of the ancient city manſion of the noble family of Fitz-Walter, and conſequently the oldeſt building within the city walls.

The company of Grocers is the ſecond of the twelve principal companies, and was anciently denominated Pepperers; but having changed their name to that of Grocers, were, under that denomination, incorporated by letters patent of Edward III, in the year 1345, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery "of the Grocers of the city of London;" which was confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1429. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in the year 1640, with an additional power of ſearching and inſpecting the goods and weights of all Grocers within the city and ſuburbs of London, and three miles round. They had anciently the management of the king's beam in the city, with the right of appointing a maſter-weigher, and four porters to attend it.

This corporation conſiſts of a prime miniſter and three other wardens, with a numerous court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company; and out of their poſſeſſions they pay about 700l. per annum to the poor.

About the middle of Grocer's-alley, on the weſt ſide is Dove-court, which leadeth into the Old Jewry, * nearly oppoſite, at preſent, (1769)

The EXCISE OFFICE.

This is a large brick building, formerly the dwelling-houſe of Sir John Frederick: and tho' it has nothing to recommend it in its outward appearance, yet it is capacious and well adapted for the particular uſes to which the government have appointed it. It is the principal office of exciſe within his majeſty's dominions, and is managed by nine commiſſioners whoſe appointments are 1000l. per annum each. Under theſe are a great number of officers, both within and without the houſe, viz. five commiſſioners for appeals; a ſecretary with three clerks; five accomptants general; four general ſurveyors; a receiver general; comptroller of the caſh; inſpector general for coffee and tea; an auditor of exciſe; an auditor of hides, and a comptroller, with clerks in each office.

Theſe receive the produce of exciſe on beer, ale, and ſpirituous liquors; on tea, coffee, and chocolate; on malt, hops, ſoap, ſtarch, candles, paper, callicoes, gold and ſilver wire, vellum, parchment, hides and ſkins, plate, and wheels of body carriages, collected all over England, and pay it into the exchequer. And for the collecting, ſurveying, &c. of which monies, and things exciſeable, they have a great number of out-door officers in all parts of the kingdom, regulated within certain diſtricts, or diviſions, both horſe and foot, to gauge, and to prevent frauds and loſs in the duties of exciſe. Before the commiſſioners of exciſe are tried all frauds committed in the ſeveral branches of the revenue under their direction; without any appeal, except to the commiſſioners of appeal for a re-hearing.

This office is intended to be removed, as ſoon as the new ſtructure, now erecting on the ſite of Greſham college, is finiſhed.

On the north of Cheapſide, almoſt in the center between the Old Jewry and Ironmonger-lane, is ſituate

MERCERS HALL and CHAPEL.

On this ſpot, in ancient times, ſtood an hoſpital dedicated to St. Thomas of Acars, or Acons, and was founded by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heili, and his wife Agnes, ſiſter to Thomas-à-Becket, who was born on the ſame ſpot in the reign of king Henry II.

Thomas-à-Becket (to whom this hoſpital or chapel was probably dedicated) was the ſon of Gilbert Becket, a citizen of London, and of Matildis his wife, who was the daughter of a pagan prince, under whoſe cuſtody Gilbert being taken priſoner, when he travelled into the Holy Land, was for a year and a half in confinement, and at laſt eſcaping by the help of this Matildis (who fell in love with him, being converted to the chriſtian religion) he came again ſafe into England, whom Matildis, not long after, for love of him, adventured to follow, and getting away from her father, came at laſt to London, where finding Gilbert, he married her, and of her begat this Thomas, who was born in his father's houſe, which was then in the place where Mercerschapel in Cheapſide now ſtands.

* This ſtreet was originally called the Jewry, from its being the reſidence of the Jews in this city; but the Jews being baniſhed by Edward I. they, upon their re-admiſſion into England, ſettled near Aldgate, in a place from them called Poor Jewry-lane; on which occaſion this, their ancient place of abode was called the Old Jewry.

He

He was murdered in his own cathedral church at Canterbury, on Innocent's day, at even, anno 1170, as he was going up the ſteps towards the choir, by four knights, named Reynald Fitz-Urſe, Hugh de Mortenill, William de Tracy, and Richard Briton, none of which (as the report is) lived above three years after, and then died very penitent. And as he ſuffered for his zeal in defence of the papacy, we find him ſoon after canonized, and worſhipped by the pope's command.

Why this chapel was dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, by the name of St. Thomas of Acons, is not perfectly known; but the following account, from the X. *Scriptores*, ſeems very probable: when the city of Acars, or Acon, in the Holy Land called alſo Ptolematis) was beſieged by the chriſtians, one William, an Engliſhman by nation, being chaplain to *Radulphus de Diceto*, dean of London, when he went to Jeruſalem, bound himſelf by a vow, that if he ſhould proſperouſly enter Acon, he would build a chapel to St. Thomas the Martyr, at his own charge, according to his ability; and would procure there, to the honour of the ſaid martyr, a church-yard to be conſecrated; which was done. Then many flocking from all parts to ſerve in this chapel, William himſelf, as a token of his chriſtianity, took on him the name of prior; who, whilſt he ſerved bodily as a ſoldier of Chriſt, had an eſpecial care of the poor, and he freely beſtowed all his diligence and labour, in burying the bodies of ſuch as died, as well natural, as of others who were ſlain with the ſword, repreſenting himſelf in man's ſight, the next ſucceſſor of that great Tobias.

There is another teſtimony out of the Theatre of honour, lib. 9. cap. 11. where the author repeating the military orders of the Holy Land, ſaith thus: "The order of St. Thomas was inſtituted by the king of England, Richard, ſurnamed Cœur de Lyon, after the ſurprizal of Acars, and being of the Engliſh nation, they held the rule of St. Auguſtin, wore a white habit, and a full red croſs, charged in the middle with a white ſcallop; they took for their patron the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the metropolitan of England, Thomas-à-Becket, who ſuffered martyrdom (as his favourers ſay) under the king of England, Henry II. of that name. Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, who had been five years in the Holy Land, removed the church there of St. Thomas the martyr, from an unfit place to a more convenient, and cauſed the patriarch of Jeruſalem to take order, that the brethren of this church, who were before laymen, might be under the order of the Templers, wearing a croſs on their breaſt. He bequeathed alſo to this houſe of St. Thomas of Acons, 500 marks." So much *M. Paris in vita* Hen. III. p. 472. *ſub anno* 1238.

Hereby it is clear, that the dedication of this hoſpital, or chapel, to St. Thomas of Acons, or Acars, muſt have relation to the like dedication of the chapel and holy order in the city of Acars, in the Holy land to the ſame archbiſhop; all theſe three dedications being near about one and the ſame time, within few years after the archbiſhop's death. And it is probable, that in imitation of thoſe dedications at Acars, this in London might do the like.

From this St. Thomas anciently was a ſolemn proceſſion uſed by the new mayor; who, the afternoon of the day he was ſworn at the exchequer, met with the aldermen here; whence they repaired together to St. Paul's, and there prayed for the ſoul of the biſhop William at his tomb; who was biſhop of London in the time of William the conqueror. Then they went to the church-yard, to a place where Thomas-à-Becket's parents lay; and there they prayed for all faithful ſouls departed. And then they went all back to St. Thomas of Acons again; and both mayor and aldermen offered each a penny.

This hoſpital, after its ſurrender, 30 Hen. VIII. was purchaſed by the mercers company, and opened by them immediately under the name of Mercer's chapel. They were both deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666; after which the ſchool was re-eſtabliſhed and built over or near the ſite of St. Mary Cole-church, at the ſouth weſt end of the Old Jewry. The hall and chapel were rebuilt upon their former foundation, with one front in Ironmonger-lane, and the other towards Cheapſide; the latter of which is adorned with a very handſome entrance; the door-caſe is enriched with the figures of two cupids mantling the company's arms, and with feſtoons, &c. and over it the balcony is adorned with two pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a pediment; with the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, and other entablatures.

The inner court is adorned with piazzas, formed of columns of the Doric order; the hall room and great parlour are wainſcoted with oak, and ornamented with Ionic pilaſters; and the ceiling with fret work. The chapel is neatly wainſcoted, and paved with black and white marble.

The company of mercers, which is the firſt of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard II. in the year 1393, under the title of, "The wardens "and commonalty of the myſtery of the mercers "of the city of London." The members of this company are not only exempt from quarterage, but upon their admiſſion to the livery, pay only a ſmall fine. They are governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and pay in charitable benefactions about three thouſand pounds per annum.

More weſtward from this hall is King-ſtreet, at the north extremity of which ſtands

GUILDHALL.

This is the hall in which are kept the nine courts for tranſacting the buſineſs of the city, viz.

1. The court of common-council.
2. The court of Lord mayor and aldermen.
3. The court of huſtings.
4. The court of orphans.
5. The two courts of the ſheriffs.
6. The court of wardmote.
7. The court of hallmote.
8. The court of requeſts, commonly called the court of conſcience.

9. The

9. The Chamberlain's court for binding and apprentices, and making them free.

The Guildhall ſtood formerly in or near Aldermanbury, or Aldermens-court, from which ſituation of this hall the ſtreet is ſaid to take its denomination, and conſequently the hall muſt have been founded before the year 1189; for then we find this ſtreet to have had that name. The old hall, however, being fallen to decay, the preſent ſtructure was begun in the year 1411, upon a larger and more noble plan, and ten years were employed in compleating it; towards the charge whereof the companies gave great benevolences. The executors of Richard Whittington gave a purbeck pavement to the hall, and glazed ſome of the windows, on each of which Whittington's arms were placed; others of the aldermen glazed different windows, and had alſo their arms painted on the glaſs.

The hall being, however, much damaged by the fire of London in 1666, was repaired and beautified three years after, at the expence of two thouſand five hundred pounds, in ſo effectual a manner, that it has ſtood to the preſent time.

The entrance has a ſtately Gothic frontiſpiece, enriched with the king's arms under a cornice, pediment and vaſe, and between two cartouches and the city ſupporters, on acroſters, and theſe between two other vaſes, under which are niches; and in the middle of this front are the following words done in gold: (though ſo obliterated by time as not to be intelligible to the ſpectator)

Reparata et ornata Thoma Rawlinſon, *milit. Majore, An. Dom.* MDCCVI.

Over the gate is a balcony, above which are placed in niches on each ſide, the figures of Moſes and Aaron; and on the ſides beneath are the four cardinal virtues, over the aperture; and below the balcony are depicted the arms of the twenty-four companies.

On entering this Gothic arch, you come into the hall, which is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, forty-eight broad, and fifty-five feet high. The roof is flat, and divided into pannels; the walls on the north and ſouth ſides are adorned with four Gothic demi-pillars, painted white with blue veins, and gilt capitals, upon which are the royal arms, and thoſe of Edward the confeſſor, who, in all probability, had a conſiderable ſhare in the foundation of this ancient building.

Nearly fronting the gate are nine or ten ſteps, leading to the Lord-mayor's court, over which is a balcony ſupported at each end by four iron pillars in the form of palm-trees; by theſe is a ſmall incloſure on each ſide on the top of the ſteps, uſed on ſome occaſions as offices for clerks to write in, each being juſt ſufficient to hold one perſon. Under theſe are two priſons called Little Eaſe, from the lowneſs of the ceiling, by which priſoners were obliged to ſit on the floor. Theſe priſons are intended for city apprentices, who upon complaint, and a ſtrict examination into the offence, were ſometimes committed thither by the Chamberlain, whoſe office is at the right hand at the head of the ſteps.

In the front of this balcony is a clock, on the frame of which is carved the four cardinal virtues, with the figure of Time on the top, and a cock on each ſide of him. Behind this clock are two giants of an enormous ſize, which ſtand on the outſide of the balcony cloſe to the wall, one on each ſide; they have black and buſhy beards; one holds an halbert, and the other a ball ſet round with ſpikes, hanging by a chain to a long ſtaff. Theſe ornaments are ſuppoſed to repreſent an ancient Briton and a Saxon.

Round the hall, on fourteen demi-pillars, above the capitals, are the king's arms on the north-eaſtward, and the arms of London on the ſouth-eaſtward pillar: and weſtward from them are the arms of the twelve companies.

At the eaſt end are the king's arms, between the portraitures, finely painted, of their preſent majeſties king George III. and queen Charlotte; cloſe by the firſt is the picture of queen Caroline; and by the latter his late majeſty king George II. And at the ſame end of the hall, on the ſouth ſide, are the pictures of king George I. and queen Mary; directly oppoſite to which, on the north ſide, are thoſe of king William III. and queen Anne. The inter-columns are painted in imitation of porphyry, and embelliſhed with the pictures, in full proportion, of twenty-two judges, which were there put up by the city in gratitude for their ſignal ſervices done in determining differences between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-ſuits, in rebuilding the city, purſuant to an act of parliament, after the fire of London. To theſe the city of London has lately added the picture, in full proportion, of the late chief juſtice Pratt, now lord Camden, and lord-high-chancellor of England.

At the eaſt end of the hall is held the court of huſtings, and occaſionally that of the exchequer; and before the huſtings is held the Court of Conſcience. At the weſt end is held alternately the ſheriffs court for the Poultry and Wood-ſtreet compters. Oppoſite to the Chamberlain's office, already mentioned, is the office of auditors of the city accounts, within which is the Lord-mayor's court office, where the lord chief-juſtice occaſionally ſits in trials by *niſi prius*. On the weſt ſide of the mayor's court office is the court of Orphans, where the lord chief-juſtice of the common-pleas occaſionally ſits. Adjoining to this court on the north is the Old Council Chamber, now uſed by the commiſſioners of bankrupts; contiguous to which is the New Council Chamber. Beneath the Mayor's court is the Town Clerk's office, where are depoſited the city archieves. To the eaſt and north are the reſidences of the Chamberlain and Town Clerk; near which are two rooms wherein the buſineſs of bankrupts is executed. Adjoining to the north-weſt is the kitchen; in the porch is the Comptroller's office; and over it the Iriſh chamber. And over the piazzas on the weſt, are the offices belonging to the Common Serjeant, Remembrancer, and City Sollicitor.

This hall is generally uſed for the entertain-

ment of our kings, queens, and other potentates, foreign miniſters, &c. and for chuſing the Lord-mayors, ſheriffs, members of parliament, &c.

Guildhall-chapel, which is ſituate between Blackwell-hall and Guildhall, was founded in the year 1299, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and All Saints, and called London college. A chauntry was founded in this chapel for four chaplains, and lands and tenements left for their ſupport. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI. and received new endowments: but at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes it reverted to the crown, and was bought of king Edward VI. with other lands and tenements, for the ſum of 456l. 13s. 4d. And the city holds it in ſoccage of the manor of Greenwich. It was defaced, but not burnt down by the fire of London in 1666, and was afterwards repaired.

This edifice is perfectly in the Gothic taſte. In ſeveral niches are ſet the figures in ſtone of king Edward VI. of queen Elizabeth, with a phœnix under her; and of king Charles I. treading on a globe. The windows are extremely large, and the walls within-ſide are hung with tapeſtry. Over the aldermen's ſeats there is a wainſcot covering, and a particular ſeat for the Lord-mayor, adorned with cartouches. There is a gallery at the weſt end, a handſome wainſcot pulpit and deſk, and a neat altar piece incloſed with rails and baniſters.

The chapel remaineth to the mayor and commonalty, wherein they have ſervice weekly; as alſo at the election of mayor, and at the mayor's feaſts, &c.

On the ſouth-ſide of this chapel was formerly a library belonging to Guildhall and the college. But it is ſaid that in the reign of king Edward VI. Edward duke of Somerſet, then lord protector, ſent for the books with a promiſe of returning them; but that promiſe being never after fulfilled, the room has been long made a ſtorehouſe for cloths.

On the north ſide of Cateaton-ſtreet, and at the ſouth weſt corner of Guildhall-yard, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. LAWRENCE JEWRY.

This church is thus denominated from its being dedicated to St. Lawrence, a native of Hueſca, in the kingdom of Arragon in Spain, who, after having ſuffered the moſt dreadful torments under the emperor Valerian, was cruelly broiled alive upon a gridiron, with a ſlow fire, till he died. And it received the additional epithet of Jewry, from its ſituation among the Jews, who formerly reſided in the ſtreets near that church; to diſtinguiſh it from St. Lawrence Poultney, now demoliſhed.

This church, which was anciently a rectory, being given by Hugo de Wickenbroke to Baliol college in Oxford, anno 1294, the rectory ceaſed; wherefore Richard, biſhop of London, converted the ſame into a vicarage; the advowſon whereof ſtill continues in the maſter and ſcholars of the ſaid college.

This church being burnt, with many others, in the dreadful fire of London 1666, was rebuilt at the pariſh expence, with a very conſiderable benefaction by Sir John Langham; and the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, thereunto annexed.

It is eighty one feet long, ſixty eight broad, forty feet high to the roof, and the ſteeple one hundred and thirty feet high. The body is enlightened by two ſeries of windows, the lower ones large and uniform, and the upper ſmall. At the eaſt end is a pediment with niches, ſupported by Corinthian columns. The tower, which is lofty, is terminated by a baluſtrade with plain pinnacles, and within this baluſtrade riſes a kind of lanthorn, which ſupports the baſe of the ſpire.

The income to the incumbent, for this united pariſh, is ſettled by act of parliament at 120l. per annum, paid by the pariſh in lieu of tythes, and 20l. per annum from Baliol college.

Here is a gift ſermon every Tueſday, Thurſday and Friday, well endowed by lady Cambden. And over the veſtry is a free-ſchool.

It is an impropriation in the gift of Baliol college. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

The church of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, whoſe pariſh is annexed to St. Lawrence Jewry, ſtood on the eaſt ſide and towards the ſouth end of Milk-ſtreet, near Cheapſide, in the milk market, and was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, as early as the reign of king Henry I. The ſite of this church, after the fire of London, was laid into Honey-lane market: but the pariſhioners ſtill maintain their own poor, and have one churchwarden.

Having thus arrived at the place from whence we ſet off, we ſhall leave this ward, and proceed to the next chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

Of COLEMAN-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the principal ſtreet therein; ſo called from one Coleman, who, in all probability, was either the builder or a principal owner or inhabitant thereof. It is bounded on the north by Cripplegate ward, Upper Moorfields, and Biſhopſgate ward; on the eaſt by Biſhopſgate ward, Broad-ſtreet ward, and Cheap ward; on the ſouth by Cheap ward; and on the weſt by Baſſiſhaw ward. Its extent from eaſt to weſt is, from the grate by Lothbury church, to the ſouth ſide of Ironmonger-lane; but no farther than the ſouth weſt corner of Baſinghall-ſtreet on the north ſide; and, in the other direction it extends ſouth from Moorgate to the garden belonging to Grocers-hall in the Poultry.

This ward is divided into ſix precincts; and is governed by an alderman, ſix common-councilmen, ſix conſtables, thirteen inqueſt men, ſix ſcavengers, and a beadle.

The principal ſtreets in this ward are, Coleman-ſtreet; the north part of the Old Jewry; Lothbury, from Coleman-ſtreet to St. Margaret's church on the north ſide, and on the ſouth to about twenty-ſeven feet beyond Princes-ſtreet; the north ſide of Cateaton-ſtreet, from Baſinghall-ſtreet to Coleman-ſtreet, and the ſouth ſide from Ironmonger-lane.

The moſt remarkable buildings are, the pariſh churches of St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet, St. Margaret's Lothbury, and St. Olave's Jewry; Founders-hall, and the Armourers and Braziers-hall.

In ſurveying this ward we ſhall begin at that part of it which takes in the Old Jewry; a ſtreet that runs north and ſouth into Cheapſide, and is inhabited by merchants and perſons of repute. It retains the ancient name given to this part of London on account of its being the principal place of reſidence for Jews at their firſt arrival and ſettlement in England after the conqueſt; and before that known by the name of Colechurch-ſtreet, ſo called from the church of St. Mary Colechurch, ſituate at the ſouth end thereof.

Near the center of this ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, is ſituate the pariſh church of

S. OLAVE's JEWRY.

This church is of very ancient foundation, and was originally called St. Olave's Upwell, from its dedication to the ſaint of that name, and probably from a well under the eaſt end, wherein a pump is at this time placed; but that gave way to the name of Jewry, owing to this neighbourhood becoming the principal reſidence of the Jews.

This pariſh was antiently a rectory, the patronage of which was in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, till about the year 1181, when it was transferred by them, with the chapel of St. Stephen, Coleman-ſtreet, to the prior and convent of Butley, in Suffolk: and became a vicarage. At the ſuppreſſion of that convent the impropriation was forfeited to the crown, in which it ſtill remains.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and made way for the preſent edifice, which is built partly with brick, and ſtone faceas. It is ſeventy-eight feet long, twenty-four broad, thirty-ſix feet high to the roof, and eighty-eight feet to the top of the tower and pinnacles, which are all of ſtone. The door is of the Doric order, well proportioned, and covered with an arched pediment. The tower is very plain; and on the upper part of it riſes a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls; and upon this plain attic courſe, on the pillars at the corners, are placed the pinnacles, upon balls, and each terminated on the top by a ball. It is a well enlightened body. The floor is paved with purbeck, and the walls wainſcotted. The pulpit is enriched with carvings of cherubims; the altar-piece is adorned with the king's arms, and the communion table is ſet upon an anabathrum of black and white marble.

In this church are likewiſe three famous pieces of painting, 1. Of queen Elizabeth, lying on a fine couch with her regalia, under an arched canopy, on which are placed her arms. 2. Of king Charles I. 3. Of the figures of Time, with wings diſplayed, a ſcythe in his right hand, and an hour glaſs in his left: at his foot is a cupid dorment, and under him a ſkeleton eight feet long.

To this church, which is vicarage, is annexed the pariſh of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, and both together are of the value of 120l. per annum, as ſettled by parliament, in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

In this church is a lecture founded at twenty-nine pounds per annum by lady Weld, Mr. Vaughn, and Sir John Frederick, to be preached every Wedneſday, for eight months, to begin on the firſt Wedneſday in October, and to end in the laſt Wedneſday in May, annually.

The pariſh of St. Martin Ironmonger lane (annexed to St. Olave's Jewry) was a rectory, the church whereof ſtood at the corner of church-alley, and on the eaſt ſide of Ironmonger lane; the ſite of which remains now only as a burial place for the inhabitants of this pariſh.

The patronage of this rectory appears anciently to have been in lay hands; for Ralph Tricket, in the reign of Henry III. granted the ſame

to

to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, which was confirmed to them by the ſaid king in the year 1233; from which time it continued in the ſaid prior and canons till the diſſolution of their convent by Henry VIII. after which it came to the crown who now preſents to theſe two united livings. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two church-wardens.

Near to the north eaſt corner of the Old Jewry ſtood the firſt ſynagogue of the Jews, which was deſtroyed in the maſſacre of that nation, when ſeven hundred Jews were murdered, and their goods ſpoiled by the citizens of London, in the year 1262. The ſite whereof was given by queen Eleanor to the friars called *de penitentia Jeſus*, or *de Sacca*, an order of begging friars, 56 Henry III. After whoſe ſuppreſſion, by a decree of the council of Lyons, king Edward I. in the year 1305, granted leave to the ſaid friars to aſſign unto Robert Fitz Walter their chapel and church, of old time called the ſynagogue of the Jews, which near adjoined with its back front to the manſion place of the ſaid Robert, now Grocer's-hall. The ſite of that ſynagogue, &c. after various alterations is now partly covered with a good private dwelling-houſe in front, and backward with a handſome capacious meeting-houſe of the preſbyterian denomination; and with two alms-houſes in Windmill-court, for nine poor widows of armourers and braziers, founded by Mr. Tindal, and endowed by ſix ſhillings per quarter, and nine buſhels of coals annually; and with twenty ſhillings per quarter to thoſe widows who are incapable of doing any buſineſs.

On this ſpot, in ancient times, ſtood one large building of ſtone, made in the place of the Jews houſes, which reached from the pariſh church of St. Olave to the north end of the Old Jewry, and from thence weſt to the north end of Ironmonger-lane; and from the ſaid corner into Ironmonger-lane, almoſt to the pariſh church of St. Martin; but of what antiquity, or by whom the ſame was built, or for what uſe, is uncertain; more than that king Henry VI. in the 16th of his reign, gave the office of porter or keeper thereof to John Stent, for the term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jewry. And king Richard III. committed the keeping of the prince's wardrobe (for ſo it was afterwards called) to his truſty ſervant John Kendall, his ſecretary, by his patent, dated December 12, 1483, and left him to dwell in the ſame. And in the reign of Edward VI. it was aleniated from the crown, being called a great meſſuage, under the name of the prince's wardrobe; to which belonged divers houſes; edifices, gardens, &c. being ſold to Sir Anthony Cope, a privy counſellor in 3 Edward VI. for ſixty pounds, and in conſideration of ſervices; the yearly value being reckoned at ſix pounds twelve ſhillings and four pence.

Nearly oppoſite the north end of the Old Jewry is Coleman-ſtreet, which is a broad ſpacious ſtreet, and well inhabited by eminent merchants, and reputable tradeſmen and ſhopkeepers. Near the north eaſt corner of this ſtreet ſtands

ARMOURERS HALL,

Which is an old pain brick building. The fraternity of armourers were incorporated by king Henry VI. about the year 1423, by the title of, "The maſter and wardens, brothers and ſiſters of "the fraternity of or guild of St. George, of the "men of the myſteries of the armourers of the "city of London." The ſame prince alſo honoured the company by becoming one of their members. To this company, which formerly made coats of mail, is united that of the braziers, who are jointly governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet, and near the ſouth end, ſtands the parochial church of

St. STEPHEN, COLEMAN-STREET.

This church is of great antiquity, and was originally a chapel belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who between the years 1171, and 1181, granted the church of St Olave Jewry, together with this chapel, as an appendage to it, to the prior and abbot of Butley, in Suffolk.

This chapel was made parochial in the year 1456, but continued under the patronage of the prior and canons of Butley, till the ſuppreſſion of that convent, when it came to the crown. However, in the year 1577, queen Elizabeth granted the patronage, together with the church and rectory, to Thomas Paſkins and others, and in 1590 to William Daniel, ſerjeant at law, and other pariſhioners; which rectory impropriate, and right of advowſon, have been held by the pariſh in fee-farm of the crown ever ſince.

The old church ſharing the common fate in the dreadful fire of London in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead about four years after. It is a plain, neat, and ſolid building, ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners, and enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, with a handſome cornice, and one of the broadeſt ceilings and roofs that can be ſeen, without a pillar to ſupport it. The ſteeple is a ſquare tower, crowned with a lantern, which has four faces, and incloſes the ſacring-bell, to call the pariſhioners to prayers, read twice here every day, for which the pariſh pays the vicar 20l. per annum. The front is adorned with a cornice, two pine-apples, and the figure of a cock handſomely carved. Within it is well wainſcotted and pewed, has a handſome pulpit neatly carved, and an altar-piece adorned with the king's arms, carved, gilt, and depicted, a black and white marble foot piece to the communion table, incloſed with a neat rail and banniſter; and at the weſt end is a commodious wainſcot gallery.

On the north ſide is the green church-yard: on the ſouth is a large pavement that covers a burial vault the whole length of the church: to which pavement you aſcend by ſeveral ſteps, through a gate, over which is cut in ſtone a moſt curious repreſentation of the general reſurrection.

This living is ſettled at 110l. per annum by act of parliament. The advowſon is in the pariſhioners that pay to church and poor. The veſtry

veſtry is in ſome caſes ſelect; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens and four overſeers.

Among the monumental inſcriptions in this church are the following:

1. Our life is all but death; time that enſueth,
Is but the death of time that went before:
Youth is the death of childhood; age of youth.
Die once to God, and then thou dieſt no more.

2. Agnes the wife of Leonard Darr, whoſe ſight,
By ſickneſs much impair'd, in heav'nly light,
Look'd, liv'd and died, as dimneſs her were given;
That her ſoul's eyes might better look to heav'n.

On the eaſt ſide of Coleman-ſtreet, farther north, is Great Bell-alley, which runs eaſt and weſt, and makes an angle with Little Bell-alley, that runs north and ſouth to Thompſon's-rents. The weſt ſide of Little Bell-alley opens into Pitchers-court, Mulberry-court and White's-alley, which is long and narrow, leading into Coleman-ſtreet. In the middle of this alley is a place called Alms-houſe-yard, containing ſix houſes, for ſix poor men and their wives, and the ſurvivors of them, in the gift of the leatherſellers company.

At the north eaſt corner of Lothbury, which is well built and inhabited, ſtands the parochial church of

St. MARGARET, LOTHBURY.

This church receives its name from being dedicated to St. Margaret, a virgin ſaint of Antioch, who ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of the emperor Decius; and the additional appellation of Lothbury is to point out its ſituation, and diſtinguiſh it from the other churches in this city of the ſame name. The antiquity of its foundation may be collected from the preſentation of John de Haſlingfield to this rectory, by the abbeſs and convent of Barking in Eſſex, on the ſixteenth of Auguſt, in the year 1303, in whom the advowſon continued, till the convent being ſuppreſſed, it fell to the crown, in whom it ſtill remains.

The old church, which was built in 1440, being deſtroyed by the general conflagration in 1666, the preſent ſtone edifice was erected in its ſtead, and compleated in 1690. It ſtands upon the ancient courſe of Wallbrook, and is a plain, neat building. It is ſixty-ſix feet in length, and fifty-four in breadth: the height to the roof is thirty-ſix, and the height of the ſteeple 140 feet. The body is well enlightened by a row of lofty windows; over which the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade; and the principal door is ornamented with Corinthian columns, which ſupport an angular pediment. The tower has large windows in the uppermoſt ſtage, and is terminated a little above by a plain cornice, upon which is raiſed a ſmall dome that ſupports a ſlender ſpire. Within it is wainſcotted; the floor neatly paved; the pulpit veneered; the altar-piece ornamented; and the font remarkably handſome, the baſon being carved, and repreſenting the garden of Eden, and the Fall of Man; the ſalvation of Noah and his family in the ark; the baptiſm of Jeſus by John baptiſt, and Philip baptizing the eunuch: and the cover is adorned with the figures of St. Margaret, Faith, Hope, and Charity.

On the north ſide of the church, in the churchyard, is a good parſonage-houſe. The value of the living is ſettled by act of parliament at 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers, and twelve auditors of accounts.

More weſtward from this church is Founders-court, at the north end of which is ſituate

FOUNDERS HALL.

This hall is not only uſed for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company, but likewiſe let out to a congregation of the Scotch kirk; of which denomination there is but one other in England.

The fraternity of Founders was incorporated by letters patent of the 12th of king James I. in the year 1614, by the name of "The maſter, "wardens, and commonalty of the myſtery of "Founders of the city of London;" and they have power to ſearch all braſs weights, and braſs and copper wares, within the city of London, and three miles thereof. And all makers of braſs weights within that circuit are obliged to have their ſeveral weights ſized by the company's ſtandard, and marked with their common mark: and ſuch of theſe weights as are of avoirdupois, to be ſealed at the Guildhall of this city; and thoſe of troy weight at Goldſmiths-hall.

This company enjoys the privilege of the livery, and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

At the north-eaſt extremity of this ward, on the ſouth ſide of Moorfields, is ſituate

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital, as before obſerved in the ſurvey of Biſhopſgate, was founded for lunatics, near the north eaſt corner of Lower Moorfields, in Biſhopſgate pariſh. But that becoming ruinous, and unable to anſwer the ends of that laudable charity, the Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, granted the governors the piece of ground on which this hoſpital now ſtands; the foundation of which was laid in the month of April 1675. And the expence of erecting this edifice, beſides that of building the wings, amounted to near 17,000l.

This magnificent building, (excluſive of the two wings which were added after its firſt erection) is 540 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth.

The middle and ends, which project a little, are adorned with pilaſters, entablatures, foliages, and other ornaments, and riſing above the reſt of the building, have each a flat roof with a handſome baluſtrade of ſtone, in the center of which is an elegant turret. That in the middle is adorned with a clock and three dials, a gilt ball, and and a fane at the top.

The entrance is grand, and the figures on the piers, one repreſenting raving, and the other melancholy madneſs, are finely expreſſed, and do

honour to their author Mr. Cibber, father of the late poet laureat. Before this fabric is a handſome wall 680 feet in length, which, like the ſtructure itſelf, is built with brick and ſtone. It encloſes a range of gardens neatly adorned with walks of broad ſtone, graſs plats and trees, wherein thoſe of the lunaticks who are well enough to be ſuffered to go about, are allowed to walk there and enjoy the benefit of the freſh air. In the middle of this wall is a large pair of fine iron gates, and by them a ſmall entrance for the admiſſion of thoſe who come out of curioſity to viſit this hoſpital.

The inſide chiefly conſiſts of two galleries one over the other, which croſs the wings, and are 193 yards long, thirteen feet high, and ſixteen feet broad; without including the cells for the patients, which are twelve feet deep. Theſe galleries are divided in the middle by two iron grates, in order to ſeparate the men from the women; the latter being confined to the weſtern part, and the former to the eaſtern part of the hoſpital. At the entrance, between theſe two grates in the lower gallery, and on the right hand cloſe to the porter's lodge, is an handſome apartment for the ſteward, who is the manager, under the direction of the committee. On the left hand is the committee room, where they ſit every Saturday to receive and diſcharge patients; and at each end of this gallery the warder of the diviſion has a particular apartment. Above there are commodious apartments for the porter, matron, nurſe, and ſervants. Below ſtairs there is a good kitchen, and all neceſſary offices for keeping and dreſſing proviſions, waſhing, &c. And at the ſouth eaſt corner there is the ſurgeon's quarter, with a bath for the patients, ſo contrived as to be hot or cold, as occaſion ſhall require.

There are about two hundred cells, or rooms for patients, which are generally full and furniſhed with a bed, when the patient is found capable of uſing one; or with clean ſtraw every day, when the patient is miſchievous, and ſtroys every thing that comes in the way.

The method of obtaining admiſſion into this hoſpital is by petitioning to the committee; the petition to be ſigned by one or more of the governors. Then the committee and phyſician, who always attend on Saturdays, having examined and found the petitioner a proper object of their charity, he is admitted, upon bond given by two houſekeepers in London, to take him away when diſcharged, and to be at the expence of his burial if he dies, and to provide him with cloaths.

When a patient is cured he is called before the committee and phyſicians, who examine him; and, if found fit to be diſcharged, the phyſician gives a certificate to that purport, and the ſteward of the houſe takes care to have him delivered to his friends: at which time the patient is furniſhed with medicines to prevent a relapſe.

The hoſpitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell being made one corporation, they have the ſame preſident, treaſurer, clerk, phyſician, ſurgeon and apothecary; yet each hoſpital has its proper ſteward and inferior officers, and a particular committee is choſen out of the governors for each. Out of that appointed for Bethlehem, there are ſix who meet every Saturday, to examine the ſtewards account of expences for the preceding week, and to ſign it after it is approved: they alſo view the proviſions, examine the patients that are to be received or diſcharged, and have the direction of other affairs belonging to this hoſpital.

Moorfields, in which this hoſpital is ſituate, is divided into four ſquares impaled, and each ſquare planted regularly with elm trees round a graſs plat. Between theſe ſquares, or quarters as they are generally called, are broad gravel walks from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, which, with the trees on each ſide, form a tolerable viſta, and is ſo well frequented by the citizens of both ſexes in the evenings and fine weather to walk in, that it has obtained the name of the city mall. The houſes on the north and eaſt are occupied principally by brokers, who deal in both new and old houſhold goods. And the ſouth ſide is entirely encloſed by Bethlehem hoſpital.

At the weſt end of this hoſpital formerly ſtood Moorgate; and on the paved ſtones, commonly called Pavement-row, there is a meeting houſe of the independent denomination.

Oppoſite the weſt end of Bethlehem, alias Bedlam hoſpital, is Fore-ſtreet, which is one of thoſe improved by virtue of the late act of parliament. This ſtreet runs in a direct line to Cripplegate church; and from narrow, confined, irregular, and mean buildings, it is become an open, ſpacious ſtreet, accommodated with good houſes, and well inhabited. The city wall from Moorgate to Cripplegate is removed, and the two poſterns, that faced Baſinghall-ſtreet and Aldermanbury have been taken down, and the paſſages into Fore-ſtreet widened, and lined with good and ſubſtantial houſes. Among the various buildings which gave way to this improvement, was Loriners-hall, ſituated upon London-wall, between Moorgate and Baſinghall-ſtreet.

This company of Loriners or bitt-makers were not incorporated till the year 1712, by the appellation of "The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and "commonalty of Loriners, London," They have a livery; and are governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants, who at preſent tranſact their buſineſs at coach-makers-hall in Noble-ſtreet.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XII.

Of CORDWAINERS-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the occupation of its principal inhabitants, who were cordwainers, or ſhoe-makers, curriers, or other workers in leather. It is bounded on the north by Cheap-ward; on the weſt by Bread-ſtreet ward; on the ſouth by Vintry ward; and on the eaſt by Wallbrook ward.

The extent of this ward from the eaſt begins on the weſt ſide of Wallbrook, and runs weſt towards Budge-row, and thence up Watling-ſtreet, as far as Red-lion-court: within which compaſs are theſe principal ſtreets, or parts of them, viz. Watling-ſtreet, Bow-lane, Queen-ſtreet, Pancras-lane, Sithe-lane, Budge-row, Tower-royal, St. Thomas Apoſtles, and Little St. Thomas Apoſtles; excluſive of the courts, alleys, &c. It is divided into eight precincts; and is governed by an alderman, eight common-council-men, eight conſtables, fourteen inqueſt-men, eight ſcavengers and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at Bow-lane, which begins at Trinity-lane, and falls into Cheapſide by St. Mary-le-Bow-church. That part of it which is in this ward begins about fifty feet from Cheapſide, on both ſides the way; and ſixty feet beyond Baſing-lane; and then on the weſt only to Trinity-lane.

In this lane are the following courts, and places of note, viz.

Half-moon-court, by ſome called Lugg-yard, a place ſomething open but ordinary: it is likewiſe called Whale-bone-court, from its being once inhabited by a perſon who uſed to boil whale-bone.

Taylor's-court, a handſome, open place.

Robinhood's-court, indifferent long, and well built.

New-court, a handſome genteel place, with a door next the ſtreet, to ſhut up on nights.

Gooſe-alley, but ordinary; at the upper end of which is

Twelve-bell-court, which is but ſmall and narrow. It hath a paſſage through

Compter's-alley into Bow-church-yard; both places of ſmall account.

George-alley, or yard, but narrow, hath a paſſage into New Queen-ſtreet, through

Weld-court, which is a handſome ſquare place, with well built and inhabited houſes.

Roſe-court, but mean and ordinary.

New Queen-ſtreet, which is built in the place where (before the fire of London) Soper's-lane ſtood, is a handſome ſpacious ſtreet well inhabited: it fronts King-ſtreet, which is oppoſite to Guild-hall, and runs in a ſtrait line down to the Thames, at the Three-cranes; but that part of it which is in the ward goeth no farther than St. Thomas-Apoſtles.

Pancras-lane comes out of New Queen ſtreet, and falls into Bucklerſbury; but only the ſouth ſide of it is in this ward. On the north ſide of this lane (before the fire in 1666) ſtood two churches, viz. Pancras Soper's-lane, and St. Bennet's Sherehog, both of which have been already mentioned.

Sithe-lane comes out of Pancras-lane, and falls into Budge-row, by St. Anthony's-church, a lane well built and inhabited by merchants.

Budge-row (which is ſo called from the Budge Furr and Skinners dwelling there) takes its riſe from Watling-ſtreet, and runs eaſtward to Canon-ſtreet; from which it is ſevered by Wallbrook on the north, and Dowgate on the ſouth. In this ſtreet is

Dodſon's-court, a large place, well built, and inhabited, and hath a paſſage into Cloak-lane. On the ſouth ſide is a paſſage that leads into

Tower-royal-ſtreet, which comes out of Budge-row, and falls into St. Thomas Apoſtle. In this ſtreet are two ſmall courts, one of which bears the name of the ſtreet: the other is called Straw-berry-court.

In Little St. Thomas are theſe courts:

Croſs-keys-court, which is but ſmall.

Key-court, likewiſe ſmall and ordinary.

Eagle-court, pretty open, and indifferently well built and inhabited, with a freeſtone pavement.

Having thus ſurveyed the principal ſtreets, lanes, courts, &c. in this ward, we ſhall now proceed to deſcribe the moſt remarkable buildings, beginning with the pariſh church of

St. MARY LE BOW.

This church, which is a rectory, and the chief of the thirteen peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, is ſituate at the north weſt angle of Bow-lane; and is ſo denominated from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and the arches or bows wherewith the ſteeple was antiently embelliſhed.

Though we cannot aſcertain the time when, or by whom this church was founded, Sir Chriſtopher Wren, the ingenious architect, who rebuilt the churches of this city after the conflagration in 1666, was of opinion that this was an ancient Roman chriſtian church. It may, indeed, reſemble the architecture of that people; but that it was not of their conſtruction is evident from its having been erected in the time of William the Conqueror. And as it was the firſt church in this city, that was built with arches, it was therefore

therefore denominated New-May church; which appellation has been ſince converted into that of St. Mary-le-Bow.

In the hiſtory of the ancient edifice, we find, that in the year 1271, a great number of people were deſtroyed, and many more maimed by the falling of the ſteeple*; after which it remained without one till the year 1512, when it was finiſhed upon the old plan, with ſtone brought from Caen in Normandy; and thus continued till it was deſtroyed with the other buildings in the city, by the fire in 1666.

The preſent noble ſtructure, which was built by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren, † was finiſhed in 1673, and is chiefly admired for the elegance of its ſteeple, which is extremely light in its aſpect, and though very high and full of openings, ſecure from any ſecond fall by the geometrical proportion and lightneſs of its ſeveral parts.

The tower is ſquare from the ground, and in this form riſes to a conſiderable height; but with more ornament as it advances. The principal decoration of the tower part is the entrance, which is a noble, lofty, and well proportioned arch, on two of the ſides faced with a bold ruſtic, and raiſed on a plain ſolid courſe from the foundation. Within the arch is a portal of the Doric order: the frize ornamented in tryglyphs, and with ſculpture in the metopes: over this arch is an opening, with a ſmall balcony, which anſwers to a window on the other face. The firſt ſtage is terminated by an elegant cornice, over which again riſes a plain courſe, where a dial projects. Above this, in each face, is a large arched window, with coupled Ionic pilaſters at the ſides near the corners. The cornice over the windows ſupports an elegant baluſtrade, with attic pillars over the Ionic columns, ſupporting turrets, each compoſed of four handſome ſcrolls, which join at the top, where are placed urns with flames. From this part the ſteeple riſes circular. There is a plain courſe to the height of half the ſcrolls, and upon this are raiſed a circular range of Corinthian columns, while the body of the ſteeple is continued round and plain within them. Theſe ſupport a ſecond baluſtrade, with very large ſcrolls extending from it to the body of the ſteeple. Above theſe are placed a ſeries of compoſite columns, and from the entablature riſes another ſet of ſcrolls, ſupporting the ſpire, which reſts upon four balls, and is terminated by a globe, whence riſes a fane in the form of a dragon.

The author of the Critical Review of the public buildings ſays, "The ſteeple of Bow "church is a maſter-piece in a peculiar ſtyle of "building: it is, beyond queſtion, as perfect as "human imagination can contrive or execute: "and, till we ſee it outdone, we ſhall hardly "think it to be equalled." In this church are twelve bells, whoſe harmony is ſaid to be ſuperior to any other ſet in the kingdom.

After the fire of London, the parliament united to this church the pariſhes of Allhallows Honey-lane, and St. Pancras, whereby the incumbent's profits were conſiderably increaſed; he receiving, beſides glebe, caſualties, and three parſonage houſes, 200l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and two collectors.

Allhallows Honey lane was a rectory; the church whereof ſtood where the eaſt end of Honey-lane market is now ſituate.

The advowſon of this church was anciently in private hands, as appears by Simon de Crapping, a citizen of London, preſenting William de Coventre thereto in the year 1327. But in the year 1471 it came to the company of Grocers, in whom it ſtill remains. It is united to St. Mary-le-Bow; but preſerves its right as a pariſh to hold a general veſtry, and to chuſe one churchwarden, who is alſo collector for the poor.

The church of St. Pancras, which was a rectory, ſtood, before the fire of London, on the north ſide of St. Pancras-lane, near to Soper's-lane, now called New Queen-ſtreet.

The patronage of this rectory was in the prior and canons of Canterbury, till they granted the advowſon thereof to Simon the archbiſhop in the year 1365; ſince which time it has been in the collation of the archbiſhop of that ſee. At preſent the pariſh being united by act of parliament to St. Mary-le-Bow, the ſite of the church remains only as a burial place for the inhabitants. The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

Near the middle of Bow-lane, on the eaſt ſide, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MARY ALDERMARY.

This church, which is a rectory, owes its name to its dedication to the Virgin Mary aforeſaid; and the additional epithet of Aldermary, or Elder Mary, from its being the oldeſt church in this city dedicated to the ſaid virgin. It is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and was founded before the conqueſt, under the Saxon kings.

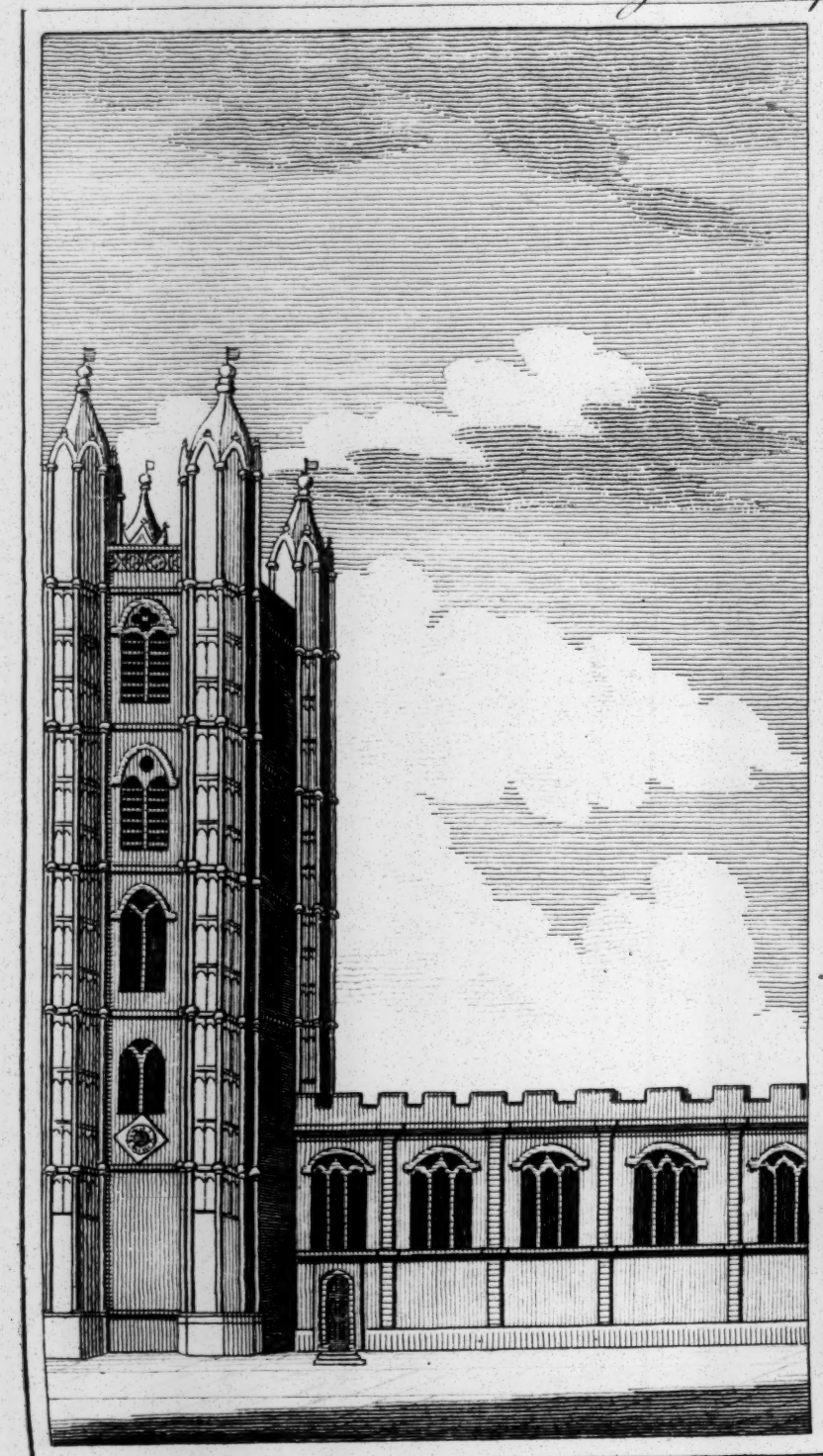
In the year 1510 Sir Henry Keble, Lord-mayor of London, bequeathed 1000l. towards rebuilding this church. And in 1626, William Rodoway gave, towards the building of the ſteeple then greatly decayed, the ſum of 3000l. and Richard Pierſon, about the ſame year, gave 200 marks towards the ſame works, with condition that this ſteeple, thus to be built, ſhould follow its ancient pattern, and go forward, and be finiſhed, according to the foundation of it laid before by Sir Henry Keble, which, within three years after, was ſo finiſhed, that, notwithſtanding the body of the church was burnt in the fire of 1666, the ſteeple remained firm and good. That

* See page 56.

† In digging the foundation for the new ground (the preſent edifice being brought about forty feet more towards the high-ſtreet, ſo as to make it range with the houſes) Sir Chriſtopher, to his great ſurprize, ſunk about eighteen feet deep through made ground, under which he found a Roman cauſeway, four feet thick, of rough ſtone, cloſe and well rammed, with Roman brick and rubbiſh at the bottom; on which cauſeway Sir Chriſtoper laid the foundation of this weighty and lofty tower.

part

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of St. Mary *Aldermary Church*
Bow Lane.

View of St. Mary le Bow
Cheapside.

View of St. Mildred's *Church*
Bread Street.

part of it which was conſumed was afterwards rebuilt in its preſent form by the munificence of Henry Rogers, eſq; as appears by the following inſcription over the weſt door of the church.

Ædes hæc Deo O. M. jam olim ſacra, quæ communi Urbis Incendis ad Cineres redacta, impenſis Una Manu, ſed larga & ſanctiſſimè prodiga, integre Quinque Librarum Millibus ſurrrexit denus maxime munificentior. Tam piam Beneficentiam Henrico Rogers, *Armigero*, Edwardi Rogers, *de* Cannington, *Militis*, *& ſub* Mariana *Perſecutione Xti, militantis, Pronepoti & Pietatis etiam Hæredi honeſta hæc & ingenua Fronte fatetur.* A. D. MDCLXXXI. *Memoria Juſti in Benedictione.*

This Gothic edifice is very ſpacious, it being an hundred feet in length and ſixty-three in breadth; the height of the roof is forty-five feet, and that of the ſteeple an hundred and thirty-five. The body is enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large Gothic windows. The wall has well contrived buttreſſes and battlements; theſe buttreſſes run up pilaſter faſhion, in two ſtages, not projecting in the old manner from the body of the building. The tower, which is full of ornament, conſiſts of five ſtages, each of which, except the loweſt, has one Gothic window; and the pinnacles, which are properly ſo many turrets, are continued at each corner down to the ground, divided into ſtages as the body of the tower, and cabled with ſmall pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work, and ſubdiviſions between.

The pariſh church of St. Thomas Apoſtles being by act of parliament annexed to this church, the profits of the rector are greatly augmented, he receiving 150l. per annum in lieu of tythes, and about 100l. a year by glebe. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens (one of whom is collector) two ſideſmen and four auditors of accounts.

There are two alms-houſes in this pariſh for the poor of the Salters company.

The church of St. Thomas Apoſtles, before the fire of London, ſtood where the burial place now is in Queen-ſtreet. It is a rectory of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, and in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; ſo that the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the dean of St. Paul's, preſent alternately to this united living.

The veſtry of this pariſh is general; and the officers are two churchwardens and two ſideſmen.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Sithe-lane, on the north ſide, and near the weſt end of Watling-ſtreet, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. ANTHONY, *commonly called* St. ANTLIN.

This church, which is a rectory, is ſo denominated from its dedication to St. Anthony, an Egyptian hermit, and founder of the order of Eremites of St. Anthony.

The patronage of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who alſo give inſtitution to it. Its foundation is not certainly known; but it was in the gift of the canons of St. Paul's in the year 1181.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, and the preſent edifice finiſhed in 1682. It is built of ſtone, and is of the Tuſcan order, firm and maſſy. The length of the church is ſixty-ſix feet, and breadth fifty-four. The roof is a cupola of an elliptic form, enlightened by four port-hole windows, and ſupported by compoſite columns. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, and a very neat ſpire.

The pariſh of St. John Baptiſt is annexed to this by act of parliament, and the rector receives 120l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

There are prayers in this church every morning, and a ſermon preached on the ſix working days by different clergymen, each of whom receives about twelve pounds per annum. Which morning lecture was founded by the contribution of the pariſh, and of divers other pious perſons, who gave in money 593l. 6s. 8d. and in yearly rents ſixty-two pounds. Here is likewiſe a rent charge of ten pounds per annum paid to the rector on St. Thomas's day, left by one Mrs. Parker, who alſo gave five pounds to the clerk, and five pounds to the poor. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens and four auditors of accounts.

The church of St. John Baptiſt, whoſe pariſh is annexed to the above, ſtood ſo near Wallbrook, that it has ſometimes been recorded by the name of St. John upon Wallbrook.

The antiquity of this church may be collected from the mention thereof by Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's in the year 1181, whoſe canons were the patrons, and gave it to the prioreſs and convent of St. Helen, London, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their nunnery, when it came to the crown in which it ſtill remains. So that the preſentation to theſe united pariſhes is alternately in the king and dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The ſite of St. John Baptiſt is converted into a burial place for the inhabitants of this pariſh, who ſtill maintain the form of their own government, in a general veſtry, and two churchwardens.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of CORNHILL WARD.

COrnhill-ward receives its name from the principal ſtreet therein, which was ſo called from a corn market anciently kept there.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the north by Broad-ſtreet ward; on the weſt by Cheap ward; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward. Its extent is very ſmall: for, beginning on the north eaſt, at the ſouth eaſt corner of St. Martin Outwich's church, it runs in ſeveral windings ſouth weſt, to the weſt extent of Cornhill: then beginning again on the north at about fifty feet from the ſouth weſt corner of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, it runs ſouth to St. Peter's-alley in Gracechurch-ſtreet, and from thence by divers windings to the ſouth weſt corner of Cornhill.

This ward is divided into four precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ſix common-councilmen, four conſtables, ſixteen inqueſt-men, four ſcavengers, and a beadle.

On the north ſide of Cornhill are ſeveral lanes, courts, &c. as Star-court, Weigh houſe-yard, Newman's-yard, Finch-lane, Freeman's-court, Sweeting's-alley, Caſtle-alley, and the opening to the Bank. On the ſouth ſide there are Peter's-alley, Michael's-alley, Birchin-lane, Change-alley, and Pope's-head-alley. There is no more than about 113 feet on both ſides of Finch-lane from Cornhill in this ward; nor any more of Sweeting's-alley than as far as the eaſt paſſage or entrance into the Royal Exchange, and one third at the ſouth end of Caſtle-alley, the whole weſt ſide of which is covered with a new building, erected by the Bank, whoſe front is towards the new opening.

Birchin-lane, corruptly from Burchover-lane, ſo denominated from the builder, has a ſmall part, about 170 feet on both ſides of the way, in this ward; and is chiefly inhabited by reputable tradeſmen.

'Change-alley, ſo called from its vicinity to the Royal Exchange, and the connexion or buſineſs there is between them, is ſituate with its north entrance facing the ſouth gate of the Royal-Exchange. This place is univerſally known throughout the mercantile part of the world, on account of the buſineſs tranſacted there in money affairs; it being the grand market for buying and ſelling ſtocks, lottery tickets, &c. And the coffee-houſes called Jonathan's, Garraway's, Baker's, &c. within this diſtrict, are contrived for the reception and entertainment of merchants, brokers, &c. who aſſemble here daily in great numbers from all parts of the world. But it is to be obſerved that no more of this alley is within Cornhill-ward, than the north paſſage, and the front houſes oppoſite the Royal Exchange.

Pope's-head-alley takes its name from a noted tavern and eating-houſe formerly ſituated therein, whoſe ſign, for ſeveral ages, was the Pope's-head.

This alley is narrow, and leads into Lombard-ſtreet; but well inhabited by thoſe whoſe buſineſs requires their attendance near the Royal Exchange. Only the north entrance and front houſe in Cornhill is in this ward.

The remarkable buildings in this ward conſiſt only of three, viz. St. Michael's church, St. Peter's church, and

The ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Which laſt is ſituate between Sweeting's-alley and Caſtle-alley; and was originally built by Sir Thomas Greſham. See page 205. The old edifice was deſtroyed in the great fire of London in the year 1666: in whoſe place the preſent magnificent ſtructure was raiſed at the expence of 80,000l.

The ground plot of this building is 203 feet in length; 171 feet in breadth, and the area in the middle 61 ſquare perches, and is ſurrounded with a ſubſtantial and regular ſtone building wrought in ruſtic. In each of the principal fronts, which are north and ſouth, is a piazza; and in the center are the grand entrances into the area, under an extreme lofty and noble arch. The ſouth front in Cornhill is the principal, on each ſide of which are Corinthian demi-columns, ſupporting a compaſs pediment; and in the intercolumniation on each ſide, in the front next the ſtreet, is a niche, with the figures of King Charles I. and king Charlrs II. in Roman habits, and well executed. Over the aperture, on the cornice between the two pediments, are the king's arms in relievo; on each ſide of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns, and pilaſters of the compoſite order, above which runs a baluſtrade.

The height of the building is fifty-ſix feet; and from the center, in this front, riſes a lanthorn and turret 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fane in the form of a Graſshopper, made of poliſhed braſs, eſteemed a very fine piece of workmanſhip; a Graſshopper being the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham's arms. This turret and fane has been very lately repaired and beautified.

The north front in Threadneedle-ſtreet is adorned with pilaſters of the compoſite order; but has neither columns nor ſtatues on the outſide; and, inſtead of the two compaſs pediments, has a triangular one.

The

Engraved by Wallis from a Drawing by J.P.Neale.

For the Beauties of England & Wales.

Interior of

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

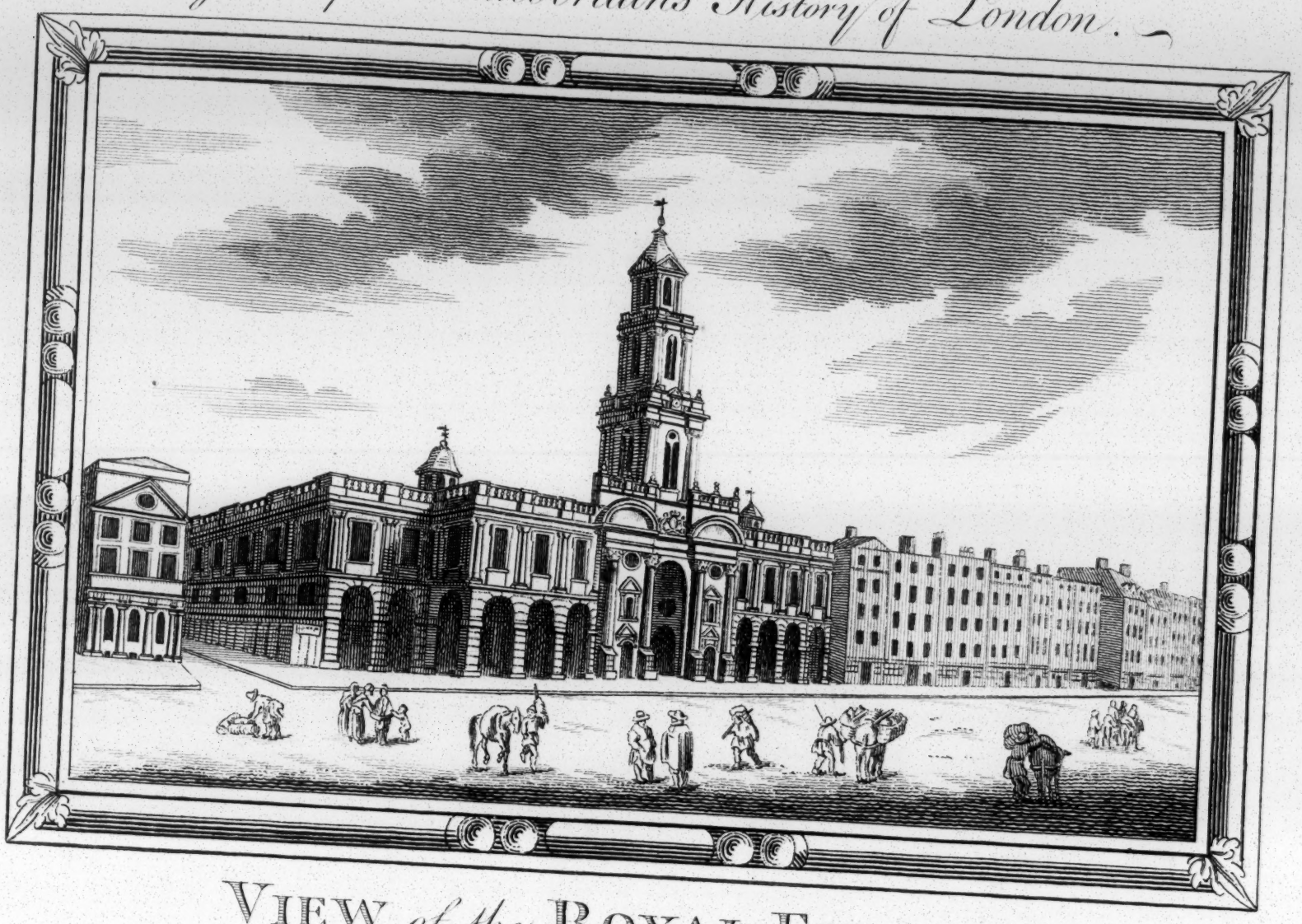
London, Published by John Harris, St Paul's Church Yard, Dec.r 1816.

Engraved by W. Angus from a drawing by J. C. Thompson for the Beauties of England & Wales Vol. II. p. 580

ROYAL EXCHANGE,
Looking South eastward.
London.

London, Published by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe Poultry, March 1804

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW *of the* ROYAL EXCHANGE

Gresham College *as it appeared before it was taken Down to Build an* Excise Office

The inſide of the area is ſurrounded with piazzas alſo; forming ambulatories for merchants, &c. to ſhelter themſelves from weather, when met there upon buſineſs. Above the arches of this quadranglar piazza is an entablature ſtanding round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four ſides. Under the pediment, on the north ſide, are the king's arms; on the ſouth the city arms; on the eaſt Sir Thomas Greſham's arms; and on the weſt the mercers arms, with their reſpective enrichments.

There are twenty-four niches in the inter columns, twenty of which are filled with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England, ſtanding erect in their royal robes, and with the regalia, except three, which are dreſſed like Roman Cæſars. Among theſe has been lately put up the ſtatue of his preſent majeſty king George III.

Within this area, under the piazzas, are twenty-eight niches, which are all vacant but that in which Sir Thomas Greſham's ſtatue is placed in the north weſt angle; and that in the ſouth weſt, where the ſtatue of Sir John Barnard was placed in his life-time by his fellow citizens, to expreſs the true ſenſe of his merit, as a merchant, a magiſtrate, and as a wiſe, active and faithful repreſentative of the city of London.

In the center of the area is erected, on a marble pedeſtal, about eight feet high, another ſtatue of king Charles II. in a Roman habit, erected by Mr. Gibbon, and encompaſſed with iron rails. On the ſouth ſide of the pedeſtal, under an imperial crown, a ſcepter, palm branches, and other decorations, is the following inſcription:

Carolo II. Cæſari Britannico,
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementiſſimo, Auguſtiſſimo,
Generis humani deliciis,
Utriuſque Fortunæ Victori,
Pacis Europæ abitro,
Marium Dominis ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum adventur. Angliæ
Quæ per CCCC jam prope annos,
Regia benignitate floret,
Fidei intemeratæ et gratitudinis æternæ
Hoc teſtimonium
Venerabunda poſuit
Anno ſalutis humanæ M.DC.LXXXIV.

On the weſt ſide of this pedeſtal is cut in relievo, a cupid reſting his hand on a ſhield, containing the arms of France and England quarterd, and holding in his left a roſe.

On the north ſide are the arms of Ireland on a ſhield, ſupported by a cupid.

On the baſe of the pedeſtal on the ſouth ſide is the following inſcription:

"This ſtatue was repaired and beautified by "the company of Merchant adventurers of Eng-"land, anno 1730; John Hanbury eſq; go-"vernor."

And on the eaſt ſide are the arms of Scotland, with a cupid holding a thiſtle; all done in relievo.

In this area merchants, and ſuch as have dealings with them, meet every day, as in the center of mercantile buſineſs, between twelve at noon, and three o'clock: and for the more regular and eaſy diſpatch of buſineſs, they diſpoſe of themſelves in ſeparate walks, adapted to the reſpective places to and from which they trade.

Within the piazzas of the north and ſouth fronts are two ſpacious ſtair-caſes with iron rails, and black marble ſteps; theſe lead into a kind of gallery that extends round the four ſides of the building, and in which were formerly about two hundred ſhops, occupied by milliners, haberdaſhers, &c. and lett from twenty pounds to ſixty pounds a year each: but trade taking another turn, thoſe ſhops have been long deſerted; and the galleries are now let out to the Royal Exchange aſſurance office; the merchants ſeamens office; the marine ſociety, and to auctioneers, &c. And under the area are vaults occupied by the Eaſt-India company as a pepper warehouſe.

In the turret is a good clock, which goes with chimes at three, ſix, nine, and twelve; it has four dials, and is ſo regulated every day, as to become a ſtandard of time to all the mercantile parts of the town.

Within this building, as mentioned above, are kept the three following offices, viz.

1. The Royal Exchange Assurance Office.

This is a corporation eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, for aſſuring houſes and other buildings, goods, wares, and merchandize from fire; ſhips and merchandize at ſea; and for lending money upon bottomry; and to inſure lives. For which charter they agreed to pay 300,000l. into his majeſty's exchequer, for diſcharging the debts of the civil liſt. But this not anſwering at firſt, the crown remitted moſt part of that money, and granted them a new charter to aſſure buildings, houſhold furniture, wearing apparel by ſpecial agreement, goods, wares, and merchandize, except glaſs and china ware not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accounts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, ſtraw, corn unthraſhed, from loſs or damage by fire, unleſs any of theſe goods excepted be aſſured by ſpecial agreement.

This corporation has ſeveral engines, and men, with proper tools and inſtruments, to extinguiſh fires; and alſo porters to remove goods when there happens an alarm of fire, who wear a badge on their arm, with the figure of the Royal Exchange upon it; and theſe badges are numbered, in order to aſcertain the perſon who wears it, in caſe of any complaint againſt him.

The management of this corporation is in a a governor, ſub governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors; under whom are a treaſurer, a ſecretary, an accomptant, and clerks.

2. *The office for ſick and wounded ſeamen in the merchants ſervice.*

This corporation was inſtituted for the relief of ſuch ſeamen and their widows as have no right to Greenwich-

Greenwich-hoſpital by ſervitude aboard his majeſty's navy, and are reduced to diſtreſs in the merchant's ſervice. It conſiſts of a number of merchants who were incorporated on the twenty-fourth of June, 1747, and are governed by a preſident, and a council of twenty-one.

3. The MARINE SOCIETY OFFICE.

The original intent of this ſociety was to ſupply the royal navy with ſea-boys and land-men. It was begun by a number of gentlemen, at the beginning of the late war; and had ſo good an effect, that great numbers of the loweſt claſs of people, inſtead of remaining a peſt to ſociety, became uſeful ornaments to their country.

By this conſtitution every man of war, privateer, and merchant ſhip, is obliged to take a certain number of boys, viz. in a ſhip of 60 guns and 400 men, there muſt be thirty ſervants, which are provided and cloathed by the marine ſociety; who give to each boy, to be ſhipped, a felt hat, a worſted cap, a kerſey ſea jacket, a kerſey pair of breeches, a ſtriped flannel or kerſey waiſtcoat, a pair of trowſers, two pair of hoſe, two pair of ſhoes, two handkerchiefs, three ſhirts, a pair of buckles and buttons, thread, worſted, and needles, a knife, a prayer-book and teſtament, and a bag to put their cloaths in. And to each landman ſhipped by them, a felt ſeaman's hat, a kerſey ſea jacket, a waiſtcoat and drawers of the ſame, a pair of drab breeches, a pair of thin trowſers, a pair of worſted hoſe, a pair of yarn hoſe, two ſhirts, two worſted caps, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of buckles, one pair of buttons, a knife, thread, worſted and needles, with a bag for their cloaths.

The charity is managed by a committee, which conſiſts of a conſiderable number. Of this committee not leſs than three perſons act, who meet every Thurſday at eleven o'clock at the above office.

Leaving the Royal Exchange, we now croſs to the other ſide the ſtreet, where, farther to the eaſt, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL, CORNHILL.

This church, which is a rectory, was founded and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel before the year 1133, and then in the patronage of the abbot and convent of Coveſham, alias Eveſham; but they, in the year 1503, transferred the advowſon to the Drapers company, who, in conſideration thereof, ſettled a perpetual annuity of five pounds, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence upon the ſaid abbot and canons, and their ſucceſſors; beſides an ancient penſion of ſix ſhillings and eight-pence annually paid them out of the ſaid church. By virtue of which contract, the ſaid company of Drapers have been patrons ever ſince.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent Gothic ſtructure aroſe in its ſtead: the body of which is 70 feet long, 60 broad, 35 in height, and 130 feet to the top of the tower. The lower part of the tower occupies the center, and on each ſide there is a regular extent of building. The principal door opens in the lower ſtage of the tower, which riſes with angulated corners from the ground, forming a kind of baſe, terminated at the height of the body of the church. The ſecond ſtage, which is plain and lofty, has two tall windows, one over the other, properly ſhaped for the ſtyle of the building; this is terminated with a truly Gothic cornice. The third ſtage is exactly in the form of the two others, only they are plain, and this is covered with ornaments, the angulated corners are fluted, and terminated by cherubims heads under a cornice: the plain face between has four windows in two ſeries. Above the cornice, over the uppermoſt of theſe windows, runs a battlement on the plain faces of the tower, and from the corners are carried up four beautiful fluted turrets, caſed, a part of their height, with Doric turrets; theſe terminate in pinnacle heads, from within which riſes a ſpire at each corner crowned with a fane.

The rector of this church, inſtead of uncertain tythes, has by act of parliament a ſettled ſtipend of 140l. per annum. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, three churchwardens, four overſeers, and four ſideſmen.

Here is a lecture every Sunday morning, and on every holiday, founded by John Rayney, eſq; who left houſes in Gracechurch-ſtreet to the company of Drapers, charged with the payment of forty pounds per annum for the ſupport thereof.

Contiguous to this church, on the ſouth ſide, was anciently ſituate a handſome cloiſter, and a beautiful church-yard, wherein was a pulpit croſs (reſembling that of St. Paul's) erected by Sir John Rudſtone, ſome time mayor of this city; who purchaſing ground in the neighbourhood, not only enlarged the ſaid church yard, but likewiſe erected convenient apartments for the choriſters, who daily officiated in the church: but the choir being ſoon after diſſolved, the apartments were converted into habitations for decayed pariſhioners.

On the ſame ſide of the ſtreet, about 300 feet more to the eaſt, ſtands the parochial church of

St. PETER, CORNHILL.

That this church is of great antiquity will appear from the following inſcription, which is engraved on braſs, and hangs up near the font for baptiſm:

"Be hit known to all Men, that the Yeerys of owr Lord God, An. CLXXIX. Lucius, the fyrſt Chriſten King of this Lond, then cally'd Brytayne, fowndyd the fyrſt Chyrch in London, that is to ſey, the Chyrch of Sent Peter apon Cornhyl; and he fowndyd ther an Archbiſhop's See, and made that Chirch the Metropolitant and cheef Chirch of this Kindom, and ſo enduryd the Space of CCCC. Yeerys and more, unto the Commyng of Sent Auſten, an Apoſtyl of Englond, the whych was ſent into the Lond by Sent Gregory, the Doctor of the Chirch, in the Tyme of King Ethelbert, and then was the Archbiſhoppys See and Pol removed from the aforeſaid Chirch of Sent Peters upon Cornhyl unto Dereberna[illegible]m, that

that now ys callyd Canterbury, and ther yt remeynyth to this Dey."

" And Millet Monk, whych came into this Lond with Sent Auſten, was made the fyrſt biſhop of London, and hys ſee was made in Powllys Chyrch. And this Lucius, Kyng, was the fyrſt Foundyr of Peter's Chyrch apon Cornhyl; and he regnyd King in thys Ilond after Brut, MCCXLV. Yeerys. And the Yeerys of owr Lord God a CXXIV. Lucius was crownyd Kyng, and the Yeerys of hys Reygne LXXVII Yeerys, and he was beryd aftyr ſum Cronekil at London, and aftyr ſum Cronekil he was beryd at Glowceſter, at that Plaſe wher the Ordyr of Sent Francys ſtandyth."

If we could depend upon the authenticity of this inſcription, it would clearly demonſtrate, that this church was the firſt chriſtian temple erected in Britain; as it is manifeſt, by Bede, that there was no chriſtian church in London at the arrival of Mellitus; for Ethelbert, as an encouragement for him to proceed in the work of converſion, erected a church in this city for the accommodation of him and his proſelytes, and dedicated the ſame to St. Paul. It is hardly, therefore, to be doubted but that this, and all the other ancient churches in London, owe their origin to the Saxons, Danes, and Normans.

The earlieſt authentic account we find of this church is, that William Kingſton, before the year 1298, gave to it his tenement in Graſs ſtreet, called the Horſe-Mill. And that anciently belonged to the ſame a public library well furniſhed with books, which being diſpoſed of in a private manner, the building was converted into a ſchool-houſe for the education of youth.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been originally in the noble family of the Nevils; for the lady Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Nevil, in the year 1362, made a feoffment thereof to Richard earl of Arundel and Surrey; and paſſing afterwards through various hands it was, in the year 1411, conveyed, by Richard Whittington, and others, to the Lord mayor and commonalty of this city, in whom the right of advowſon ſtill remains.

The old church ſharing the common fate in the year 1666, the preſent edifice was built on its ruins; and is a ſubſtantial ſtructure, eighty feet long, forty-ſeven broad, forty feet high, to the roof, and one hundred and forty feet to the top of the ſteeple. The body is plain, with a ſingle ſeries of windows. The tower is likewiſe plain, with one window in each ſtage, and the dome, which ſupports the ſpire, is of of the lanthern kind. The ſpire is crowned with a ball, on which is a fane in form of a key, alluding to the key of St. Peter.

The rector of this church receives, beſides other profits, 120l. a year by glebe, and 110l. a year in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers, one collector and four ſideſmen.

In the church-yard, on the ſouth ſide is a monumental ſtone, erected at the expence of the pariſh, to the memory of John Butler, who, with unwearied diligence ſerved the office of clerk to this pariſh for twenty-two years; and died the ſixth of November, 1768; on which ſtone is engraved the following epitaph:

Oft have I view'd the gloomy place,
Which claims the relicts of the human race;
And read on the inſculptur'd ſtone,
" Here lies the body of ----------
" ---------- but now my own
" Diſſolves to native duſt, and as you ſee,
" Another here has done the ſame for me."

CHAPTER XIV.

Of CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a gate which formerly ſtood in the north weſt part of the city, and which the reader will find particularly deſcribed in page 12.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Little Moorfields, part of Coleman-ſtreet ward, Baſſiſhaw ward, and Cheap ward; on the north by the pariſh of St. Luke's, Old-ſtreet; on the weſt by Alderſgate ward; and on the ſouth by the ward of Cheap.

The extent of this ward reaches from Cheapſide on the ſouth to beyond Bridgewater-ſquare in the north; and from Jewin-ſtreet in the weſt, to Back-ſtreet, or little Moorfields in the eaſt. And is to be taken *within* the city wall, and *without*, ſo far as the freedom reaches.

The part of this ward within the wall contains ſeveral ſtreets and lanes, ſome in whole, others in part, viz. Milk-ſtreet on both ſides, and the greater part of Honey-lane market; Cateaton-ſtreet, as far as to St. Lawrence's church, Ladlane, Aldermanbury, Love-lane, Addle-ſtreet, London-wall-ſtreet from Little Wood-ſtreet to beyond the poſtern; Philip-lane; Great Wood-ſtreet, all but ſeventy feet on the weſt ſide towards Cheapſide; Little Wood-ſtreet, Hart-ſtreet, the ſouth ſide thereof; Monkwell-ſtreet the eaſt ſide, Fell-ſtreet, Silver-ſtreet; Maiden-lane the eaſt part thereof; Huggin lane; Goldſmith's-ſtreet, the whole, except 25 feet on the weſt ſide; Gutter-lane, the weſt ſide from Maiden-lane, to over againſt the end of Carey-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of the way only; and Cheapſide, on the north ſide one hundred and ſeventy feet from the corner of Wood-ſtreet eaſtward.

The places in this ward *without* the wall are Fore-ſtreet, and the poſterns leading to Moorfields. Back-ſtreet or Little Moorfields, Moorlane, Grub-ſtreet, the ſouth part to the poſts

and chain; Whitecroſs-ſtreet, the ſouth ſide ſo far as the poſts and chain; Redcroſs-ſtreet, about 450 feet ſeet on both ſides; Beech-lane, Golden-lane, the ſouth part to the poſt and chain; Barbican, the eaſt part thereof, on both ſides, for about 450 feet from the corner of Golden-lane; Jewin-ſtreet, the eaſt part thereof, and on both ſides to Redcroſs-ſtreet, for about 450 feet; Brackley-ſtreet, Bridgewater-ſtreet, and Letton ſtreet, all of them built in the place where Bridgewater-houſe formerly ſtood.

This ward is divided into thirteen precincts, viz. nine within the wall, and four without; and is governed by an alderman, twelve common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) thirteen conſtables, thirty-four inqueſtmen, ſixteen ſcavengers and three beadles.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at the ſouth extremity within the wall, viz. with Milk-ſtreet, which begins from Cheapſide, and terminates in Lad-lane. In this ſtreet, towards Cheapſide, ſtood the pariſh church of St. Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, which pariſh, after the fire of London, was united to St. Lawrence Jewry, and the ground converted into Honey-lane market.

Lad-lane is between Wood-ſtreet in the weſt, and Milk-ſtreet and Aldermanbury in the eaſt: it is a ſtreet of good trade, and well inhabited.

Aldermanbury is a handſome ſtreet, graced with good buildings, which are well inhabited by merchants, wholeſale dealers, &c.

Between Love-lane and Addle-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, and in the broadeſt part of the ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY ALDERMANBURY.

This church is of very ancient foundation, and was formerly part of the poſſeſſions of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who, in the year 1331, appropriated it to the hoſpital of Elſing Spital, which, at that time, ſtood near adjoining. It appears at all times to have been no otherwiſe than a donative or curacy; the patronage of which, ſince the diſſolution of the above hoſpital, has been in the pariſhioners.

The old church being deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed ten years after. It is built of ſtone, and very plain: the body is well enlightened and the corners are wrought with ruſtic. It is ſeventy-two feet long, and forty-five broad; the roof is thirty-eight feet high, and the ſteeple about ninety feet. It has a plain ſolid tower, conſtructed in the ſame manner as the body; and the angles in the upper ſtage are adorned with ruſtic: the cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and above it is a plain attic courſe. In this riſes a turret with a ſquare baſe that ſupports the dial. This turret is arched, but the corners are maſſy; and its roof is terminated in a point, on which is placed the fane.

The incumbent receives by act of parliament 150l. per annum, and 16l. from the impropriators. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens, one of which is collector for the poor.

At the north weſt corner of Aldermanbury is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. ALPHAGE.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Alphage, or Elphege, a noble Engliſh Saxon ſaint, and archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was murdered by the Danes at Greenwich in the year 1013.

The firſt church in London dedicated to this ſaint, ſtood adjoining to the city wall near the eaſt ſide of Cripplegate. But at the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes by Henry VIII. the ſame being demoliſhed, and the ſite thereof turned into a carpenter's yard, the ſouth iſle of the church of St. Mary Elſing Spital was converted into the preſent pariſh church.

The advowſon of this church was anciently in the dean and canons of St. Martin's-le-Grand, in whom it continued till Henry VII. annexed it to St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, when it fell to the abbot and convent; but that being diſſolved, Queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the patronage thereof to Edmund biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains.

This church, which is a rectory, eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666; but is ſo plain in its building as not to admit of any deſcription.

The tythes paid to the miniſter is about 100l. beſides the glebe and ſurplus fees. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

Adjoining to this church in Londonwall-ſtreet, ſtands

SION COLLEGE.

This building, which is ſituated upon the ruins of the priory of Elſing Spital, was founded and ſet apart for the meetings and improvements of the London clergy, who were incorporated by king Charles I. on the third of July, in the ſixth year of his reign, by the name of "The preſident "and fellows of the college of Sion, within the "city of London." It conſiſted of a college for a warden, four prieſts and two clerks, and an hoſpital for an hundred old blind and poor perſons of both ſexes.

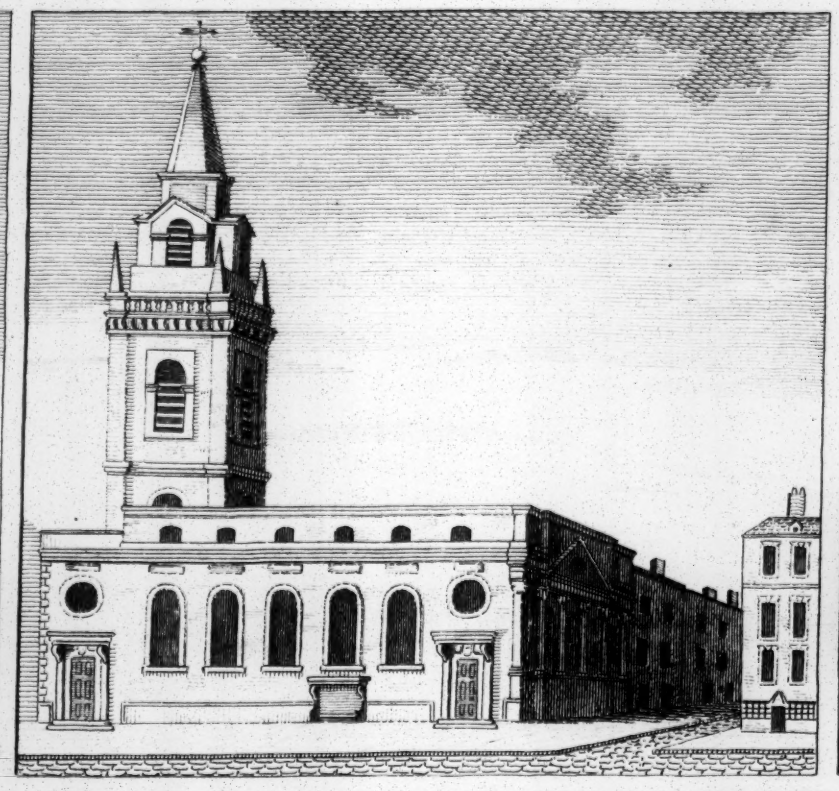
This college owes its foundation to Dr. Thomas White, vicar of St. Dunſtan's in the weſt, who, among other charities, left 3000l. to purchaſe and build the ſame, with alms-houſes for twenty poor people, ten men and ten women. He alſo gave 160l. per annum for ever to the college and alms-houſes; 120l. for the ſupport of the alms-people, and 40l. per annum for the expences of the foundation.

The ground was purchaſed in 1627; but the library was not appointed by the founder; for it being obſerved to Mr. Simſon, one of doctor White's executors, that a convenient library might be erected over the alms-houſe, which was then building, Mr. Simſon took the hint, and erected it at his own expence.

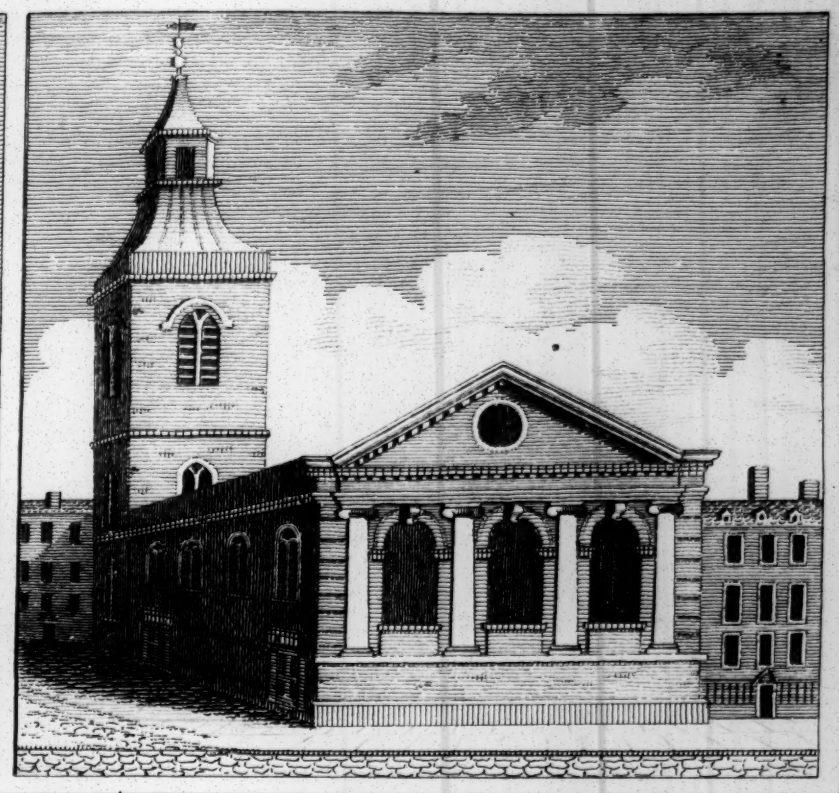
The work being finiſhed, in proſecution of the will, the above incorporation was obtained, by which all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, are conſtituted fellows of the college; and out of the incumbents are annually to be elected on Tueſday three weeks after Eaſter, as governors,

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

St. Mary Aldermanbury.



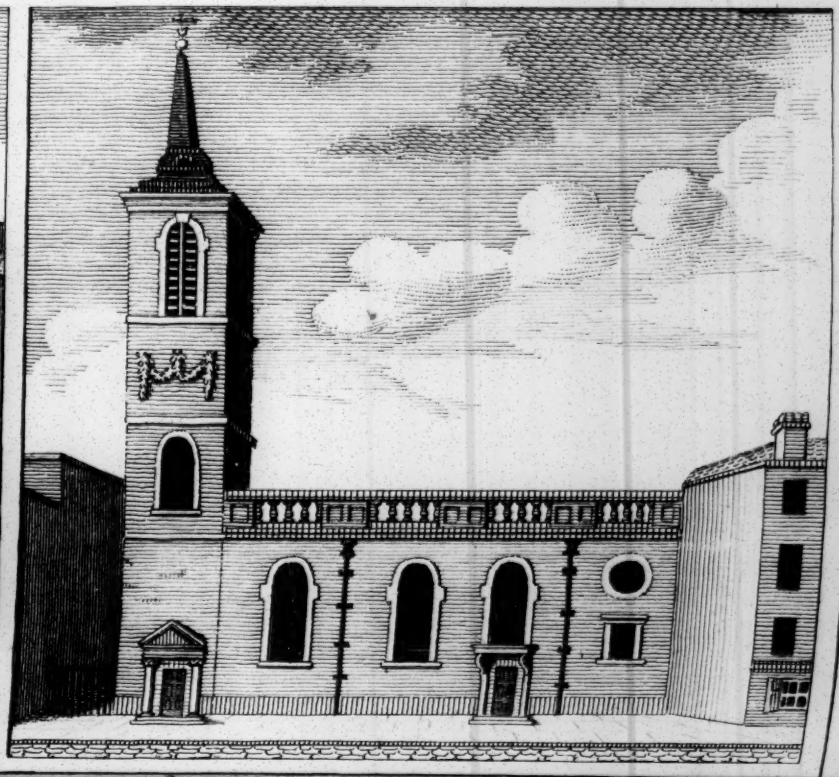
St. Lawrence Jewry Cateaton Street.



St. Michaels Wood Street.

St. Giles's Cripplegate.

St. Stephen's Coleman Street.



St. Margaret's Lothbury.

nors, a preſident, two deans, and four aſſiſtants, who are to meet quarterly to hear a latin ſermon, and afterwards to be entertained at dinner in the college-hall, at the charge of the foundation. And in 1632 the governors and clergy being ſummoned, agreed upon a common ſeal, which had the good Samaritan, with the inſcription *Vade & fac ſimiliter*, and round it *Sigillum Collegii de Sion Londini*.

The books were given by various benefactors, and particularly a great many were brought thither from the old Cathedral of St. Paul, in the year 1647. But, in 1666, one third part of the books, the alms-houſes, ſeveral chambers for ſtudents, and the apartments reſerved for the governors and fellows to meet in, and for the reſidence of the librarian and the clerk, were deſtroyed by the great fire of London. However, this whole edifice was afterwards rebuilt in that plain manner of brickwork, as it now appears; except the chambers of the ſtudents; their ground being let out on leaſes. And the new library has been from time to time improved by a part of the Jeſuits books ſeized in the year 1679; by the donation of lord Berkley, who gave half of his uncle Cooke's books to the library; by ſeveral legacies, to be laid out yearly in books; by a great number of private benefactors; by the copies of new publications, which bookſellers are obliged, by an act of the tenth of queen Anne, to give to this library, in order to ſecure their own copy right and property; and by the books, which has been ſome time a cuſtom given by every incumbent within the city and ſuburbs, upon his taking poſſeſſion of his living; who preſents a book to this library of at leaſt ten ſhillings value. For the care and preſervation of which library, there is one librarian, who has a genteel apartment at the ſouth ſide of the college, that communicates by a door with the library.

The alms-houſes conſiſt of twenty rooms; for ten men within the college, and ten women without it. Four of whom are nominated by the city of Briſtol, where Dr. White was born; eight by the merchant-taylors company; ſix by the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, where he was miniſter forty-nine years; and two by St. Gregory's pariſh, where he had lived about twenty years: except any of the kindred of either of his wives appeared, who were firſt to be conſidered; but theſe were not to exceed four at a time.

A little to the eaſt from Sion College, at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the new opening which leads from Aldermanbury to Fore-ſtreet, is a very handſome and capacious meeting-houſe, built of brick. And at the ſouth-weſt corner of that opening which leads from Coleman-ſtreet to Fore-ſtreet, is another meeting-houſe of equal beauty and capacity.

Weſtward from Sion-College, and a little beyond Philip-lane, is Curriers-court, at the upper end of which is a neat, handſome building called

CURRIERS HALL.

The fraternity of Curriers appears to be of conſiderable antiquity, by their having founded a guild or religious ſociety in the conventual church of White-friars in Fleet-ſtreet, in the year 1367. And in the year 1605, king James incorporated them by the appellation of "The "maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the art "or myſtery of the Curriers of the city of Lon-"don." It is a livery company, and the twenty-ninth on the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

A little farther to the weſt from this hall is Wood-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of which, at the ſouth-weſt angle of Love-lane, is ſituated the parochial church of

St. ALBAN, WOOD STREET.

This church is a rectory, and takes its name from its dedication to St. Alban, the firſt martyr of Great Britain. It is ſuppoſed to have been founded in the year 930, by king Adleſtan, or Athelſtan, the Saxon, who began his reign in or about the year 924, and was ſo well built, that this original foundation continued, with proper repairs, till the year 1634; when it was taken down, and a new church erected on the ſame ſpot. This church, however, being deſtroyed by the great fire in 1666, the preſent edifice was built from the ſame model as the former, in an entire Gothic ſtyle, conſiſting of a ſpacious body, and a handſome tower with pinnacles.

The patronage of this church was originally in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire; from whom it paſſed into the hands of the maſter, &c. of the hoſpital of St. James, Weſtminſter, with whom it continued till the founding of Eaton College by Henry VI. who granted the ſame to that college, with whom it ſtill remains.

This church, after the fire of London, was made the pariſh church of St. Alban in Wood-ſtreet, and St. Olave in Silver-ſtreet, by 22 Car. II. And by another act 22 and 23 Car. II. the two livings together were made of the yearly value of 170l. to the incumbent in lieu of tythes.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and four overſeers of the poor.

In the old church, deſtroyed in 1666, were ſeveral very uncommon epitaphs, among which was the following:

Hic jacet Tom Shorthoſe,
Sine tombe, ſine ſheet, ſine riches,
Qui vixit ſine gowne,
Sine cloake, ſine ſhirt, ſine breeches.

The pariſh of St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet, is a rectory, the church whereof ſtood at the ſouth-weſt corner of Silver-ſtreet. It was a ſmall church of ſome antiquity, though we cannot trace it higher than the year 1593. Before the fire of London it was in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who ſince that time have alternately preſented to this living, with the provoſt and fellows of Eaton college.

The ſite of this church remains now only as a burying place for the inhabitants of the pariſh, who

who ſtill maintain a ſeparate government by a general veſtry, two churchwardens and four overſeers for the poor.

Farther to the ſouth from St. Alban's church, on the ſame ſide, is Wood-ſtreet Compter, or the city priſon; the origin of which the reader will find in page 203; and as to other matters relating to its uſe and offices, ſee Poultry Compter, in the ſurvey of Cheap ward.

St. MICHAEL, Wood-Street.

This church is of ſome antiquity, as appears by John de Eppewell, who was rector thereof in the year 1328. The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed a few years after, and the pariſh of St. Mary Staining annexed to it. The eaſt end of this building is ornamented with four Ionic columns raiſed upon a continued pedeſtal, with arches between, and ſupporting a handſome pediment, in the middle of which is a circular window. Between the columns are three upright arched windows that fill the whole ſpace. The reſt of the body is plain, and the windows are raiſed ſo high, that the doors open under them. The tower conſiſts of three plain ſtages with large windows, from the uppermoſt of which riſes a ſmall ſquare courſe, the foundation of the baſe of the turret. The baſe is cut away from the breadth of the tower gradually to the diameter of the turret, which is plain, but handſome; and from its top riſes a ball that ſupports the fane.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's, in whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery; when, coming to the crown, it was, with the appurtenances, in the year 1544, ſold by king Henry VIII. to William Barwell, who in the year 1588, conveyed the ſame to John Marſh, and others, in truſt for the pariſh, in which it ſtill continues; but being united with the pariſh of St. Mary Staining, which living is in the crown, the pariſhioners preſent twice, and the king once. The rector receives, beſides his other profits, 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh-officers are, two churchwardens and four overſeers.

The church of St. Mary Staining, or Stone church, before the fire of London, ſtood on the north ſide of Oat-lane. The reaſon why it received the additional epithet of Staining is very uncertain; ſome imagining it to be derived from the painter ſtainers, who might probably live near it; while others ſuppoſe that it was originally called Stany or Stony, from its being built with ſtone, to diſtinguiſh it from thoſe in the city built with wood, &c.

The advowſon of this rectory was anciently in the prioreſs and convent of Clerkenwell, in whom it continued till their ſuppreſſion by Henry VIII. when it came to the crown, in whom it ſtill remains.

The ſite of this church is uſed now as a burial place for the pariſhioners, who hold a general veſtry, and have two churchwardens and four overſeers.

On the ſame ſide Wood-ſtreet is Maiden-lane, the north part of which, from the Union Inſurance office, is in Cripplegate ward. In this lane on the north, ſide is ſituate

HABERDASHERS HALL.

This is a good brick building, and the room called the hall is very neat and lofty. It is paved with marble and purbeck ſtone, wainſcoted about twelve feet high; and the ſcreen at the weſt end, where are two arched apertures, is adorned with pilaſters of the Corinthian order. In this hall is kept an independent meeting.

The company of Haberdaſhers, which is one of the twelve principal companies of this city, and the eighth in order of precedency, was anciently known by the name of Hurriers and Milleners, from their dealing principally in merchandize imported from Milan in Italy. They were afterwards incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1467, by the ſtyle of "The fraternity "of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the Haber-"daſhers of the city of London," But at preſent they are denominated "The maſter and "four wardens of the fraternity of the art or "myſtery of Haberdaſhers in the city of Lon-"don:" but by what authority does not appear.

This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a numerous court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company; and has at all times been of ſuch repute, that they have been intruſted with the benefactions of many pious perſons, purſuant to the wills and directions of whom, they pay annually for charitable uſes about the ſum of three thouſand five hundred pounds.

Nearer Wood-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of Maiden-lane, ſtands

WAXCHANDLERS HALL.

This is handſome building, and well contrived for the buſineſs and entertainment of the company, which was incorporated by Richard III. on the ſixteenth of February 1483, by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the "art or myſtery of Waxchandlers of London." It is a livery company, the twentieth in the city liſt; and governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Returning down Wood-ſtreet, towards the north, we come to Addle-ſtreet, near the north eaſt end of which ſtands

BREWERS HALL.

This is a handſome and commodious building, with a genteel entrance into a large court paved with free ſtone, and the building above ſupported by handſome pillars.

This company, which is the fourteenth among the city companies, was incorporated by king Henry VI. in the year 1438, by the name of "The maſter, and keeper or wardens, and com-"monalty of the myſtery or art of Brewers of "the city of London." King Edward IV. not only

only confirmed that charter, but granted them a further power to make by-laws.

This corporation anciently bore the arms of Thomas-à-Becket; impaled with their own: but that ſaint's bones being taken up and burnt, and unſainted, by the powers in being, Clarencieux, king at arms, in the year 1544, ſeparated them, and gave the brewers a creſt in lieu thereof. It is now a livery company; and is governed by a maſter, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Nearly adjoining to this is ſituate

PLAISTERERS HALL.

This is a very handſome building, and was formerly Pinners-hall. The plaiſterers company is the forty-ſixth upon the city liſt, incorporated on the tenth of March 1501, by king Henry VIII. under the name and ſtyle of "The maſter and "wardens of the guild or fraternity of the bleſſed "Mary of plaiſterers, London." Which charter was confirmed on the eleventh of June, 1667, in the reign of king Charles II. It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Directly oppoſite to Addle-ſtreet is Silver-ſtreet, formerly the ſituation of working ſilverſmiths, who have now collected themſelves nearer to Goldſmiths-hall. In a court on the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet is a well built independent meeting-houſe.

On the north ſide of Silver-ſtreet, directly oppoſite the ſite of St. Olave's church, is Monkwell-ſtreet, (ſo called from a well belonging to the convent of monks, which once ſtood at the north end of it.

On the weſt ſide of this ſtreet, near the center is ſituate

BARBERS HALL.

This magnificent building conſiſts of a ſpacious hall room, court room, theatre, library, and other commodious offices. The grand entrance from Monkwell-ſtreet is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court room has a fret work ceiling, and is alſo adorned with the pictures of king Henry VIII. and the court of aſſiſtants, in one fine piece; a portrait of king Charles II. and other paintings. The theatre contains four degrees of Cedar ſeats, one above another, in an elliptical form, and the roof is an elliptical cupola: this room is adorned with a buſt of king Charles I. the figures of the ſeven liberal ſciences, and the twelve ſigns of the Zodiac; the ſkins of a man and woman on wooden frames, in imitation of Adam and Eve; the figure of a man flayed, done after the life, all the muſcles appearing in their due place and proportion; the ſkeleton of an oſtrich; an human ſkeleton, with copper joints, and five other ſkeletons of human bodies. But as this furniture was introduced by the ſurgeons, it is now of no uſe, and the theatre is entirely deſerted This hall is one of the works of that great architect Inigo Jones, and is a maſter-piece in its kind; that elegant ſimplicity which characterizes all his works, giving the ſpectator the higheſt ſatisfaction.

The art of ſurgery was anciently practiſed in this city only by the barbers, who were incorporated by letters patent granted by king Edward IV. in the year 1461; and in 1512, an act was paſſed to prevent any perſons beſides the barbers practiſing ſurgery within the city of London, and ſeven miles round. At length ſeveral perſons, who were not barbers, being examined and admitted as practitioners in the art of ſurgery, the parliament united them in the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of king Henry VIII. by the appellation of "The maſter or governors of the myſtery "or commonalty of barbers and ſurgeons of the "city of London;" and by this act all perſons practiſing the art of ſhaving were ſtrictly enjoined not to intermeddle with that of ſurgery, except what belonged to drawing of teeth. Thus this company obtained the name of Barber-ſurgeons, which they continued to enjoy till the eighteenth year of the reign of his late majeſty king George II. when the ſurgeons applying to parliament to have this union diſſolved, were formed into a ſeparate company; though the barbers were left in poſſeſſion of the hall and theatre, and were conſtituted a body politic, under the name of "The "maſter, governors, and commonalty of the my-"ſtery of barbers of London." It is a livery company, and under the direction of a maſter, three other governors, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Farther to the north, on the eaſt ſide are the alms-houſes founded in the year 1575, by Sir Ambroſe Nicholas, knt. Lord-mayor and Salter, for twelve aged people, and endowed at this time with three ſhillings per week in money, and eight ſacks of coals to each yearly.

At the north weſt corner of Monkwell-ſtreet is ſituate Lamb's-chapel; which was founded as early as the time of king Edward I. and dedicated to St. James, and diſtinguiſhed from other cognomical dedications, by the name of James's chapel, or Hermitage on the Wall, becauſe ſituated in or near London-wall. This hermitage belonged to the abbot and convent of Gerondon in Leiceſterſhire, who kept two Ciſtertian monks of their own order here. At the diſſolution it was granted, in the reign of Henry VIII. to William Lamb, a rich clothworker of this city, who bequeathed it, with his houſe and apurtenances, lands and tenements, to the yearly value of thirty pounds per annum to this company, for paying a miniſter to read divine ſervice on Sundays, Wedneſdays and Fridays in the ſaid chapel, and to relieve the poor in the undermentioned manner.

In this chapel the worſhipful company of Clothworkers have four ſermons preached to them upon the four principal feſtivals in the year, viz. upon the feaſt of the annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, March 25; on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, June 24; on the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, September 29; and on the feaſt of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, December 21. On which days the maſter, wardens, and livery of the company meet at ſome convenient place, near unto the chapel, where they go in their gowns and hoods to the chapel and hear a ſermon; after which they relieve twelve poor men, and as many poor women, with twelve pence each in money; and once a year, viz. at Michaelmas,

give them a frieze gown, and a lockram ſhift, and a good pair of winter ſhoes fit for their wearing.

Directly oppoſite to Lamb's chapel is Hart-ſtreet; on the north ſide of which is a charitable foundation by Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-ſeller and merchant-adventurer, for ſix ancient couple, who have a room below and another above, and four pounds per annum each, paid by the city of London, in whom is the gift of this charity.

Having thus ſurveyed that part of Cripplegate ward which is *within* the wall, we ſhall now proceed to that *without* the wall

This is a large tract of ground, containing many ſtreets, and all crowded with courts and alleys: the principal are Fore-ſtreet, Back ſtreet in Little Moorfields, Moor-lane, Grub-ſtreet, Whitecroſs-ſtreet, Redcroſs-ſtreet, Beech-lane, Golden lane, Barbican and Jewin-ſtreet.

Fore-ſtreet, which runs from the north end of Cripplegate church to Moor-lane, is a large ſpacious ſtreet, and by the late improvements is ornamented, particularly on the ſouth ſide, with new buildings inhabited by reputable tradeſmen.

On the Weſt ſide of Little Moor-fields, otherwiſe called Back-ſtreet to diſtinguiſh it from Little Moor-fields Pavement-row, are many courts and alleys; as Crown-court, Hind-alley, Halfmoon-alley, Angel-alley, Hartſhorn-alley, Butler's-alley, Oyſter's-hall-court, Gun-alley, White's-alley, and Rope-maker's-alley; many of which are tolerable well built and inhabited.

Moor lane is but indifferently built and inhabited; but there are many paſſages from it, viz. Back-alley; Ram's head-court, Sugar-loaf court; Seven-ſtar court; Sugar loaf-alley; Butler's-alley; Cur-yard; Cock-alley; Vine-court, and Maiden-head-court; all which, except the two laſt, are very ordinary places.

Returning down Fore-ſtreet, towards the weſt on the north ſide, we come to Grub-ſtreet, which, as far as Sun-alley, is in Cripple-gate-ward. In this ſtreet are the following courts and alleys, viz. Lun's-alley, Honey-ſuckle-court, well built; Fleur-de-lis-court, Little Bell-alley, Flying-horſe-court, Oakley-court, Butler's-alley, Croſs keys-court, Great-Bell-alley; all very mean. But Haberdaſher's-ſquare is tolerably genteel and well built.

A little further from this is Whitecroſs ſtreet, which is well built and inhabited by conſiderable traders and dealers in various branches. The courts and alleys in this ſtreet are, Cock-alley, King's-arms-yard, King's-head-court, Croſs-keys-court, Halfmoon-alley, Horſhoe-alley, Bowling-alley, Anabaptiſt-court, Caſtle-court, Red-roſe-court, and Fern's-yard; moſt of which are in a mean declining ſituation.

At the ſouth weſt end of Fore-ſtreet, and facing Redcroſs-ſtreet, ſtands the parochial church of

St. GILES, CRIPPLEGATE.

This church was dedicated to a ſaint of that name, born at Athens, who was abbot of Niomes in France, and ſaid to be the great patron of the poor and diſeaſed. It was founded about the year 1090, by Alſune, the firſt maſter of St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital.

The patronage of this church, was in private hands, till Aelmund a prieſt, granted the ſame (after his own death, and that of Hugh his only ſon) to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's church, whereby they became not only ordinaries of the pariſh, but likewiſe proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, as they are at this time.

This church which eſcaped the dreadful conflagration in 1666, may be numbered amongſt the beſt of our Gothic buildings. It is 114 feet in length, 63 feet in breadth, 32 feet high to the roof, and the tower, with the turret, 122 feet in height. The tower (in which is a ring of ten bells) is not groſs in proportion to its height, and the turret at the top is light and open. It is built of old ſtone, boulder, and ſome brick finiſhed over. The roof is flat, neatly ceiled, and over the altar painted in clouds.

This church is no more than a vicarage; but it is valued at 500l. per annum, in tythes, caſualties, and vicarage-houſe. The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers, and four ſideſmen.

Here is an endowment for prayers, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at eight in the evening every day; and for a ſermon at ſix o'clock every Sunday, and at three o'clock every Thurſday, left by Mr. Throckmorton Trottman, and payable by the company of Haberdaſhers. Likewiſe ſix ſermons in Lent, and another gift ſermon on All-ſaints-day. The charitable donations on this day will beſt appear by the following monumental inſcriptions; the two firſt of which are ſituate at the eaſt end of the church, on the north ſide of the altar.

Roger Maſon, of this pariſh, citizen and vintner of London, gave to the poore of the freedome of this pariſh 200l. wherewith an yeerly rent of ſixteen pounds or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever; to be beſtowed on ten gownes of black cloth lined, to be diſtributed yeerly upon tenne poore men of the freedom of this pariſh, upon All-ſaints-day, at the diſcretion of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. He died the third day of September 1603, *Ætat. ſuæ* 37, leaving his wife Jane, by whom he had three ſons and three daughters, whereof one only now liveth, named Katherine; which Jane truely paid the above-mentioned two hundred pounds; and joined the erection of this monument; ſet up An. Dom. 1606 May the eighth day.

William Day, citizen and vintner of London, the ſonne of Thomas Day, of Boſeham in Suſſex, gentleman, and Elizabeth, his wife, gave to the poore of this pariſh eighty pounds; which was paid by his brother George Day, wherewith an yeerly rent of ſix pounds, or thereabout, is purchaſed for ever; to be beſtowed on twelve coats of greene cloth, to be diſtributed yeerly upon twelve poor orphans, upon All-ſaints day; at the diſcretion of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. Hee lyeth buried in his pariſh church of St. Michael in Cornhill, and dyed the twenty-eighth day of September 1603, *Ætatis ſuæ* 32; ſet up Anno Domini, 1606, May the eighth day.

Near

Near the center of the north iſle is the following:

Within this ile lyeth buried the body of Charles Langley, ſometime of this pariſh, ale-brewer, who was buried the eighth day of June, An. Dom. 1601, and did give bountifully to the poore of this pariſh.

If Langley's life you liſt to know,
  Read on, and take a view;
Of Faith and Hope I will not ſpeake
  His works ſhall ſhew them true.
Who whilſt he liv'd with counſell grave
  The better ſort did guide;
A ſtay to weake, a ſtaffe to poore,
  Without back-bite, or pride.
And when he dyed he gave his mite,
  All that did him befall,
For ever once a year to cloath
  Saint Giles his poor withall.
All-Saints he pointed for the day,
  Gownes, twenty, ready made,
With twenty ſhirts and twenty ſmocks,
  As they may beſt be had.
A ſermon eke he hath ordain'd,
  That God may have his praiſe,
And others might be won thereby,
  To follow Langley's wayes.
On vicar and churchwardens then
  His truſt he hath repos'd,
As they will anſwer him one day,
  When all ſhall be diſclos'd.
Thus being dead yet ſtill he lives,
  Lives never for to dye,
In Heaven's bliſſe, in World's fame;
  And ſo I truſt ſhall I.

The ſite of this pariſh of St. Giles was anciently a fen or moor, and the houſes and gardens thereupon were accounted a village without the wall of London, called Mora; which, in proceſs of time, increaſed greatly in number of buildings, and was conſtituted a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral of that appellation. And now this village is totally ſwallowed up by London; and the prebendary of Mora, or Mora without the wall of London, hath the ninth ſtall on the right ſide of the choir in St. Paul's cathedral: of whom it is ſaid Nigellus Medicus was the firſt prebendary.

A little farther to the north from Cripplegate church is Jewin-ſtreet; * a place well built and inhabited, except at the weſt end which leads into Alderſgate-ſtreet. The moſt remarkable place in this ſtreet is Crowder's-well-alley, which receives its name from a well therein, (made at the expence of Sir Richard Whittington) whoſe water is reputed to be not only exceeding fine and wholeſome, but ſalutary in many diſorders.

Redcroſs-ſtreet, which faces the north end of Cripplegate church, is a noble, wide, and well built ſtreet, and inhabited by conſiderable tradeſmen. In this ſtreet are a great number of courts and alleys on both ſides, but none of them of any eſtimation, either for their buildings or inhabitants: but it is graced, near the middle, on the eaſt ſide, with a library, founded by Daniel Williams, D. D. a preſbyterian miniſter, for the uſe of the diſſenting miniſters of the preſbyterian, independent, and baptiſt perſuaſions. In 1711 this reverend divine bequeathed his valuable collection of books and manuſcripts for the ſaid purpoſe, with a handſome ſalary for a librarian and a houſekeeper: and in purſuance of his will, a neat building was erected in this ſtreet, with a genteel apartment for the librarian, &c. and a ſpacious room, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. In this library is a regiſter, wherein parents may regiſter the birth of their children.

This foundation, which has been greatly augmented ſince its firſt inſtitution, is under the direction of twenty-three truſtees, viz. fourteen miniſters and nine laymen, who muſt be all preſbyterians: under whom there is a ſecretary and ſteward. Here are likewiſe ſome curioſities; as an Egyptian mummy, and a glaſs baſon which held the water wherewith queen Elizabeth was baptized.

At the north end of Redcroſs-ſtreet is Beech-lane,† which is tolerably well inhabited, but in general extreme dirty, and a place of little trade. In this lane are Ship-yard, King's-head court, and Glover's-court: in the latter of which ſtands

GLOVERS HALL.

The company of Glovers, who hold the ſixty-ſecond place amongſt the city companies, were not incorporated till the 14th of Car. I. who, on the fifth of September, in the year 1638, granted them a charter by the name and ſtyle of "The "maſter, wardens, and fellowſhip of the com-"pany of Glovers of the city of London." It is a livery company; and is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

At the north-eaſt end of this lane are a ſet of alms-houſes, built in the year 1540, purſuant to the will of lady Ann Aſkew, widow of Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew, Lord-mayor of London in the year 1533, for eight poor widows of the Drapers company, with an allowance of three pounds per annum, and half a chaldron of coals, in truſt of the Drapers company.

Golden-lane, which runs out of Redcroſs-ſtreet into Old-ſtreet, is but a mean place, and indifferently inhabited. Here are ſeveral courts and alleys, as Jacob's-well-alley, Cook's-head-court, Black-raven-court, Crown-court, Sun-court, Dixon's-rents, and Vine-court; ſome of which are tolerably well built and inhabited. In this lane Richard Gallard, of Iſlington, eſq; citizen and

* This place, with the apurtenances, was anciently called Leyreſtowe; which king Edward I. granted to William de Monte Forte, dean of St. Paul's, London: being a place (as it is expreſſed in a record) without Cripplegate, and the ſuburbs of London, called Leyreſtowe: and which was the burying-place of the Jews, valued at 40s. per annum.

† This lane takes its name from the number of beech trees that formerly grew upon the ſite thereof; amidſt which ſtood a great houſe, the manſion of the abbot of Ramſey, to receive him during his ſtay in London; and was afterwards called Drewrie-houſe.

painter-

painter-ſtainer of London, founded thirteen almshouſes for as many poor people, and endowed each with two pence per week, and a load of coals yearly divided amongſt them, charged upon certain lands in Iſlington.

Directly oppoſite the ſouth end of Beech-lane is Barbican; at the eaſt end of which, in ancient days, ſtood a watch tower, called Burgh-kenning, i. e. Barbican, a kind of advanced poſt for Cripplegate, to look out or watch for the ſafety of the city on that ſide. Adjoining to this tower was a palace, or grand houſe called Garter-houſe, built by Sir Thomas Writheſly, Garter principal king at arms; on the top of which was built a chapel, by the name of *Sanctiſſimæ Trinitatis in alto.*

CHAPTER XV.

Of DOWGATE WARD.

DOwgate ward derives its name from the ancient water-gate called Dourgate, * which was made in the original wall that ran along the north ſide of the Thames, for the ſecurity of the city of London againſt all attempts to invade it by water.

This ward is bounded on the weſt by Vintry ward on the ſouth by the river Thames, on the eaſt by Candlewick and Bridge-wards, and on the north by Wallbrook ward.

The extent of this ward reaches from St. Martin's-lane in the eaſt, to Cloak-lane in the weſt, and from thence both eaſt and weſt to the river Thames, in almoſt a direct line: within which tract are contained, on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet, between it and the Thames, Old Swan-lane, Cold-harbour, Allhallows-lane, Campion-lane, Friar's-lane, Coſin's-lane, Dowgate-dock, and the Steel-yard; St. Laurence Pountney-hill, almoſt as far as St. Laurence's church-yard; Suffolk-lane, as far as the paſſage into Buſh-lane; Buſh-lane, almoſt the whole; Dowgate-hill, as far as Tallowchandler's-hall northwards; Chequer-yard; Elbow-lane as far as the church-yard, only the ſouth eaſt ſide of the way; Cloak-lane, the ſouth ſide, to 160 feet weſt of Dowgate-hill.

This ward is divided into eight precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, eight common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) eight conſtables, fifteen inqueſtmen, five ſcavengers, and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at Dowgate-hill, which is a large, open ſtreet, and the houſes, well built and inhabited. On the weſt ſide, near Budge-row, is the Church-yard of St. John the Evangeliſt, where formerly the church ſtood, not being rebuilt ſince the fire of London. Adjoining to the church-yard is Cloak-lane, which runs weſtward to College-hill.

On the weſt ſide of Dowgate-hill is ſituate

TALLOWCHANDLERS HALL,

Which is a ſtately and large building, with piazzas, formed by arches and columns of the Tuſcan order.

This ſociety was incorporated by king Edward IV. in the year 1460, by ſtyle of "The maſter, "and keepers of the art and myſtery of Tallow-"chandlers of the city of London." † It is a livery company, the twenty-firſt in the city liſt, and is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

A little farther from this, on the ſame ſide, ſtands

SKINNERS HALL.

This is a very handſome building, and well provided with apartments to accommodate both the company and their ſervants. The hall room is neatly wainſcotted with oak, and the parlour with cedar.

This fraternity, which is the ſixth of the twelve principal companies, was incorporated by king Edward III. in the year 1327, by the appellation of "The maſter and wardens of the guild or "fraternity of the body of Chriſt, of the Skin-"ners of London;" which was confirmed by Henry VI. in the year 1438, whereby every perſon, upon his being admitted into the freedom of the company, is to be preſented to the Lord-mayor. And by theſe grants the corporation was reſtrained from making bye-laws.

The government of this company is veſted in a maſter, four wardens, and a numerous court of aſſiſtants. The members pay no quarterage, owing to the great eſtate they are poſſeſſed of; out of

* This was originally one of the four gates, or the ſouth gate of this city, where anciently was the trajectus, or ferry of the Watling-ſtreet, (See page 18) whoſe direction was towards the north weſt, as was diſcovered in digging the foundation of Bow-church in Cheapſide, and one of the four great Roman military ways.

† The tallow-chandlers of this city, anciently, not only dealt in candles, but likewiſe in oil, vinegar, butter, hops, ſoap, &c. at which time great frauds were committed by adulterating oil; for the preventing of which this company was, by act of parliament, impowered to ſearch the ſame, and to deſtroy all ſuch as ſhould be found bad. But no reward being aſcertained for the ſearchers, it was ſoon neglected.

which

Drawn and Engraved by Sheppard.

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL,
Suffolk Lane,
London.

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for the Beauties of England & Wales.

which, according to the wills of the ſeveral donors, they annually pay to charitable uſes about ſeven hundred pounds per annum.

Near the further end of Dowgate-hill anciently ſtood a caſtellated conduit for Thames water. And lower down was a college called Jeſus commons, for the reception and maintenance of a certain number of poor prieſts. On the eaſt ſide ſtood a royal meſſuage, the great old houſe called the Erber, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw. It was alienated by king Henry VIII. who gave it to Sir Philip Hoby, who ſold it to one Doulphin a draper, and he ſold it to the drapers company. Sir Edward Pulliſon, lord mayor of London in the year 1584, rebuilt this houſe; in which Sir Francis Drake, who firſt taught the way to ſail round the world, for ſome time reſided.

Chequer-yard is a dirty paſſage on the eaſt ſide of Dowgate-hill, which runs croſs into Buſh-lane; and is chiefly taken up with ſtables and coach-houſes: on the ſouth ſide thereof is Hand-alley, a paved paſſage that leads into Thames-ſtreet; and at the north eaſt angle ſtands

PLUMBERS HALL.

This building is but ſmall, though ſufficiently convenient for the uſes of the company; and is let out for a dancing ſchool.

This company was incorporated by king James I. on the twelfth of April 1611, by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and common-"alty, of the myſtery of plumbers of the city "of London." It is a livery company, the thirty-firſt in the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

In that part of Buſh-lane which branches off into Little Buſh-lane, is

The ENGLISH COPPER-OFFICE.

This company was incorporated by charter in the third of William and Mary, September 22, 1692, by the title of "The governor and com-"pany of copper-miners in England." Which was confirmed by queen Anne, in the year 1710. And by ſubſequent grants, their power of working of mines was extended to all parts of Ireland and New England. This company is under the direction of a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen aſſiſtants.

Out of this lane there is a paſſage that leads into Suffolk-lane; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL.

This ſchool was founded by the company of merchant taylors, in the year 1658, for the education of boys. It was anciently kept in a houſe which belonged to the duke of Buckingham, and was called the Manor of the Roſe; but that edifice being deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected upon the ſame ſpot, at the expence of the merchant-taylors company.

The ſchool is a long and ſpacious building, ſupported on the eaſt by many ſtone pillars that form an handſome cloiſter, within which are apartments for the three uſhers. Adjoining to which is a library ſupported alſo by ſtone pillars, and well furniſhed with books. And on the ſouth of the library is the part called the chapel. Contigious to theſe is a large houſe appropriated to the uſe of the head maſter.

The ſchool conſiſts of eight forms, in which near three hundred boys have their education; an hundred of whom, according to the conſtitutions of the company, are taught gratis; an hundred more at five ſhillings, and fifty at two ſhillings and ſix pence per quarter.

The head maſter receives from the company a ſalary of ten pounds ſix ſhillings per annum, and thirty ſhillings for water; beſides the quarterage from the ſcholars, which renders his ſalary very conſiderable. The firſt uſher has 30l. per annum, and the two others 25l. all of whom have proper apartments.

Several of the ſcholars are annually ſent to St. John's College, Oxford, which ſeems to have been founded by Sir Thomas White chiefly for their uſe.

For the better inquiry into the proficiency of all the ſcholars, there are four probations in the year performed only by the maſter and uſhers; the firſt on the eleventh of March; the ſecond on the fifteenth of June; the third on the eleventh of September; and the fourth on the eleventh of December, not being Sundays, and then upon the next day following.

For the farther ſatisfaction of the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants of the merchant-taylors, the probations themſelves undergo an examination twice every year, by two judicious men well learned in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, appointed by the maſter and wardens of the company. Upon theſe days, which are between the eleventh and twenty-firſt of March, and September, the maſter and wardens, or at leaſt two of them are preſent. The examination, which is performed in the chapel, begins at ſix in the morning and ends at eleven. Theſe are called the doctors days. After the examination is finiſhed, the audience, which are generally numerous, return into the ſchool, where certain public exerciſes are performed by the eight ſenior ſcholars, or monitors of the ſchool.

There is yet another public examination of the ſcholars of the upper form, by the preſident and fellows of St. John's college Oxford, annually performed upon the eleventh of June, previous to the election of ſcholars to be made upon that day, to fill up the vacant fellowſhips in that college. And after the public exerciſes are finiſhed, the dean of the college addreſſes himſelf to the ſcholars, out of whoſe number the vacancy is to be filled up, in a latin ſpeech ſuited to the occaſion. At this time an account is uſually printed, containing the names and order of the head ſcholars, their birth, admiſſion, and continuance in the head form; and alſo an account of the ſubjects of the orations.

Suffolk-lane leads into Thames-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of which, towards the eaſt extremity of this ward, is Old Swan ſtairs, a very noted landing place for paſſengers above bridge, upon the river

river Thames. This is the antient Edgate.

From Old Swan ſtairs we now proceed to the weſt extremity of this ward; and the firſt place is

George-alley. This is very narrow and ordinary; from the ſouth end of which to the Steelyard included, the wharfs are occupied chiefly by dyers, diſtillers, brewers, and dealers in iron.

White-cock-alley is likewiſe very narrow; at the ſouth end of which there once ſtood Dyers-hall.

Cold-harbour, corruptly Coal-harbour, is a narrow-lane, inhabited by coopers and others employed in mercantile buſineſs. At the ſouth weſt angle of this lane ſtands

WATERMANS HALL.

This is a handſome brick building, and is ſituated with its front toward the Thames.

The company of watermen do not appear to have had any charter of incorporation before the reign of Philip and Mary; at which time they were eſtabliſhed by parliament, who enacted, that out of the watermen between Graveſend and Windſor, eight overſeers ſhould be choſen by the court of aldermen of the city of London, to keep order over the whole body. And it was farther ordained, that their wherries ſhould be twelve feet and a half long, and four feet and a half broad in the midſhip, or be liable to forfeiture; and that the names of the watermen be regiſtered by the overſeers, and their fares appointed by the court of aldermen, &c. and the Lord-mayor and aldermen, and the juſtices of the peace of the counties adjoining to the Thames, have power to determine offences.

And by another ſtatute made in the reign of king William III. lightermen, &c. on the Thames, between Graveſend and Windſor, are to be of the Society of watermen and wherrymen, who are made a company. The Lord-mayor and court of aldermen ſhall yearly elect eight of the beſt watermen, and three of the beſt lightermen, to be overſeers and rulers; and the watermen ſhall chuſe aſſiſtants, not exceeding ſixty, nor leſs than forty, and the lightermen nine, at the principal ſtairs, for preſerving good government.

On court days the rulers are to appoint a certain number of watermen to ply on Sundays, between Vauxhall and Limehouſe, for carring paſſengers croſs the river, and to pay them for their labour, and apply the overplus of the money for decayed watermen, &c. * No perſon ſhall row or ply on the river except ſuch as have ſerved their time, or are ſervants or apprentices to watermen. And by an order of the rulers, watermen uſing any lewd expreſſions on the river Thames, are to forfeit two ſhillings and ſix-pence for every offence.

By ſtat. 2. George II. c. 26. no waterman on the Thames ſhall take any apprentice or ſervant, unleſs he regiſters the place of his known habitation with the clerk of the company, on pain of forfeiting ten pounds; and if any perſon not having ſerved ſeven years to a waterman, ſhall row any boat for hire, he incurs the like penalty, but gardeners boats, dung boats, lighters, &c. are excepted.

All boats and barges belonging to the ſeveral members of this company, are obliged to be numbered and entered in the company's regiſter. And to prevent any impoſition on paſſengers, the following table of rates have been appointed by the court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, to be taken by the reſpective watermen rowing upon the river Thames, between Graveſend and Windſor.

Rates of Watermen plying upon the river Thames, either with oars or ſcullers.

	Oars		Scul.	
From London-bridge to Limehouſe, New-crane, Shadwell-dock, Bell-wharf, Ratcliff-croſs	1	0	0	6
From London-bridge to Wapping-dock, Wapping Old and New-ſtairs, the Hermitage, or Rotherhithe church ſtairs	0	6	0	3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhithe-church-ſtairs and Rotherhithe-ſtairs	0	6	0	3
From Billingſgate and St. Olave's to St. Saviours mill	0	6	0	3
From any ſtairs between London bridge and Weſtminſter	0	6	0	3
From either ſide above London-bridge to Lambeth or Vauxhall	1	0	0	6
From Whitehall, to Lambeth or Vauxhall	0	6	0	3
From the Temple, Dorſet ſtairs, Black friars-ſtairs, or Paul's Wharf to Lambeth	0	8	0	4
For croſſing the river in any part between Limehouſe and Vauxhall	0	4	0	2

Rates of oars up and down the river, as well for the whole fare as company.

Up the River.

	Fare		Comp.	
To Chelſea, Batterſea, and Wandſworth	1	6	0	3
To Putney, Fulham, or Barn alms	2	6	0	4
To Hamerſmith, Chiſwick, or Mortlack	2	6	0	6
To Brentford, Iſleworth or Richmond	3	6	0	6
To Twickenham	4	0	0	6
To Kingſton	5	0	0	9
To Hampton-court	6	0	1	0
To Hampton-town, Sunbury or Walton	7	0	1	0
To Weybridge and Chertſey	10	0	1	0
To Stanes	12	0	1	0
To Windſor	14	0	1	0

Down the River.

	Fare		Comp.	
From London to Graveſend	4	6	0	9
To Grays, or Greenhithe	4	0	0	8
To Purfleet or Erith	3	0	0	6
To Woolwich	2	6	0	4
To Blackwall	2	0	0	4
To Greenwich or Deptford	1	6	0	3

* On the nineteenth of September, 1766, the committee of the new bridge agreed to inveſt the watermens company with 13,650l. conſolidated 3 per cent annuities, to ſatisfy them for the loſs of the Sunday's ferry at Black-friars, which was proved to have produced, upon an average, for fourteen years, the ſum of 409l. 10s. per annum.

Rates

Rates of carrying goods in the tilt boat from London to Graveſend.

	£.	s.	d.
For every ſingle perſon in the ordinary paſſage	0	0	9
For a hogſhead	0	2	0
For a whole firkin	0	0	2
For a half firkin	0	0	1
One hundred weight	0	0	4
One ſack of corn, ſalt, &c.	0	0	6
An ordinary cheſt or trunk	0	0	6
An ordinary hamper	0	0	6
The hire of the whole tilt boat	1	2	6

Any waterman that takes more than the above rates is liable to forfeit 40s. and to to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment: and if he ſets up a ſail between Lambeth and London-bridge, on proper complaint made, he forfeits 5s.

It is neceſſary to add, that to prevent the loſing the lives of perſons paſſing on the river, it is enacted in a ſtatute of the 10th of George II. that no tilt-boat, row-barge, or wherry, take at one time more than thirty-ſeven paſſengers, and three more by the way; nor in any other boat or wherry more than eight, and two more by the way; nor in any ferry-boat or wherry, allowed to work on Sundays, any more than eight paſſengers, on pain of forfeiting for the firſt offence 5l. for the ſecond offence 10l. and for the third offence, to be disfranchiſed for twelve months from working on the river, and from enjoying the privileges of the company. And in caſe any perſon ſhall be drowned, where a greater number of paſſengers is taken in than is allowed, the waterman ſhall be deemed guilty of felony, and tranſported as a felon.

It is alſo enacted by the ſame ſtatute, that every tilt-boat be of the burden of fifteen tons, and any other boat or wherry three tons; and that no Graveſend boats or wherries with cloſe decks or bails nailed down, and not moveable, be navigated, tilt-boats only excepted, on the penalty of 10l.

Any watermen or wherrymen who wilfully or negligently loſe their tide from Billinſgate to Graveſend, or from thence to Billinſgate, by putting aſhore for other paſſengers, or by waiting or loitering by the way, ſo that the firſt paſſengers ſhall be ſet on ſhore two miles ſhort of the place to which they are bound; ſuch paſſengers ſhall be diſcharged from paying any thing for their paſſage.

The rules of this company are to appoint two or more officers to attend, one at Billinſgate, at every time of high-water at London-bridge, and the other at Graveſend at the firſt of flood; who ſhall publicly ring a bell for fifteen minutes, to give notice to the tilt-boats and wherries to put off. And if ſuch wherrymen, &c. do not immediately put off on ringing the ſaid bell, and do not effectually proceed on their voyage, but put on ſhore within two miles of Billinſgate or Graveſend, as the caſe may be; or if ſuch boats are not navigated by two ſufficient men, the youngeſt to be eighteen years old at leaſt; in every ſuch caſe the owners of ſuch boats ſhall forfeit 5l. to be levied on the boats or goods of the owners of ſuch boats. And if the company of watermen neglect ſetting up the ſaid bells, and appointing proper perſons to ring them, they ſhall forfeit 50l. as ſhall ſuch perſons appointed to ring the ſaid bells, forfeit 40l. for every neglect.

This company has a court of aſſiſtants, which, by the act of 2 Geo. II. is reſtrained to thirty. It is the ninety-firſt in the liſt of companies; and is ſaid to pay above 800l. per annum to their poor.

Between Campion-lane * and Allhallows-lane, ſtands the parochial church of

ALLHALLOWS the Great.

This church, which is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiars in London belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, was anciently denominated *Allhallows the More*, and *Allhallows ad Fœnum*, in the Ropery, from its vicinity to a hay wharf, and ſituation among Rope-makers. It was founded by the noble family of the Deſpencers, who preſented thereunto in the year 1361. From whom it paſſed with the heireſs to the earl of Warwick and Saliſbury; and at laſt to the crown, by ſettlement from the widow of Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, upon king Henry VII. After which Henry VIII. exchanged the ſame with Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1546, in whoſe ſucceſſors it ſtill continues.

This ſpacious and ſtately church, with a large cloiſter on the ſouth ſide thereof, was conſumed in the general conflagration in 1666, and the preſent edifice was finiſhed in 1683; planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, but not executed with the ſame accuracy that was deſigned. It is 87 feet long, 60 feet broad, and 33 feet high to the roof: built of ſtone, ſtrong and ſolid. The walls are plain and maſſy: the ornaments are few and ſimple; and the windows, though large, in order to enlighten ſuch a conſiderable breadth, are not numerous. The tower is plain, ſquare, and divided into five ſtages, but terminates abſolutely ſquare and plain, without ſpire, turret or pinnacles. The cornice is ſupported by ſcrolls, and over theſe riſes a baluſtrade of ſolid conſtruction, ſuitable to the reſt of the building. It is well finiſhed, and ornamented within.

After the fire of London the pariſh of Allhallows the leſs was annexed to this church; and the two together were made of the yearly value of 200l. in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers or collectors, and two ſideſmen.

The church of Allhallows the Leſs was ſituate nearly adjoining to this, and was ſometimes called *Allhallows on the Cellars*, or *ſuper Cellariam*, from its ſtanding on vaults let out for cellars.

The advowſon of this church, which was anciently a rectory, was in the biſhop of Wincheſter; in whom it continued till a college was

* This was formerly called Hay-wharf-lane, on account of its being the market for ſupplying the city of London with hay.

founded

founded in the church of St. Laurence Poulteney, about the year 1347, who purchaſed the patronage, and appropriated the ſame to his ſaid college: from which time it became a curacy or donative: and falling to the crown, at the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, queen Elizabeth firſt granted it for twenty-one years to William Verle; and king James I. in the ſecond year of his reign, ſold it to Richard Blake, &c. and their heirs for ever, in free ſoccage. By which means the impropriation is now in the heirs or aſſigns of the right Reverend Dr. Edward Waddington, late biſhop of Chicheſter.

The ſite of this church is now uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and two collectors for the poor.

More to the weſt, and cloſe to Coſin-lane, is the Steel-yard, corruptly called Still-yard. This was originally the hall of the Almaine, Anſeatic, or German merchants, where they had warehouſes for wheat, rye, and other grain; and for cables, ropes, pitch, tarr, maſts, hemp, flax, linen, cloth, wainſcots, wax, ſteel, &c. It is a large, open place, with two wide paſſages for carts, to the river ſide, where is a crane, and ſtairs for landing iron, of which here are always large quantities kept. In this yard are ſome good houſes for merchants who trade in iron, for which it is of great note, but was formerly of greater, from the merchants of Almaine. Here are likewiſe large warehouſes for depoſiting goods belonging to the Eaſt India company.

Farther to the weſt and near Friars-lane, is ſituate

JOYNERS HALL.

This building is remarkably curious for a magnificent ſcreen at the entering into the hall room, having demi-ſavages, and a variety of other enrichments carved in right wainſcot. The great parlour is wainſcotted with cedar.

The company of joiners was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, on the eighteenth of April 1565, by the by the name of "The maſter and "wardens and commonalty of the faculty of "joyners and cielers of London." It is a livery company, the forty-firſt in the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, two wardens and a court of aſſiſtants.

The remaining avenues on the ſouth ſide of Thames-ſtreet are Brewer's-lane and Friar's-lane, which are very mean and ſerve chiefly as paſſages to the lay-ſtall at Dowgate-dock.

On the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet is Little Elbow-lane, ſo called from its bending form from St. Michael's Royal, into Thames-ſtreet; both which, and that part of Great Elbow-lane, that lies in this ward, are well inhabited.

On the north ſide of Great Elbow-lane, near the church is a very beautiful and convenient building, called

INNHOLDERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by king Henry VIII. on the twenty-firſt of December, 1515, by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and com-"pany, of the art or myſtery of innholders of the "city of London. It is a livery company the thirty ſecond on the city liſt; and is governed by a maſter, three wardens and a court of aſſiſtants.

In Little Elbow-lane is ſituate

DYERS HALL.*

This company was incorporated in the ſecond of Edward IV. in the year 1472, by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the myſtery "of dyers, London; with the privilege of keeping ſwans upon the river Thames. It is now governed by two wardens and a court of aſſiſtants; was anciently one of the twelve companies; but now ranks only in the thirteenth place; and enjoys the privilege of the livery.

CHAPTER XVI.

Of FARRINGDON WARD Within.

THIS ward, as well as that of Farringdon without, takes its name from William Farringdon, citizen and goldſmith of London, who with his ſon Nicholas, were poſſeſſors thereof for a great number of years. Theſe two wards in ancient times, had but one alderman, and that not by election, but by inheritance or purchaſe, as will more fully appear by the following abſtract of a deed made in the reign of king Edward I.

"Thomas de Ardene ſonne and heire to Sir Ralph Ardene, knt. granted to Ralph le Feure, citizen of London, one of the ſheriffs in the year 1277, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of London and

* The old hall, which formerly ſtood near Old Swan-lane, Thames-ſtreet, being deſtroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, and a number of warehouſes erected in its place, the company thought proper to convert one of their own houſes (the preſent building) into a hall to tranſact their affairs in.

ſuburbs

ſuburbs of the ſame, between Ludgate and Newgate, and alſo without the ſame gates; which aldermanrie Ankerinus de Averne held during his life, by the grant of the ſaid Thomas de Ardene. To have and to hold unto the ſaid Ralph, and to his heires, freely without all challenge; yeelding therefore yeerly to the ſaid Thomas and his heires, one clove (or ſlip) of gilliflowers, at the feaſt of Eaſter, for all ſecular ſervice and cuſtome, with warrantie unto the ſaid Ralph de Feure, and his heires, againſt all people, Chriſtians and Jewes, in conſideration of twenty markes, which the ſaid Ralph de Feure did give before hand, in name of a gerſum or fine, to the ſaid Thomas, &c.

Dated the 5th of Edward I.

Witneſſe, G. de Rokeſly, maior.
R. Arrar, one of the ſheriffes.
H. Wales,
P. le Taylor,
T. de Baſſing,
J. Horn,
N. Blackthorn, alderman of London."

After this, John le Feure, ſon and heir to the ſaid Ralph le Feure, granted to William Farendon, citizen and goldſmith of London, and to his heirs, the ſaid aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the ſervice thereunto belonging in the ſeventh of Edward I. in the year of Chriſt 1279. This aldermanry deſcended to Nicholas Farendon, ſon to the ſaid William, and his heirs. Which Nicholas, alſo a goldſmith, was four times mayor, and lived many years after. He made his will in the year 1361, which was fifty-three years after his firſt being mayor, and was buried in St. Peter's church in Cheap. So this ward continued under the government of William Farendon, and Nicholas his ſon, the ſpace of fourſcore and two years, and retains their name to this preſent day.

At the firſt nomination or diviſion of this city into wards, it was called the ward Fori; and the addition of Within the wall of London, and Without the wall of London, was in proceſs of time given to each part by act of parliament, when that large poſſeſſion of the Farendons, or Farringdons, was divided into two aldermanries, to be governed by two aldermen, in the choice of the inhabitants.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Cheap ward and Caſtle Baynard ward; on the north by Alderſgate and Cripplegate wards, and the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand; on the weſt by Farringdon without; and on the ſouth by Baynard-caſtle ward, and the river Thames. It is divided into eighteen precincts, and is governed by an alderman, ſeventeen common-council-men, (of whom one is the alderman's deputy) nineteen conſtables, ſeventeen inqueſt-men, nineteen ſcavengers and two beadles.

This ward begins where once ſtood the great croſs in Weſtcheap, alias Cheapſide; thence it runs on the ſouth ſide from Friday-ſtreet weſtward, including as much of Friday-ſtreet as the north eaſt corner of St. Matthew's church on the eaſt ſide, and till the ſouth corner of the ſaid church on the weſt ſide. From this ſtreet it runs along Cheapſide to the Old Change, which is in this ward on the eaſt ſide, as far as one houſe ſouth of St. Auguſtin's church, adjoining to Watling-ſtreet; and on the weſt ſide to the place where once ſtood the eaſt arch, or gate, built by Nicholas Farendon in 1361, at the entrance into the ſouth church-yard of St. Paul's; and within the ſaid gate, all that part which was formerly called the north church-yard. Then from the north end of the Old change to the ſite of the north gate of St. Paul's church-yard, which opened into Cheapſide; ſo up the ſouth ſide of Pater-noſter-row to within about twelve doors of Avemary-lane, the weſt ſide of which is in this ward: and thence ſouthward, Ludgate-ſtreet, (formerly called Bowyer-row, as far as the ſpot where lately ſtood Ludgate: and on the north ſide, up Pater-noſter-row, beginning where the conduit ſtood, facing the Old Change, to Pannier-alley, Ivy-lane, Newgate-market, and Warwick-lane, the eaſt ſide of which, and the weſt end of Pater-noſter-row, are in Baynard-caſtle ward. But this ward croſſes Ludgate-ſtreet, and takes in the weſt ſide of Creed-lane, and all Black-friars.

From the above great croſs, or the ſite thereof, this ward runs weſtward on the north ſide, and down Gutter-lane, as far as Huggen-lane on the eaſt ſide, and to Kery-lane on the weſt. Then from the ſouth end of Gutter-lane weſtward to Foſter-lane, and down that lane to the north ſide of St. Foſter's church-yard only on the eaſt ſide, and to over againſt the ſouth weſt corner of the ſaid church-yard on the weſt ſide. But from thence to the wall on the weſt ſide of Noble-ſtreet is in Alderſgate ward. Then from the ſaid wall down to Windſor-houſe, or Nevil's-Inn, and down Monkwell-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide, and then by London-wall to Cripplegate, all which is in Farringdon ward. Then from the ſouth end of Foſter-lane weſtward to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and away to Newgate, which includes both ſides of the way in Newgate-ſtreet, and terminates the north ſide of this ward.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at the eaſt extremity, which takes in that part of Cheapſide where formerly ſtood the great croſs erected by king Edward I. in the year 1290.

The ſtreet of Cheapſide is ſpacious and large, graced with very lofty buildings, which are well inhabited by goldſmiths, linen-drapers, haberdaſhers, and other noted tradeſmen, being the chief high ſtreet in the city, and of a very great reſort, as leading to and from the Royal Exchange to all parts weſtward.

At the ſouth weſt angle of Wood ſtreet there once ſtood a church dedicated to St. Peter; but of what antiquity we know not, other than that Thomas de Winton was rector thereof in the year 1324. It was ſometimes called by the name of St. Peter's in Wood-ſtreet, and at other times St. Peter of Weſtcheap. The church, however, being deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, the pariſh is united to St. Matthew's, Friday-ſtreet; and the ſite is now uſed as a burying place for the inhabitants.

More weſtward from Wood ſtreet, on the ſame ſide, is Gutter-lane, which is principally inhabited by working ſilverſmiths, and ſuch as are dependent on that trade. In this lane ſtands

EMBROIDERERS HALL.

This building, though ſmall, is very handſome, and conveniently adapted for the management of the affairs of the company, who were incorporated by queen Elizabeth in the year 1591, by the title of "The keepers or wardens and company "of the art or myſtery of the Broiderers of the "city of London." It is a livery company, the 48th in the city liſt; and is under the government of two keepers or wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

A little farther to the weſt is Foſter-lane, on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands the parochial church of

St. VEDAST, *alias* FOSTER'S.

This church, which is a rectory, is ſo denominated from its being dedicated to St. Vedaſt, biſhop of Arras; and the additional appellation, either from the place of its ſituation, or the founder or rebuilder. The firſt mention made of this church is, that Walter de London was preſented thereto in the year 1308.

The patronage of this church was anciently in, and continued with the prior and convent of Canterbury, till the year 1352, when coming to the archbiſhop of that ſee, it has been in him and his ſucceſſors ever ſince; and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city, belonging to the archiepiſcopal ſee.

Though this church was not entirely deſtroyed by the dreadful conflagration in 1666, yet it received very conſiderable damage; and was afterwards repaired for the moſt part upon the old walls. The ſteeple ſtood till the year 1694, when it was found in ſuch a weak condition that the pariſhioners had it taken down and rebuilt, at their own charge, entirely of ſtone. It is ſixty-nine feet long, fifty-one feet broad, and thirty-ſix feet high to the roof; and is well enlightened by a range of windows placed ſo high, that the doors open under them, The tower is plain, and the ſpire, which is ſhort, riſes from a double baſe.

To this pariſh, after the fire of London, was annexed that of St. Michael Querne; both of which are ſettled at the yearly value of 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, with the right of preſentation to the archbiſhop, and dean and chapter of St. Paul's alternately. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens, and ſeven auditors of accounts.

The pariſh of St. Michael Querne is a rectory, the church whereof ſtood at the weſt end of Cheapſide, fronting the ſtreet, the ſite of which after its deſtruction in 1666, was laid into the ſtreet by the act for rebuilding the city.

The earlieſt account we find of this church is in the year 1181, when the ſtate thereof was returned to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; at which time it appears to have been only a chapel, and as ſuch it continued many years after. It was not made a rectory till poſſeſſed by Thomas Newton, who was buried in the choir in the year 1461. In ancient records it is called St. Michael ad Bladum, i. e. at the corn (which poſterity has corruptly pronounced Querne) becauſe, at the time this church was founded, there was a corn market that reached up from it weſtward to the ſhambles or fleſh market; from which ſituation it was ſometimes called St. Michael de Macello.

At the eaſt end of this church ſtood the Old Croſs in Weſtcheap, which was taken down in the year 1390. And in this church was buried John Leland, or Leyland, the celebrated antiquarian, who was a prieſt in holy orders, and miniſter of Haſeley, in Oxfordſhire, and other churches. He was empowered by commiſſion under the broad ſeal, to ſearch all libraries, &c. for the antiquities of England; and having retired to his houſe in St. Michael's pariſh, to finiſh the books he had promiſed to the king, he fell diſtracted, and died in 1552.

The pariſhioners of St. Michael Querne ſtill preſerve their rights and privileges; they hold a veſtry, which is general, and chuſe their own officers, who are two churchwardens and ſix auditors of accounts.

On the weſt ſide of Foſter-lane, is the ſite of a ſmall ancient pariſh church, which was a rectory, dedicated to St. Leonard, and recorded by the name of *Eccleſia Sancti Leonardi in Venella S. Vedaſti, London.* It was founded by the dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand for the uſe of the laity in that liberty, in whom the patronage continued till Henry VII. annexed that deanry to Weſtminſter-abbey, ſince which it has remained in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, who, in right thereof, preſent alternately to the living of Chriſt-church, Newgate-ſtreet and St. Leonard. The ſite of the church is now a burying-ground for the pariſhioners, who hold a veſtry which is general, and chooſe two churchwardens.

At the ſouth-eaſt angle of Foſter-lane, and facing Cheapſide, ſtands

SADLERS HALL.

This is a very neat building, the inſide of which is adorned with fret work and wainſcot; and though ſmall, yet it exceeds many others both with reſpect to beauty and convenience.

The fraternity of Sadlers appears to be of ſuch antiquity, that there is extant a convention between them and the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le Grand, about the reign of Richard I. But it does not appear that they were legally incorporated till Edward I. granted them a charter by the ſtyle of "The wardens or keepers, and com-"monalty, of the myſtery or art of Sadlers of "London." It is a livery company, the 25th in the city liſt; and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants.

Returning ſome way eaſtward, on the ſouth ſide of Cheapſide, we take in that part of Friday-ſtreet which is in this ward: on the weſt ſide of which, and almoſt at the north end thereof, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St.

St. MATTHEW, FRIDAY-STREET.

This church owes its name to its dedication to St. Matthew the Evangeliſt, and its ſituation in the ſtreet of that name.

The patronage of this rectory being anciently in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, it continued in them till their ſuppreſſion; when the conventual church being converted into a cathedral, Henry VII. conferred the ſame upon the biſhop. But the new biſhopric being ſoon after diſſolved, Edward VI. in the year 1551, granted the ſame to the biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors, in whom the advowſon ſtill continues.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected on its ruins. It is a plain ſtone building, with one ſeries of large arched windows; and at the eaſt end is the ſteeple, which conſiſts of a ſquare brick tower, void of all ornament.

This church not only ſerves for the uſe of its own inhabitants, but likewiſe thoſe of the pariſh of St. Peter's Weſtcheap, whoſe church being deſtroyed in 1666, and not rebuilt, the pariſh is united to this, and both together made of the yearly value of 150l. in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and collectors, and five auditors of accounts.

The church of St. Peter, Cheap, ſtood at the ſouth-weſt corner of Wood-ſtreet; but of what antiquity we know not, other than that Thomas de Winton, was rector thereof in the year 1324. The patronage of this church was anciently in the abbot and convent of St. Alban's; with whom it continued till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery, when Henry VIII. in the year 1546, granted the ſame to the earl of Southampton, in which family it continued till the year 1667, when, by the death of Thomas, earl of Southampton, it deſcended to one of his daughters, by which means it came to the Montague family; ſo that the right of preſentation to St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet and St. Peter Cheap united, is alternately in the biſhop of London and the Montague family.

This pariſh holds a general veſtry, and is governed by two churchwardens or overſeers, and ſeven auditors of accounts.

Farther to the weſt, on the ſame ſide, is the ſtreet called the Old Change, which leads into Watling-ſtreet: at the weſt end of which, on the north ſide, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. AUGUSTIN, OR AUSTIN.

This church, which is a rectory, is ſo called from its dedication to Auſtin or Auguſtin the monk, and firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury. It was anciently denominated *Eccleſia Sancti Auguſtini ad Portam*, from its vicinity to the ſouth-eaſt gate of St. Paul's church-yard, The patronage of this living is, and always has been in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The old church was burnt down in 1666, and afterwards rebuilt very ſubſtantially with ſtone. It is well pewed and wainſcotted; and the altar-piece is ſpacious and beautiful, having, peculiar to it, a winged heart aſpiring towards glory, with theſe words in gold on a blue ground, *Surſum corda*, i. e. *lift up your hearts*.

After the fire of London this church was made parochial for St. Auſtin's and St. Faith's annexed to it; and the living of both united was made of the yearly value of 172l. in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens.

The church of St. Faith, * when in being, was only a kind of chapel within the cathedral church of St. Paul. It was dedicated to St. Faith, a holy virgin of Agen, in Aquitain in France, who ſuffered martyrdom for the chriſtian faith under Diocleſian the emperor, becauſe ſhe would not offer ſacrifices to the idol gods; and it was called *Eccleſia ſanctæ Fidei in cryptis*, or *the church of St.* Faith *in the vaults underground*; being ſituated at the weſt end of Jeſus chapel, under the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul; which chapel being ſuppreſſed by king Edward VI. the pariſhioners of St. Faith were, in the year 1551, permitted to remove into the ſame, which continued as a pariſh church till the cathedral was demoliſhed by the great fire in 1666. It is a rectory, and one of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, where they are both patrons and ordinaries. The veſtry is general, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and four auditors of accounts.

In leaving the eaſt extremity of this ward, we proceed from the north weſt corner of Cheapſide into Newgate-ſtreet, which takes its name from the gate at the weſt end, and is a place of good trade and well inhabited. On the north ſide of this ſtreet is Butcher-hall-lane, which in former times was known by the name of Stinking-lane, on account of the naſtineſs of the place, occaſioned by the ſlaughter-houſes in it. Since the removal of which it has been well built and inhabited. The lane runs, through ſeveral turnings, on the eaſt into St. Martin's-le Grand, and to Alderſgate; on the north through a broad paved paſſage into Town-ditch; and on the weſt into Chriſt-church hoſpital.

Farther to the weſt from Butcher-hall-lane, on the ſame ſide, is a paſſage which leads to

CHRIST-CHURCH, *Newgate-ſtreet.*

This church, which is dedicated to the name and honour of Our Saviour, originally belonged to the convent of Grey Friers, or Franciſcans, which falling to the crown at the diſſolution of that religious houſe, king Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London,

* This church was originally a diſtinct building from St. Paul's, at the eaſt end of the cathedral; but that building was demoliſhed to make way for the enlargement of St. Paul's church, in the year 1251 or 1256. In lieu whereof a conveniency was made under the choir, and on the ſpot where St. Faith's church had ſtood, as a place of worſhip for the pariſhioners.

to make a pariſh church thereof, in lieu of the two churches of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, near the north corner of Eldeneſs (now called Warwick lane) and of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, on the north ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, where there is now a court. Both which churches and their pariſhes were thereupon demoliſhed; and as much of St. Pulchre's pariſh as laid within Newgate, was added to this new erected pariſh church, which was then ordered to be called by the name of Chriſt-church. From which time it was made a vicarage and pariſh church, in the patronage of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of the poor, called the hoſpital of Little St. Bartholomew's, alſo of the foundation of Henry VIII.*

The Old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, only the choir or eaſt end thereof has been rebuilt, with a tour added to it, having none before. This edifice, however, is built of ſtone, very ſtrong, ſpacious, and beautiful.

The tower is ſquare, and of a conſiderable height, crowned with a light handſome turret, adorned with vaſes. The inſide is neatly ornamented; the walls and pillars are wainſcoted; and there are very large galleries on the north, weſt, and ſouth ſides. The pulpit is veneered and carved with the figures of our Saviour and his twelve apoſtles, ſitting at the laſt ſupper, and the four Evangeliſts. The altar is ſpacious; and the communion table ſtands on a foot-piece of black and white marble, encompaſſed with handſome rails and banniſters; and the front is made of white marble, neatly carved in relievo.

After the fire of London it was made the parochial church for the inhabitants of this, and the pariſh of St. Leonard Foſter-lane, which is annexed to it; and both together are made of the yearly value of two hundred pounds in lieu of tythes.

This living is alternately in the gift of the governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, who, being impropriators, appoint a vicar; but the pariſh of St. Leonard is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, ſo that they preſent alternately. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are two church-wardens and four collectors for the poor.

Here are ſeveral gift ſermons, viz. one on St. Matthew's day; on the fifth and ſeventeenth of November; on St. Stephen's day; on the firſt Sunday in lent; on the Sunday after aſcenſion-day; on Chriſtmas-day and Midſummer-day.

Facing the weſt end of the church, acroſs the public paſſage is the old church-yard, and the remaining ſite of the old church.

Adjoining to this church, at the north weſt corner we enter

CHRIST's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was founded by king Edward VI. (See page 201) for the maintenance and education of poor fatherleſs children, † to be virtuouſly brought up, and fitted for trades.

This pious example of the young king was from time to time improved by his royal ſucceſſors. King Charles II. founded a mathematical ſchool and ward, lying on the weſt part of the hoſpital, for the inſtruction of forty boys in the mathematics, eſpecially in that part of it that reſpects navigation; and liberally endowed it with 1000l. per annum, paid out of the exchequer for ſeven years, for the founding thereof.

Sir William Cheſter, knt. and aldermen of London, and John Calthorp, citizen and draper of the ſame city, at their own proper coſts and charges, made the brick walls and way on the back ſide, which leadeth from the ſaid hoſpital to the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew; and alſo covered and vaulted the Town ditch, from Alderſgate to Newgate; which before was very loathſome, and infectious to the ſaid hoſpital.

This hoſpital being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one Richard Caſtel, alias Caſtellar, ſhoe-maker, dwelling in Weſtminſter, a man who was very aſſiduous in his faculty with his own hands; and ſuch a one as was named the Cock of Weſtminſter, becauſe both winter and ſummer he was at work by four o'clock in the morning. This man thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God bleſſed and increaſed his labours ſo abundantly, that he purchaſed lands and tenements at Weſtminſter, to the yearly value of 44l. and, having no child, with the conſent of his wife, who ſurvived him, and was a virtuous good woman, gave the ſame lands wholly to Chriſt's-hoſpital aforeſaid, to the relief of the innocent and fatherleſs children; and for the ſuccour of the miſerable, ſore and ſick, harboured in the other hoſpitals about London.

By the conſtitution of this hoſpital the mathematical maſter muſt be thus qualified: he muſt be a ſober, diſcreet, and diligent perſon, of good life, a good ſcholar, very well underſtanding the latin and greek languages, a very good mathematician, well knowing and ready in the theory and practice of all its parts; to the end boys may be furthered in the latin tongue, and the maſter able to anſwer ſtrangers, if need be; and that they and others may find his abilities to ſatisfaction.

* The king gave five hundred marks per annum in land, for ever, for the maintenance of the ſaid church, with divine ſervice, repairs, &c. In conſideration whereof, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, did covenant and grant *(inter alia)* to find and ſuſtain one preacher at this church, who was to be from time to time vicar thereof; giving unto him yearly for his ſtipend 16l. 13s. 4d. to the viſitor (now called the ordinary of Newgate) 10l. and to the other five prieſts in Chriſt's-church, all to be helping in divine ſervice, miniſtering the ſacrament and ſacramentals, 8l. each; to two clerks 6l. each; and to a ſexton 4l. yearly.

† In the year 1552 began the repairing of the Greyfriers houſe, for the poor fatherleſs children; and, in the month of November the children were taken into the ſame, to the number of almoſt 400. On Chriſtmas day in the afternoon, while the Lord-mayor and aldermen rode to St. Pauls, the children of Chriſt's hoſpital ſtood from St. Laurence's-lane end in Cheap, towards St Paul's, all in one livery of ruſſet cotton, 340 in number; and the Eaſter following they were in blue, and ſo have continued ever ſince.

Ten

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

VIEW of CHRIST'S-CHURCH HOSPITAL.

A. Smith Sculp.

VIEW of S.T BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Ten boys are to be put forth yearly apprentices to maſters of ſhips; to the end that they may be fit in time to do ſervice in the navy royal, and ten more to be received in their rooms. Theſe youths, who are choſen out of the reſt of the blue coat boys, are to be the moſt acute, and of the readieſt wits, that they may be fit for mathematical ſtudies. Theſe, as a badge of diſtinction, wear on their breaſts, faſtened to their coats, a plate of ſilver, with ſome figures engraven, the dye whereof is kept in the Tower, where they are all ſtamped. The chief figures are three liberal ſciences, viz. arithmetic with a ſcroll of accounts in one hand, and laying her other hand upon a blue coat boy's head, having his cap under his arm. The next figure repreſents Geometry, with a triangle in her hand. The third aſtronomy, with a quadrant in one hand, and a ſphere in the other. There is alſo the figure of a ſhip or two under ſail, with a wind from heaven, blowing as it were upon it a proſperous gale. There are alſo in the clouds two angels, one of them a Mercury; and theſe words wrote round, declaring the royal founder, and the year when this ſchool commenced, viz. *Auſpicio* Caroli *Secundi Regis*, 1673. This badge they wear conſtantly, not only in the hoſpital, and about the town, but when they are put forth; which, when ſeen, ſecureth them from being preſſed.

There have been ſometimes 1000 poor children, and more, maintained here at one time.

There is a great and ſpacious hall, built after the great fire by Sir John Frederick, alderman of London, the expence of which amounted to five thouſand pounds. In this hall at the upper end is a large picture, that covereth all the wall of the north end, and ſtretcheth on the eaſt and weſt walls, repreſenting king James II. but intended for king Charles II. had he lived but a little longer, ſitting there, and his nobles, and the governors, and treaſurer, and others in great numbers ſtanding about him, with the pictures of king Edward VI. and king Charles II. as founders, drawn half way, painted as hanging up in the ſame table. And there is a particular repreſentation of the mathematical ſchool; it is done by Vario, and reckoned worth 1000l. There is likewiſe at the other end of this hall, a large picture more ancient of king Edward VI. the firſt founder, delivering his royal charter for this hoſpital to the mayor, who kneeleth with the aldermen behind him; a biſhop, which we ſuppoſe is Ridley, with many others ſtanding about; an ancient and a fine piece: nor muſt we forget the fine piece of the pool of Betheſda, very large, and painted in a maſterly ſtile by Mr. Hogarth.

In this hall is a good organ, that oftentimes plays, when the boys alſo ſing their pſalms or anthems on Sundays and other ſpecial days.

There are eight wards where the children's beds are, and where they lodge and harbour: in each of theſe wards are harboured above fifty odd, one with another.

The girls have a ward alſo by themſelves, which is ſituated paſſing out of the great hall on the eaſt. It is fair and handſome, and indeed, the beſt ward of all. It was built at the coſt of Mr. John Morice and Sir Robert Clayton, the former giving a 1000l. the other much more.

There is another convenient ward apart by itſelf, for the ſick, where they that fall into any diſtempers are removed, and due care taken of them. It conſiſts of a room for the lodging of the ſick, a kitchen, a conſultation chamber, and other convenient places; with a proper nurſe.

Of the ancient buildings remaining, there is an old cloiſter of the Grey-friars, and was part of the old priory. It ſerves for a thoroughfare, and a place of recreation for the boys, eſpecially in rainy weather: but, being gone to decay, it was repaired, by the direction of that excellent architect Sir Chriſtopher Wren, knt.

For ſchools, there are theſe: a grammar ſchool, a mathematical ſchool, a writing ſchool, and a ſchool for the girls, where they learn to read, to ſew and to mark.

The grammar ſchool is ancient; the other more modern, and ſet up ſince the great fire.

The writing ſchool is a very fair ſtructure, at the end of the great hall, lofty and airy; founded by Sir John Moore, knt. ſometime one of the aldermen of the city, and preſident of this houſe. It containeth long writing boards, ſufficient for three hundred boys to ſit and write at. It coſt the builder 5000l. whoſe ſtatue, in white marble, at full proportion, is placed at the upper end, with this inſcription:

" Anno Dom. 1694.
" This writing ſchool, and ſtately building,
" was begun, and compleatly finiſhed, at
" the ſole charge of Sir John Moore, knt.
" and Lord-mayor of the city, in the year
" MDCLXXXI; now preſident of this
" houſe; he having been otherwiſe a liberal
" benefactor to the ſame."

The maſters of theſe ſchools are four, viz. a grammar maſter, who hath alſo an uſher to aſſiſt him; a mathematical maſter; and a writing maſter; who have 100l. per annum each, for their ſalaries, beſides houſes.

There are alſo two ſchool miſtreſſes that teach the girls, who alſo have ſufficient ſalaries, and houſes to dwell in.

The grammar maſter hath alſo an addition of twenty pounds yearly, for catechiſing the boys; and his uſher fifty pounds a year beſides. In ſhort twelve or thirteen hundred pounds per annum is expended in ſalaries to the officers, clerks, and ſervants; all of whom are choſen by the governors.

This hoſpital has been further improved, by entertaining a maſter to teach the boys drawing. Some ſkill in which art is ſo very uſeful to many, or moſt mechanical trades; as, beſides painters, thoſe of ſeamen, carpenters, joiners, plumbers, carvers, maſons, bricklayers, &c.

The governors are many, and commonly perſons that have been maſters or wardens of their companies, or men of eſtates, or from whom there are expectations of charity. Out of theſe, one is preſident, and he commonly is ſome ancient alderman that hath paſſed the

chair; and another is treaſurer, who takes care of the affairs of the whole houſe, and of the revenues, and therefore is commonly reſident, and hath a good houſe to dwell in, but without any ſalary: and ſuch an one is choſen by the governors for this great truſt, who is of note for his ability, integrity, and charity: and according to the repute he hath, ſo the hoſpital uſually flouriſheth, and the benefactions come in plentifully.

Every governor, when he is admitted into this ſociety, hath this charge ſolemnly given him, in the preſence of the preſident or treaſurer, and other governors aſſembled in court:

" Worſhipful,

" The cauſe of your repair hither at this preſent " is, to give you knowledge, that you are elected " and appointed, by the Lord-mayor and court " of aldermen, to the office, charge, and govern- " ance of Chriſt's-hoſpital.

" And, therefore, this is to require you, and " every of you, that you endeavour yourſelves, " with all your wiſdom and power, faithfully " and diligently to ſerve in this vocation and " calling, which is an office of high truſt and " worſhip: for ye are called to be the faithful " diſtributors and diſpoſers of the goods of Al- " mighty God to his poor and needy members. " In the which office and calling if you ſhall be " found negligent and unfaithful, ye ſhall not " only declare yourſelves to be the moſt unthank- " ful and unworthy ſervants of Almighty God; " being put in truſt to ſee the relief and ſuccour " of his poor and needy flock; but alſo ye ſhall " ſhew yourſelves to be very notable and great " enemies to that work, which moſt highly " doth advance and beautify the common " wealth of this realm, and chiefly of this city " of London.

" Theſe are therefore to require you, and every " of you, that ye here promiſe before God, and " this aſſembly of your fellow-governors, faith- " fully to travail in this your office and calling, " that this work may have its perfection, and " that the needy number committed to your " charge be diligently and wholſomely provided " for, as you will anſwer before God, at the " hour and time when you and we ſhall ſtand be- " fore him, to render an account of our doings. " And, promiſing this to do, you ſhall be now " admitted into this company and fellowſhip."

Beſides the chief governors, they have divers officers that receive ſalaries, viz. four clerks, a ſteward and a matron; for every ward, a nurſe and her maid; a porter and four beadles.

They have alſo three ſervants, which they call ſtreet-men, that ſee to the well government of the carts of London. Likewiſe certain clerks for Blackwell-hall; whence are certain duties coming to the houſe.

The beer provided by this great family is ſupplied by two brewers, and the bread by three bakers.

There are two of the governors that are called almoners, who for a month, or more, take care to buy and lay in butchers meat, that is, beef and mutton; the ſteward attending them.

Every morning the children have for their breakfaſt bread and beer, at half an hour paſt ſix in the morning in the ſummer time; and at half an hour paſt ſeven in the winter. On Sundays they have boiled beef and pottage for their dinners; and for their ſuppers bread and butter.

On Mondays milk-pottage, Tueſdays roaſt mutton, Wedneſdays rice-milk, Thurſdays boiled beef and broth, Fridays boiled mutton and broth, and on Saturdays peaſe pottage.

Their ſupper is bread and cheeſe, or butter for thoſe that cannot eat cheeſe.

They have roaſt beef about twelve days in the year, by the kindneſs of ſeveral benefactors; who have left, ſome three pounds, ſome thirty ſhillings per annum for that end and purpoſe.

To ſupport all this, the hoſpital has a great annual revenue in houſes and lands; the benefit of licenſing and looking after the four hundred and twenty carts allowed by the city, each of which pays a certain ſum for ſealing; and the the duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to Blackwell-hall.

This hoſpital alſo provides for a conſiderable number of younger children at Ware and Hertford; at each of which places there is a ſchoolmaſter, with a ſalary of fifty pounds each, to teach thoſe children to read. At Ware, the hoſpital ſchool is built like a college, making a large quadrangle, for boys: conſiſting of a ſchoolhouſe, the maſter's houſe, and thirteen houſes for nurſes to keep the children. At Hertford, there is a ſchool-houſe, a maſters houſe, and twenty others, with two rooms on a floor, and gardens belonging.

On the north ſide of the cloiſters are two doors: one opens into Town ditch, which is now a fine open area, with ſeveral good houſes built, and well inhabited: the other opens a way into St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital and Smithfield. And cloſe to this door or gate, on the weſt ſide is a burial ground, in which are interred ſuch as die in Newgate, &c.

The principal gate into this hoſpital is on the weſt, and almoſt at the ſouth weſt corner of the old building, from the court which to this day is called the Grey-friars.* In queen Mary's days there

* Theſe were a ſociety or religious order founded by St. Francis of Aſſiſi, canonized by pope Gregory IX. in 1228. Of whom a detached body of nine brethren, five whereof were prieſts, and four lay brothers, were ſent from Italy to ſettle and propagate their order in England. The prieſts placed themſelves at Canterbury, in the year 1224. The lay-brothers came to London, and were entertained by the Friars Preachers in Oldborn for about fifteen days, or till they could be accommodated with a convenient houſe for themſelves, which they ſoon obtained of John Travers, one of the ſheriffs in 1224. In which houſe they made themſelves cells, and continued till their numbers, in a few years,

there was in this place a ſtinking loathſome dungeon, where it had been uſual to confine and puniſh vagabonds; and in the Marian perſecution it ſerved for the impriſonment of ſuch as fell under the diſpleaſure of the popiſh miniſtry; amongſt whom we read of one Thomas Green, ſervant to John Wayland, a printer, who was confined and cruelly whipped in this dungeon, for being concerned in printing a book called Antichriſt.

At the weſt extremity of Newgate-ſtreet ſtands Newgate; the origin and deſcription of which the reader will find in page 13, &c.

On the ſouth ſide of Newgate ſtreet is Warwick-lane, on the weſt ſide of which, near to the north end, is ſituate

The COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS.†

This is a very noble edifice built with brick and ſtone. The entrance, which is grand, is under an octangular theatre, finiſhing in a dome, with a cone on the top, making a lantern to it. The inſide is elegant, finely enlightened and very capacious; deſigned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The central building, which contains the library and other rooms of ſtate and convenience, was the deſign of Inigo Jones. The aſcent to the door is by a flight of ſteps, and in the under part is a baſement ſtory. The whole front is decorated with pilaſters of the Ionic and Corinthian orders; and on one ſide, over the door caſe, is the ſtatue of king Charles II. placed in a niche, and in the other ſide that of Sir John Cutler. The buildings at the two ſides of the court are uniform, and have the window caſes handſomely ornamented. The orders are well executed, and the whole edifice both beautiful and commodious.

Here is a hall in which the phyſicians ſit to give advice to the poor gratis; a committee room; a library, furniſhed with books by Sir Theodore Mayern and the marquis of Dorcheſter, who was one of the fellows; a great hall for the quarterly meetings of the doctors, adorned with pictures and ſculpture; a theatre for anatomatical diſſection; a preparing room, where there are thirteen tables, containing all the muſcles in the human body; and over all, garrets to dry the herbs for the uſe of the diſpenſatory.

The phyſicians were incorporated in the tenth of Henry VIII. who, on the twenty-third of September, granted a charter to incorporate certain phyſicians in one body, and perpetual commonalty or fellowſhip of the faculty of phyſic; and to have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and a common ſeal; and to chooſe yearly a preſident, to overſee, rule and govern the ſaid fellowſhip in all even of the ſame faculty. By virtue whereof they were enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements and rents, and any other poſſeſſion; that they might make ſtatutes and ordinances for the wholeſome government and correction of the college, and of all perſons practiſing phyſic within ſeven miles of the city; and, within that compaſs, none to practiſe, as well as in the city, unleſs firſt allowed by the preſident and fellowſhip, upon pain of forfeiting five pounds for every month; that four be choſen yearly by the preſident and college, who ſhall have the ſuperviſing, ſearch, examination, and government of all the phyſicians of the city and ſuburbs within ſeven miles; with an exemption that no phyſician ſhall be liable to ſerve any offices in wards or pariſhes, or be put upon juries, inqueſts, &c.

By a ſtatute made in the thirty ſecond of Henry VIII. the phyſicians of this college were exempt from keeping watch and ward, and from ſerving other offices within the city and ſuburbs; and they were empowered to chuſe four phyſicians yearly to ſearch the apothecaries wares, drugs, and ſtuffs. This charter was confirmed by queen Mary I.

Queen Elizabeth gave them another charter to take four human bodies, executed at Tyburn, to anatomize. king James I. and king Charles II. each of them granted them a charter.

By the power granted them by theſe and other their charters, they have called before them the preſident, or, in his abſence, the vice preſident, and the cenſors, the ſurgeons, apothecaries, and other perſons, that have practiſed phyſic without their allowance; and have ſometimes warned them to forbear, and ſometimes impoſed pecuniary penalties or impriſonment upon them. For they may convene any phyſician or practiſer before them, and examine them concerning their ſkill in the faculty of phyſic; and if they ſhall not appear to their ſummons, or appearing refuſe to anſwer, or to be examined, the college may aſſeſs a penalty or fine upon them for every default of appearance, or refuſal to anſwer; the fine, for one default, not exceeding forty ſhillings, or, if any adminiſter unwholeſome and noiſome medicines, he may be fined according to their direction, not exceeding ten pounds, or impriſonment, not exceeding fourteen days, unleſs for non-payment of fine, when it ſhall be lawful to detain them in priſon till it be diſcharged.

On a complaint made, about the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, by Jenkins and Read, againſt the college, which had uſed ſome puniſhment towards them for evil practice of phyſic,

years, required a more commodious convent. For which purpoſe John Ewen purchaſed a vacant piece of ground near St. Nicholas ſhambles, and, with proper aſſiſtants, built a houſe thereon for the ſaid friars; and, having appropriated the ſame to the commonalty of London, he himſelf became a lay brother in the ſaid houſe; which in proceſs of time was greatly augmented by the benevolence of queen Margaret, ſecond wife to Edward I. and other benefactors; amongſt whom we find Sir Richard Whittington, who founded a library in the Grey-friars convent, 129 feet long and thirty-one broad, and furniſhed it well with books.

† The firſt college belonging to this ſociety was ſituate in Knight-rider-ſtreet, and given them by doctor Linacre, phyſician to Henry VIII. They afterwards removed to a houſe which they purchaſed in Amen-corner, where doctor Harvey, who found out the circulation of the blood in 1652, built a library and a public hall, which he granted for ever to the college, and endowed it with his eſtate, which he reſigned to them in his lifetime. Part of which they aſſigned for an annual oration in commemoration of their benefactors, and to provide a good dinner for the ſociety. This building periſhed in the flames in the fire of London.

and

and exerciſing that art without the licence, after a long and careful hearing on both parts, Popham, lord-chief juſtice, in the year 1602, gave his judgment, the ſum of which was in theſe particulars:

1. That there was no ſufficient licence without the college ſeal.

2. That no ſurgeon, as a ſurgeon, might practice phyſic, no, not for any diſeaſe, though it was the great pox.

3. That the authority of the college was ſtrong, and ſufficient to commit to priſon.

4. That the cenſure of the college, riſing from leſſer mulcts, to greater, was equal and reaſonable.

5. That it were fit to ſet to phyſicians bills the day of the month, and the patient's name.

6. That the lord-chief-juſtice could not bail or deliver the college's priſoner, but was obliged by law to deliver him up to the cenſure of the college.

7. That a freeman of London might lawfully be impriſoned by the college.

8. That no man, though ever ſo learned a phyſician or doctor, might practice in London, or within ſeven miles, without the licence of the college.

October 12, 1747, Mr. Mead read the draught of a new ſtatute, forbidding any member of the college to meet or conſult, in any caſe of phyſic, with perſons prohibited from practice. Which ſtatute was ordered to be engroſſed, in order to be read at the next college meeting. And

On the fourth of April 1748, the following ſtatute, prohibiting any fellow, candidate, or licentiate, to conſult, in any caſe of phyſic, with perſons prohibited by the college from the practice thereof, was read the ſecond time, and approved by the majority of the college.

A ſtatute againſt conſulting with any perſon prohibited to practiſe phyſic.

" That we may, as much as in us lies, anſwer " the good ends and laudable purpoſes of our " inſtitution, and the privileges and powers " granted to us by the royal charter, and con- " firmed by ſeveral acts of parliament, for pre- " venting the great miſchiefs which often hap- " pen to the health of his majeſty's ſubjects, and " the diſhonour ariſing to the profeſſion of phy- " ſic by empiricks and unſkilful perſons, who " take upon them to practiſe phyſic in the city " of London, or the ſuburbs thereof or ſeven " miles circuit of the ſame, and refuſe or are not " qualified to undergo an examination by the " preſident and cenſors of this college, touching " their ſkill and knowledge in medicines, and " the practice of phyſic:

,, We do ordain and order, that if the preſident " ſhall at any time inform the college, at any " of their ſolemn or greater meetings, ordinary " or extraordinary, that any perſon practiſing " phyſic, within the limits aforeſaid, hath been " duly ſummoned to attend the preſident and " cenſors, to be examined by them touching his " ſkill and knowledge in the practice of phyſic, " and hath refuſed or neglected to attend accord- " ing to ſuch ſummons, or attending, hath re- " fuſed to ſubmit to be examined, according to " the form and manner of examination preſcribed " by the ſtatutes of their college, or, having " been examined, hath been adjudged, by the pre- " ſident and cenſors, not ſufficiently learned and " qualified to practiſe; and that the preſident " and cenſors have, for any of the ſaid reaſons, " prohibited ſuch perſons to practiſe phyſic within " the limits aforeſaid; then, and in ſuch caſe, " no fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this col- " lege, at any time after ſuch information ſo " given to the college by the preſident, ſhall in " any wiſe meet in conſultations for the cure of " any diſeaſe, with any perſon ſo prohibited to " practiſe: and that if any fellow, candidate, or " licenciate of this college ſhall, after ſuch in- " formation ſo given, in any wiſe meet in con- " ſultation, for the cure of any diſeaſe, with any " perſon ſo prohibited, every ſuch fellow, can- " didate, and licentiate, being convicted thereof " before the preſident and cenſors of this college " for the time being, ſhall, for ſuch his meeting, " forfeit and pay to the treaſurer of this college " for the time being, for the uſe of the college, " the ſum of five pounds of lawful money of " Great Britain for the firſt offence; and if ſuch " fellow, candidate, or licentiate, ſhall, after ſuch " conviction, offend again in the like manner, " and be thereof convicted in the manner afore- " ſaid, he ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid trea- " ſurer, for the uſe of the college, the ſum of " ten pounds of ſuch lawful money as aforeſaid; " and if ſuch fellow, candidate, or licentiate, " ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay either of the ſaid " ſums or forfeitures, within the ſpace of three " calendar months next after notice in writing of " ſuch his reſpective conviction, given to or left " for him at his then dwelling-houſe, or moſt " uſual place of abode, by the beadle of this " college for the time being; or if ſuch fellow, " candidate, or licentiate, ſhall, after ſuch ſecond " conviction, offend a third time in like manner, " and be thereof convicted in the manner afore- " ſaid; then, and in either of the laſt mentioned " caſes, he ſhall be expelled this college, and " ſhall not be reſtored to be a fellow, candidate, " or licentiate of this college until he ſhall have " paid to the treaſurer of this college for the time " being, for the uſe of the college, all ſuch ſum " or ſums of money, as ſuch fellow, candidate, " or licentiate ſhall have forfeited by virtue of " this ſtatute.

" We do further ordain and order, that every " fellow, candidate, or licentiate of this college, " who ſhall in any wiſe meet in conſultation, for " the cure of any diſeaſe, with any perſon, who " by virtue of this ſtatute ſhall be expelled the " college, ſhall incur and be ſubject to the ſame " or the like reſpective forfeitures and penalties " as are above-mentioned.

" And, for the better putting this ſtatute in " execution, we do ordain and order, that, when " and as often as any perſon or perſons ſhall, by " virtue of this ſtatute, be expelled this college, " notice thereof in writing, ſpecifying the name

" or

" or names of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſigned by " the beadle of this college for the time being, " ſhall be given to, or left for every fellow, can- " didate or licentiate, at his dwelling-houſe, or " uſual place of abode."

Ordered that the college ſeal be put to the ſaid ſtatute next *Comitia majora*.

The officers of this college are, a preſident, eight electors, four cenſors, a regiſter, and a treaſurer, annually choſen the firſt week in October.

Near the north eaſt corner of Warwick-lane formerly ſtood the pariſh church of St. Ewen, whoſe pariſh was diſſolved to make way for the eſtabliſhment of Chriſt-church.

Farther to the eaſt is a paſſage which leads into

NEWGATE MARKET.*

This is a handſome, commodious ſquare piece of ground, meaſuring 194 feet from eaſt to weſt, and 148 feet from north to ſouth. In the middle is a market-houſe, under which are vaults or cellars, and the upper part of the building is employed as a kind of warehouſe for the fruiterers, and the keepers of green-ſtalls by night. In the ſhops under this building tripe and other things are ſold, and in the middle, near the market-houſe, are ſold fruit and greens. At a convenient diſtance are ſhops for butchers, the ſellers of butter, &c. and the houſes beyond theſe, which extend along the ſides of the market, are alſo taken up by butchers. The paſſages to the market from Pater-noſter-Row and Newgate ſtreet, are occupied by poulterers, fiſhmongers, cheeſemongers, and dealers in bacon.

Farther to the eaſt from this market we paſs Ivy-lane, and come to Pannier-alley, the north end of which almoſt faces St. Martin's-le-Grand. In this alley is a ſtone pedeſtal, ſupporting a pannier, with a figure of a boy upon it, and this inſcription:

When you have ſought the city round,
Yet ſtill this is the higheſt ground.

Returning a little to the weſt, on the ſouth ſide of Pater-noſter-Row, is Canon-alley, (commonly called King's-head alley) which leads into St. Paul's church-yard, in the center of which is ſituate the cathedral church of St. Paul.†

About the middle of this church-yard formerly ſtood the pulpit croſs, ‡ where ſermons were preached every Sunday forenoon to the populace, and many public notices were uſually iſſued out from the Lord-mayor and from the king. This croſs was made of timber covered with lead, mounted upon ſteps of ſtone; and was ſupported by as many donations as amounted to 1814l. 6s. 8d. and the preachers were appointed by the biſhop of London, and had 45s. for each ſermon, and four days diet and lodging at ſuch houſe as the ſaid biſhop ſhould appoint, and was on that account called the Shunamite, and allowed 15s. per week. The preachers are now appointed to preach in the church, and are allowed 35s. by the city, and 5s. only by the church.

The government of St. Paul's cathedral is in a biſhop, a dean, a precentor, chancellor, treaſurer, five archdeacons, thirty prebendaries, twelve petty canons, or minor canons, ſix vicars coral, and ſeveral other inferior officers. All the prebends, or canonries are in the collation of the biſhop of the dioceſe; and out of theſe thirty canons, there are three reſidentiaries, beſides the dean; ſo called from their continual reſidence in the church, to tranſact the buſineſs of the church in the chapter, and daily to take care of the concerns of the church.

On the north ſide of St. Paul's church-yard § ſtands

The CHAPTER HOUSE.

This is a handſome building, belonging to St. Paul's, in which the convocation of the province of Canterbury ſat to conſult about eccleſiaſtical affairs, and to form canons for the government of the church: but though the upper and lower houſe are called by the king's writ at every ſeſſion of parliament, they are now conſtantly prorogued, and diſmiſſed by his majeſty's authority.

On the eaſt ſide of St. Paul's church-yard is ſituate

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

This was founded by Dr. John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, in the year 1507, for 153 children to be taught free by three maſters: the particulars and origin of which will beſt appear from the fol-

* Before the fire of London this market was kept in Newgate-ſtreet, where there was a market-houſe for meal, and a middle row of ſheds, which were afterwards converted into houſes, inhabited by butchers, tripeſellers, &c. while the country people, who brought proviſions to the city, were forced to ſtand with their ſtalls in the open ſtreet, where their perſons and goods were expoſed to danger by the paſſage of coaches, carts, and cattle that paſſed through the ſtreets. At that time Butcherhall-lane was filled with ſlaughter-houſes for the uſe of this market; and Blowbladder-ſtreet was rendered remarkable by blown bladders hanging in the windows of the ſhops where bladders were ſold.

† The reader will find a particular deſcription of this building in page 275, &c.

‡ Facing this croſs ſtood the charnel, in which the bones of the dead were decently piled together, a thouſand loads whereof were removed to Finſbury fields, in the reign of Edward VI. and there laid in a mooriſh place, with ſo much earth to cover them as raiſed the ground for three windmills to ſtand upon. The charnel itſelf, together with a chapel called Sheryngton's chapel, the library which belonged to the old Chapter-houſe, and other chapels adjoining, were at the ſame time pulled down, and their materials, by order of Edward duke of Somerſet, converted to the building of Somerſet houſe in the Strand.

§ At the eaſt end of this church-yard formerly ſtood the clochier, or bell-tower, in which were four great bells called Jeſus Bells, becauſe they actually belonged to Jeſus chapel in St. Faith's church; but theſe, together with the fine image of St. Paul on the top of the ſpire, being won by Sir Miles Partridge, knt. of king Henry VIII. at one caſt of the dice, were, by that gentleman, taken down and ſold.

lowing piece, wrote by the founder himſelf, and delivered to Mr. Lilly, on the 18th of June, in the year 1518.

" John Colet, ſon of Henry Colet, dean of St. Paul's, deſiring nothing more than education, and bringing up children in good manners and literature, in the year of our Lord 1512, built a ſchool [not fully finiſhed till that year] at the eaſt end of St. Paul's church, for 153 boys, to be taught free in the ſame.

" And ordained there a maſter, a ſur-maſter, and a chaplain, with ſufficient and perpetual ſtipends ever to endure; and ſet patrons, defenders, governors and rulers of the ſame ſchool, the moſt honeſt and faithful fellowſhip of the Mercers of London.

" And, for becauſe nothing can continue long and endure in good order without laws and ſtatutes, I, the ſaid John Colet, have expreſſed my mind, what I would ſhould be duly and diligently obſerved and kept of the ſaid maſter, ſur-maſter and chaplain, and of the Mercers, governors of the ſchool: that in this book may appear to what intent I founded this ſchool."

Then follow his ordinances: " That he founded the ſchool in the honour of Chriſt Jeſu in pueritia, and of his bleſſed mother Mary. That the high maſter ſhould be choſen by the wardens and aſſiſtants of the Mercers. That he be a man whole in body, honeſt, virtuous, and learned in clean Latin literature, as alſo in Greek, if ſuch might be gotten; a wedded man, a ſingle man, or a prieſt that hath no benefice with cure or ſervice. His wages to be a mark a week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. His lodgings to be free; and to have the tenement of Stebbonhith to reſort unto. That the ſur-maſter be verſed in learning, and well lettered, to teach under the maſter; either ſingle man, wedded, or prieſt that hath no benefice with cure or ſervice: to be whole in body. The high maſter to chuſe him, as the room ſhall be void: and to be confirmed by the ſurveyors of the ſchool. Lodgings to be aſſigned him in the Old Change. His wages to be 6s. 8d. per week, and a livery gown of four nobles delivered in cloth. That there ſhall be in the ſchool a prieſt daily, as he could, to ſing maſs in the chapel of the ſchool, and to pray for the children to proſper in good life and in good letters. That he was to be ſome honeſt, good, and virtuous man; to be choſen by the wardens and aſſiſtants of the Mercery. To learn himſelf, or, if learned, to help to teach the ſchool, if it ſeemed convenient to the high maſter. To have no benefice with cure of ſouls, nor no other office or occupation. To teach the children the catechiſm, and inſtruction of the articles of faith and the ten commandments in Engliſh. His wages to be 8l. by the year, and a livery gown of 26s. 8d. delivered in cloth. His chamber and lodging to be in the new houſe in the Old Change, or the maſter's lodging.

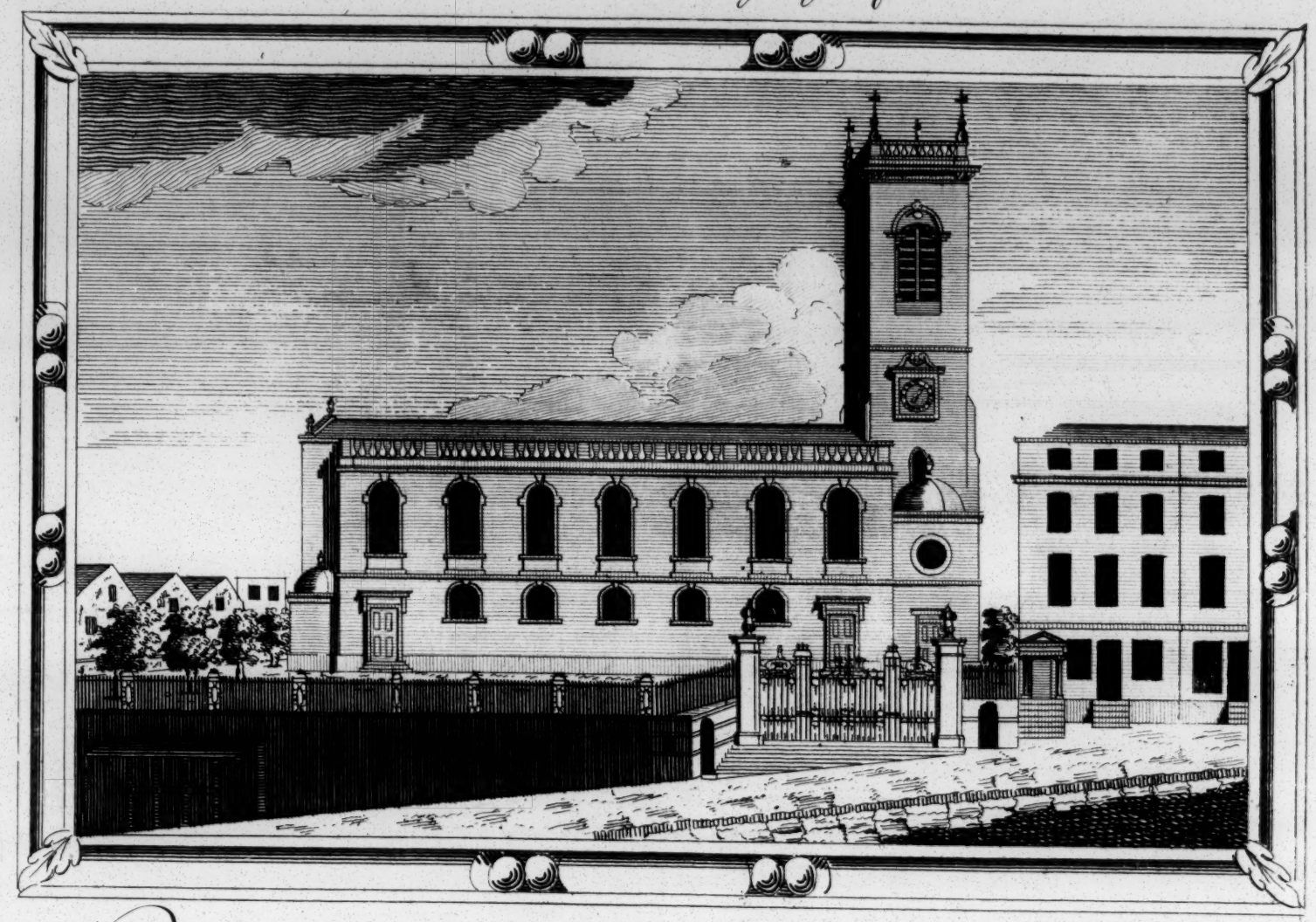
" Children of all nations and countries indifferently to be taught, to the number of 153. The maſter to admit theſe children as they be offered; but firſt to ſee that they can ſay the catechiſm, and alſo read and write competently; and to pay four pence for writing their name: which money the poor ſcholar that ſwept the ſchool was to have. Thrice a day, viz. morning, noon, and evening, proſtrate to ſay the prayers contained in a table in the ſchool. No tallow candles, but only wax to be uſed, no meat, drink, or bottles, to be brought; nor no breakfaſts nor drinkings in the time of learning. That the ſcholars uſe no cock-fighting, nor riding about of victory, nor diſputing at St. Bartholomew's; which are but fooliſh babbling, and loſs of time. That they have no remedies [*i. e.* that is play-days begged] except the king, an archbiſhop, or a biſhop, preſent in his own perſon, deſired it. The children every Childermas-day to go to Paul's church, and hear the child biſhop ſermon, and after to be at the high maſs, and each offer a penny to the child biſhop; and with them the maſters and ſurveyors of the ſchool. In general proceſſions, when warned, they ſhall go two and two together ſoberly; and not ſing out, but ſay devoutly ſeven pſalms with the litany. That if any child admitted here, go to any other ſchool to learn there, ſuch child for no man's ſuit be again received into the ſchool.

" To be taught always in good literature both Latin and Greek, and good authors, ſuch as have the very Roman eloquence joined with wiſdom; eſpecially chriſtian authors, that wrote their wiſdom with clean and chaſte Latin, either in verſe or proſe. But, above all, the catechiſm in Engliſh; after that the accidence. Then *Inſtitutum Chriſtiani hominis*, which Eraſmus made at my [*i. e.* Colet's] requeſt; the *Copia Verborum* of the ſame author. Then other chriſtian authors; as *Lactantius*, *Prudentius*, and *Proba*; *Sedulius*, *Juvencus*, and *Baptiſta Mantuanus*; and ſuch other as ſhall be thought convenient for the true Latin ſpeech.

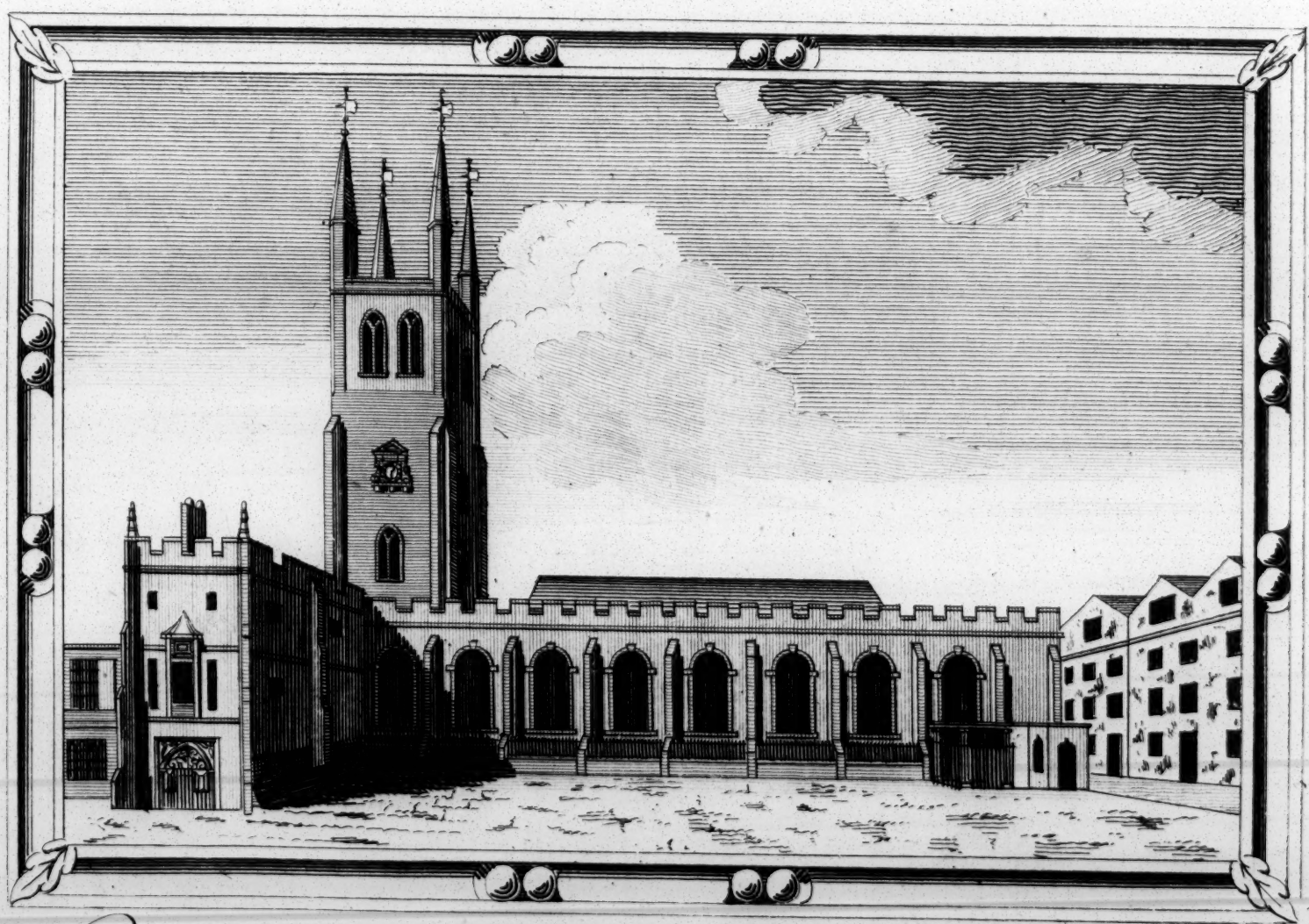
" The honourable company of Mercers of London to have all the charge, and care, and rule of the ſchool. They to chuſe every year of their company, two honeſt, ſubſtantial men to be the ſurveyors of the ſchool, who, in the name of the whole fellowſhip, ſhould take all the care and buſineſs of the ſchool for that year. They to come into the ſchool ſix days before Chriſtmas, and ſo many days before eaſter, St. John Baptiſt, and Michaelmas; and pay the maſters and chaplains their quarterly wages; and at the latter end of the year their liveries in cloth. And once in the year to give up their accounts to the maſter, wardens, and aſſiſtants; and that to be about Candlemas, three days before, or three days after. Then a little dinner to be made; and to call to account the receiving of all the eſtate of the ſchool: and the maſter warden to receive a noble, the two other wardens five ſhillings; the ſurveyors two ſhillings; and for their riding to viſit the lands eleven ſhillings, the clerk of the Mercery three ſhillings and four-pence with ſome other gifts. That which was ſpared that day in rewards and charges to be put into the treaſury of the ſchool. What remained to be given to the fellowſhip of the Mercery, to the maintaining and repairing all belonging to the ſchool from time to time. The ſurpluſage, above repairs and caſualties, to be put into a coffer of iron, given by Colet, ſtanding in their hall. And there, from

year

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of St. Andrew's Church *Holborn.*



View of St. Sepulchre's Church *Snow hill.*

year to year, to remain apart by itſelf, that it might appear how the ſchool of itſelf maintained itſelf. And at length, over and above the whole livelihood, if the ſaid ſchool grow to any further charge to the Mercery, that then alſo it might appear, to the laud, and praiſe, and mercy of the ſaid fellowſhip.

"Laſtly, that he left it to the ſaid company to add and diminiſh to and from this his book, and to ſupply it in every default, and alſo to declare in it, as time, place, and juſt occaſion ſhould require."

The original building was conſumed by the fire of London in 1666, ſoon after which the preſent edifice aroſe in its place; with the addition of a library, and an houſe on the ſouth end thereof for the ſecond maſter; whoſe dwelling before, and from the firſt founding of the ſchool, was in the Old Change. This houſe hath a very handſome front, anſwerable to the high maſter's at the north end of the ſchool; on which is engraven, ÆDES PRÆCEPTORIS GRAMMATICES.

St. Paul's ſchool is a very ſingular and at the ſame time a very handſome edifice. The central building, in which is the ſchool, is of ſtone; it is much lower than the ends, and has only one ſeries of windows, which are large, and raiſed a conſiderable height from the ground. The center is adorned with ruſtic, and on the top is a handſome pediment, in which are the founder's arms placed in a ſhield; upon the apex ſtands a figure repreſenting Learning. Under this pediment are two windows which are ſquare, and on each ſide are two circular windows crowned with buſts, and the ſpaces between them are handſomely ornamented by work in relievo. Upon a level with the foot of the pediment runs on either ſide a handſome baluſtrade, on which is placed on each ſide a large buſt with a radiant crown, between two flaming vaſes.

The ſchool-houſe is large and ſpacious. It conſiſteth of eight claſſes, or forms; in the firſt whereof children learn their rudiments; and from thence, according to their proficiency, are advanced unto the other forms, till they riſe to the eighth. Whence, being commonly made perfect grammarians, good orators and poets, well inſtructed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and ſometimes in other oriental languages, they remove to the univerſities; and many of them enjoy exhibitions, ſome of ten pounds a year for ſeven years, if they continue ſo long, towards their maintainance there. The ſchool is governed and taught by two maſters, viz. an high maſter, and a ſur-maſter, and a chaplain, whoſe cuſtomary office was to read the Latin prayers in the ſchool, framed for the peculiar uſe thereof, and to inſtruct the children of the two firſt forms in the elements of the Latin tongue, and alſo in the catechiſm and chriſtian manners; for which there is a room, called the *Veſtibulum*, being the anti-room to the ſchool, where the youth are to be initiated into the grounds and principles of chriſtian knowledge, as a good and proper introduction into other human learning.

We now leave St. Paul's church-yard and enter Ludgate-ſtreet, on the north ſide of which is Ave-mary-lane. This lane is well built, and principally inhabited by bookſellers, printers, and other tradeſmen. On the weſt ſide is an open ſquare court, with good houſes, called ſtationer's-rents: out of which is a paſſage into Amen-corner, and another that leads to

STATIONERS HALL.*

This is a ſpacious brick building; and though it hath not many ornaments, yet it is well deſigned and fitted for buſineſs. There is an aſcent to it by a flight of ſteps, and the light is thrown in by two ſeries of windows; the lower large and upright, and the upper of an elliptical form. Underneath it, and at the north end, are warehouſes for the company's ſtock.

This fraternity (which includes printers, bookſellers, ſtationers, or dealers in paper, &c. and book-binders) was incorporated by Philip and Mary in the year 1556. By which their majeſties did give and grant to ninety-ſeven printers, bookſellers, ſtationers, &c. freemen of the myſtery or art of a ſtationer of the city of London, and ſuburbs thereof, that they may be one body of itſelf for ever, with one maſter, and two keepers or wardens, by the name of "The maſter, and "keepers or wardens, and commonalty, of the "myſtery or art of a ſtationer of the city of "London." And that the ſame maſter, and keepers or wardens, and commonalty, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time make and ordain, and eſtabliſh for the good and well ordering and governing of the freemen of the aforeſaid art or myſtery, and of the aforeſaid ſociety, ordinances, proviſions, and laws, as often as they ſhall ſee proper and convenient; provided that theſe ordinances, proviſions and laws, be in no wiſe repugnant or contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, or in prejudice to the common-weal of our ſaid kingdom.

And that the ſame, and their ſucceſſors for ever, are enabled, and may lawfully and faithfully, without moleſtation or diſturbance of us, or the heirs or ſucceſſors of our foreſaid queen, or of any other perſon, hold, as often as they pleaſe, lawful and honeſt meetings of themſelves, for the enacting ſuch laws and ordinances, and tranſacting other buſineſs for the benefit of the ſame myſtery or art, and of the ſame ſociety, and for other lawful cauſes in the manner aforeſaid.

And that the foreſaid maſter, and keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the ſaid myſtery or art of a ſtationer of the foreſaid city, and their ſucceſſors, or the greater part of them, being aſſembled lawfully and in a convenient place, may

* This hall was a great houſe, built of ſtone and timber, of old time, pertaining to John Duke of Britain, earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward II. Since that, it was Pembroke's-inn, near unto Ludgate, as belonging to the earls of Pembroke, in the time of Richard II. the eighteenth year, and of Henry VI. in the fourteenth year. It was afterwards called Burgavenny-houſe, and belonged to Henry late lord of Burgavenny.

yearly

yearly for ever, or oftener or ſeldomer, at ſuch times and places within the ſaid city, as they ſhall think fit, chuſe from amongſt themſelves, and make one maſter and two keepers or wardens of the ſame myſtery or art of a ſtationer of the foreſaid city, to rule, govern, and ſuperviſe the foreſaid myſtery and ſociety, and all the men of the ſame, myſtery and their buſineſs; and to remove and diſplace the former maſter and the former keepers or wardens out of thoſe offices as they ſhall ſee beſt.

It then ordained, that no perſon within the kingdom of England, or dominions thereof, either by himſelf or by his journeymen, ſervants, or by any other perſon, ſhall practice or exerciſe the art or myſtery of printing or ſtamping any book, or any thing to be ſold or to be bargained for within this our kingdom of England, or the dominions thereof, unleſs the ſame perſon is or ſhall be one of the ſociety of the foreſaid myſtery or art of a ſtationer of the city aforeſaid at the time of his foreſaid printing or ſtamping; or has for that purpoſe obtained our licence or the licence of the heirs and ſucceſſors of our foreſaid queen.

With power for the maſter and wardens to ſearch, as often as they pleaſe, any place or ſhop, houſe, chamber, or building of any ſtamper, printer, binder or ſeller of any manner of books within the kingdom of England or dominions thereof, concerning or for any books or things printed, ſtamped, or to be printed or ſtamped, and to ſeize, take away, have, burn or convert to the proper uſe of the ſaid ſociety all and ſingular thoſe books and thoſe things, which are or ſhall be printed or ſtamped contrary to the form of any ſtatute, act or proclamation, made or to be made. And to impriſon ſuch as ſhall diſturb, refuſe or hinder them.

In which charter there is no mention of a court of aſſiſtants, which was firſt conſtituted by that charter of the 36 Charles II. contrived to pave the way to arbitrary power, the court finding it more eaſy to bias the few in a court of aſſiſtants, than the many which compoſe the whole commonalty. But the additions made by that charter of 36 Charles II. to the charter of Philip and Mary, were afterwards repealed and declared null and void; and this, and all other companies, were reſtored to their original rights by an act of parliament in 2 William and Mary; of which the following is an abſtract:

And be it enacted (by an act for reverſing the judgment in a *quo warranto* againſt the city of London, and for reſtoring the city of London to its ancient rights and privileges) by the authority aforeſaid, that all and every of the ſeveral companies and corporations of the ſaid city, ſhall from henceforth ſtand and be incorporated by ſuch name and names, and in ſuch ſort and manner, as they reſpectively were at the time of the ſaid judgment given, and every of them are hereby reſtored, to all and every the lands, tenements, hereditaments, rights, titles, eſtates, liberties, powers, privileges, precedencies and immunities, which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the ſaid judgment; and that as well all ſurrenders, as charters, letters patents and grants, for new incorporating any of the ſaid companies, or touching or concerning any of their liberties, privileges or franchiſes, made or granted by the ſaid king James, or by the ſaid king Charles II. ſince the giving of the ſaid judgment, ſhall be void, and are hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

2 W. and M. ſeſſ. 1. cap. 8. §. 14.

This, however, was made a livery company ſoon after its incorporation: a copy of which grant or conſtitution is here ſubjoined.

A true copy of the grant or conſtitution which made the Stationers *a livery company of the city of* London.

HENSELL, MAYOR.

Jovis 1° *die* Februarii, *anno ſecundo dominæ* Elizæ *reginæ*, &c.

Item. It was this day ordered and agreed, at the earneſt ſuit and prayer of John Cawood, and divers other ſaid perſons, being freemen of this city in the fellowſhip of the Stationers, that the ſame fellowſhip from henceforth ſhall be permitted and ſuffered to have, uſe and wear, a livery and livery-hood, in ſuch decent and comly-wiſe and order as the other companies and fellowſhips of this citie, after their degrees, do commonly uſe and wear; and that they the ſaid Stationers ſhall cauſe all ſuch, and as many of their ſaid fellowſhip as conveniently may be able, to prepare and make ready the ſame liveries with ſpeed, ſo that they may henceforth attend and wait upon the Lord-mayor of this citie at all common ſhews hereafter to be made by the cityzens of this cytie, in ſuch and lyke manner and ſorte as the other cityzens of the ſayd cytie, for the honour of the ſame cytie, of long tyme paſt have done and yet dayley do, as occaſion ſhall require.

JACKSON.

On the twenty-ninth of October 1603, king James I. did, by his letters patent, grant unto the company of Stationers the privilege of the ſole printing of almanacks, primers, pſalters, and pſalms, in metre or proſe, with muſical notes, or without notes. And by his letters patent, dated the eighth of March 1615, his ſaid majeſty confirmed the ſaid grant for the ſole printing of primers, pſalters, pſalms, and almanacks in the Engliſh tongue; and did further grant to the company of Stationers the ſole right to print the A. B. C. the little catechiſm, and the catechiſm in Engliſh and Latin by Alexander Nowell; for the help and relief of the maſter, keeper or wardens, and commonalty or freemen of the myſtery or art of Stationers of the city of London, and their ſucceſſors.

The company of Stationers is at this time governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; not choſen by the commonalty, but by and amongſt themſelves.

With reſpect to the produce of the ſole printing of almanacks, &c. it is made a joint ſtock, with a capital of about 15000l. which is divided into twenty whole ſhares of 320l. each, poſſeſſed by thoſe who are of the court of aſſiſtants; for which depoſit they each receive 40l. per annum dividend:

dividend: then into forty half ſhares, at 160l. each; for which depoſit they each receive 20l. per annum dividend: then into eighty quarter ſhares, at 80l. each; for which depoſit they each receive 10l. per annum dividend: and then into 160 half quarter ſhares at 40l. each; for which depoſit they receive 5l. per annum dividend; out of the profits ariſing from the printing ſtock engrafted upon the ſaid grants by king James I. for the help and relief of the maſter, wardens, and commonalty; but theſe ſhares are all divided amongſt thoſe who have fined for, or ſerved the office of maſter-warden.

When a married ſtockholder dies, the profits ariſing from his ſhare devolve to his widow; which ſhe enjoys during her widowhood, or life: but if ſhe marry again, or die, another perſon is choſen to enjoy the profits of her ſhare; who, at his election, pays the depoſit money, not to the company, but to the late widow, her huſband's or her executors. The maſter and wardens are always in the direction of the ſtock, to whom are joined ſix other members from the court of aſſiſtants annually; who adjuſt all accounts relating to it, and at Chriſtmas report the ſtate thereof to the board. There is a ſtock-keeper, which is a place of very conſiderable profit and great truſt.

The Stationers have ſeveral very extenſive eſtates in truſt, out of which they pay, in penſions and other charities, upwards of 400l. per annum.

At the upper end of Amen-corner was originally ſituated the College of Phyſicians, deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666; on the ſite of which ſtand three good houſes, now the habitations of the reſidentiaries of St. Paul's.

Between Stationer's-alley and the new buildings at the north-eaſt corner of the Old Bailey, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MARTIN, LUDGATE.

This is a rectory of very great antiquity, and is ſaid to have been founded by Cadwallo, the valiant king of the Britons, who reigned forty-eight years, and died the twentieth of November, in the year 677, and was buried in this church.

The patronage of this rectory was in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery by Henry VIII. who erecting Weſtminſter into a biſhopric, conferred the ſame upon the new biſhop. But that ſee being diſſolved by Edward VI. queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the advowſon thereof to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues.

The old church was deſtroyed by the fire in 1666, and when rebuilt was enlarged with the ſite of the parſonage houſe; in conſideration of which the parliament ſettled the value of the living at 160l. in lieu of tythes; 30l. of which is in lieu of the parſonage houſe.

The preſent edifice is tolerably well enlightened; the ſteeple conſiſts of a plain tower and pretty lofty ſpire, raiſed upon a ſubſtantial arcade.

Here are four gift ſermons in the year, and daily prayers at eleven in the morning and ſix in the evening. The veſtry, in chuſing pariſh-officers is general, but in making rates it is ſelect; the officers are, two churchwardens and four ſideſmen.

Adjoining to the ſouth-weſt corner of this church formerly ſtood Ludgate; the origin and deſcription of which the reader will find in page 15.

Directly oppoſite the church of St. Martin is a gateway that leads into the precinct of Black-friars, ſo named from the religious foundation of Friars-preachers, or Black-friars; in whoſe convent was held that which was called the Black Parliament. And in this houſe king Edward I. had his charters and records kept: at which time this precinct was crowded with the habitations of noblemen and gentlemen. In ancient times, during the exiſtence of the priory of Black-friars, this was maintained as a liberty without the juriſdiction of the city of London. But, as ſoon as the priory was diſſolved, and the records of that religious place loſt or embezzled, the mayor pretended a title to their liberties: but king Henry VIII. being informed thereof, ſent to him to deſiſt from meddling with the liberties, ſaying, "He "was as well able to keep the liberties as he "friars were." Wherefore the mayor no further meddled, and Sir John Portynaire had the keys of the gates delivered to him, and a fee for keeping the ſame.

At this time there were four gates and a wall to encloſe this liberty, and a porter to keep the ſaid gates; within which artificers and tradeſmen, though not free of the city, might exerciſe their arts and buſineſs without controul.

In queen Mary's reign the city applied to parliament to grant them juriſdiction over Black-friars precinct, but in vain. Nevertheleſs the ample privileges which the inhabitants of Black-friars did enjoy, have been for many years loſt; ſo that now the ſheriffs officers can arreſt there; the ſhopkeepers are obliged to be free of the city; and two common-council-men are annually elected out of it, and added to the number that uſed to ſerve for this ward of Farringdon within.

Proceeding farther to the ſouth, we come to a narrow ſtreet called Water-lane; on the weſt ſide of which are ſeveral paſſages that lead to Fleet-ditch. In this diviſion is ſituate that laudable foundation called

SCOTS HALL.

This corporation was inſtituted for the relief of the poor and neceſſitous people of Scotland, that reſide within the cities of London and Weſtminſter. It owes its origin to James Kinnier, a Scotſman, and merchant of this city: who, on his recovery from a long and dangerous illneſs, reſolved to give part of his eſtate towards the relief of his indigent countrymen; for which purpoſe having prevailed with a ſociety of Scotſmen, who compoſed a box club, to join their ſtock, he obtained a charter, by which he and his co-adjutors were, in the year 1665, conſtituted a body politic and corporate, with ſeveral privileges,

which king Charles II. confirmed the following year by letters patent, wherein are recited the privileges granted in the former charter, with the addition of ſeveral new ones, viz. That they might erect an hoſpital within the city or liberties of London and Weſtminſter to be called, "the Scots hoſpital of king Charles II." to be governed by eight Scotſmen, who were to chuſe from among themſelves a maſter, who, together with theſe governors were declared to be a body politic and corporate, and to have a common ſeal. They were alſo empowered to elect thirty-three aſſiſtants, and to purchaſe in mortmain 400l. per annum over and above an annual ſum mentioned in the firſt charter; the profits ariſing from theſe purchaſes to be employed in relieving poor old Scotſmen and women, and inſtructing and employing poor orphans, the deſcendants of Scotſmen within this city.

This humane foundation had like to have been cruſhed in its bud by two very dreadful events, the plague and the fire of Lodon, which happened in the very years when the charters were granted. However, thoſe who had the direction of the work began in the year 1670 to proſecute it with vigour; and found themſelves not only in a condition to provide for their poor, but took a leaſe of a piece of ground in Black-friars, to build upon, for the term of a thouſand years, at a ground rent of 40l. and by charitable contributions were enabled to erect their hall, with two houſes at Fleet-ditch, and four in Black-friars, which were ſoon after finiſhed at the expence of 4450l.

All matters belonging to this corporation are managed by the governors without fee or reward; for they not only, upon all ſuch occaſions, ſpend their own money, but contribute quarterly for the ſupport of the ſociety, and the relief of the poor; they provide for the ſick; they grant penſions to the reduced and aged; they bury the dead, and give money to ſuch as are diſpoſed to return to Scotland. The ſums diſburſed by the ſociety amount to about 600l. per annum.

The officers belonging to this corporation are, a treaſurer, a regiſter, two ſtewards and a beadle.

Black-friars ſchool was founded by Peter Joy, eſq; citizen of London, in the year 1716, who endowed the ſame with a perpetual fund of 160l. 17s. 3d. per annum, for the educating and cloathing of poor children; out of which the maſter receives a ſalary of forty, and the miſtreſs of 30l. yearly, for inſtructing forty boys and thirty girls in reading, writing and accounts. This ſchool Mr. Joy left in truſt with the governors of Sion college.

On the eaſt ſide of Water-lane ſtands

APOTHECARIES HALL.

This is a beautiful edifice, and has a pair of gates leading into an open court, handſomely paved with broad ſtones; at the upper end of which you aſcend by a grand flight of ſtairs into the hall room, built with brick and ſtone, and adorned with columns of the Tuſcan order. The ceiling of the court room and of the hall are elegantly ornamented with fretwork; and the wall is wainſcotted fourteen feet high, and adorned with the buſt of doctor Gideon Delaun, apothecary to king James I. and with ſeveral pieces of good painting; amongſt which is the portraiture of king James I. and of the gentleman who procured their charter, and had been obliged to leave France for religion, after he had ſuffered ſeveral trials and perſecutions.

In this building are two large laboratories; one chemical and the other for galenical preparations; where great quantities of the beſt medicines are prepared, after the drugs have been expoſed a conſiderable time for the inſpection of ſuch of the faculty of phyſic as chuſe to view them, for the uſe of apothecaries and others; and particularly for the ſurgeons of the royal navy, who here furniſh their cheſts, with all uſeful and neceſſary medicines.

This company was incorporated at firſt with the grocers in the year 1606; but ſuch a connexion not anſwering the purpoſes of their incorporation, they were ſeparated by another charter granted by king James I. in the year 1617, and incorporated by the name of "The maſter, wardens, and ſociety of the art and myſtery of apothecaries of the city of London:" at which time there were no more than one hundred and four apothecaries ſhops within the city and ſuburbs of London.

The members of this company, who by divers acts of parliament are exempt from ward and pariſh offices, are governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and the fifty eighth on the city liſt.

Farther to the ſouth is printing-houſe-lane, which leads up to, and takes its its name from, the King's printing-houſe; ſituate in a court at the eaſt end thereof; where, by patent from the crown are to be printed the bible and common-prayer books, acts of parliament, proclamations, king's ſpeeches, &c. It is a handſome brick building, and very commodiouſly adapted for the execution of buſineſs.

Before we leave Black-friars, and this ward, we muſt mention a memorable circumſtance that happened after the fire of London. Some workmen digging in a place there, where the convent was, to clear it from the rubbiſh, by the appointment of Mr. William Bradford, in order to building, they came to an old wall in a cellar, of great thickneſs, where appeared a kind of cupboard; which being opened, there was found in it four pots or caſes of fine pewter, very thick, with covers of the ſame, and rings faſtened on the top, to take up, or put down at pleaſure. The caſes were flat before and round behind. And in them were repoſited four human heads, unconſumed, reſerved, as it appeared by art; with their teeth and hair, the fleſh of a tawny colour, wrapped up in black ſilk, almoſt conſumed. And a certain ſubſtance, of a blackiſh colour, crumbled into duſt, lying at the bottom of the pots.

Who theſe were, there is no record as we hear of; but they appear to have been ſome zealous prieſts or friars, executed for treaſon; whereof there were many in the rebellion in Lincolnſhire in the year 1538, or for denying the king's ſupremacy; and here privately depoſited by theſe Black-friars.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XVII.

Of FARRINGDON WARD Without.

THE ward of Farringdon without is the fartheſt in the weſt of this city, and was originally a part of the ward of Farringdon within, till divided by act of parlialiament, 17 Richard II. from which time this part has been diſtinguiſhed by the addition of without, *i. e.* without the city walls.

It is bounded on the eaſt by the ward of Farringdon within, the precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew near Smithfield, and the ward of Alderſgate; on the north by the Charterhouſe, the pariſh of St. John's Clerkenwell, and part of St. Andrew's pariſh without the freedom; on the weſt by High-holbourn, and St. Clement's pariſh in the Strand; and on the ſouth by the river Thames.

The extent of this ward may be gathered from the bounds without Newgate, and the ſpot where Ludgate ſtood: for on the eaſt part thereof is the whole precinct of the late priory of St. Bartholomew, and a part of Long-lane, on the north, towards Alderſgate-ſtreet; and all Smithfield, to the bars in St. John's-ſtreet. Then out of Smithfield, Chicken-lane, towards Turnmill-ſtreet. Back again by the pens in Smithfield to Cow-lane, which turns towards Holbourn; and Hoſier-lane out of Smithfield; alſo toward Holbourn, till it meets with a part of Cow-lane. Cock-lane, out of Smithfield, over againſt Pie-corner. Giltſpur-ſtreet, out of Smithfield to Newgate. Then from Newgate, weſt by St. Sepulchre's-church, to Turnagain-lane on Snow-hill. From the place where the conduit ſtood on Snow-hill to Holbourn-bridge up Holbourn-hill, to the bars on both ſides.

At the bottom of Holbourn-hill, on the north ſide is Gold-lane, commonly called Field-lane, remarkable for ſhops that ſell offal of beaſts and baked ſheeps heads. Farther from this is Hatton-garden-ſtreet, Leather-lane, and Brook-ſtreet.

From Newgate, on the ſouth ſide, lieth the Old Bailey, which ſtretches down by the wall of the city to Ludgate-hill. On the weſt ſide of which ſtreet breaks out another lane, called St. George's-lane, till you come unto the ſouth end of Seacoal-lane; and then turning towards Fleet-market, it is called Fleet lane.

Out of the high-ſtreet from Newgate, turning down ſouth, is the Little Old Bailey, which runs down to the eaſt of St. George's-lane. Then is Seacoal-lane, which turns down into Fleet-lane. Near unto this Seacoal-lane, in the turning towards the conduit on Snow hill is another lane, called in record Windagain-lane, for that it turned down to Turnmill-brook, and from thence back again; it being impaſſable. Beyond Holbourn-bridge is Shoe-lane, which runs out of Holbourn unto the place where the conduit ſtood in Fleet-ſtreet.

Next to Shoe-lane in Holbourn, on the ſame ſide is Bartlet's buildings, a kind of ſquare, well built and inhabited; and Paul's-head-alley, which leads into Fetter-lane; this lane ſtretcheth ſouth into Fleet-ſtreet, near the eaſt end of St. Dunſtan's church. Beyond which weſtward is Chancery-lane; and further on near the bar, is Shire-lane, ſo called becauſe this lane divides the city liberties on this ſide from the ſhire or county. From whence to the bars are the bounds without Newgate, including the north ſide of Fleet-ſtreet.

This ward runs up from the ſite of Ludgate to Temple-bar, and hath on the north ſide the ſouth end of the Old Bailey. Then it proceeds down Ludgate-hill to Fleet ſtreet, and from thence to Temple-bar, leaving the market on the north. From Ludgate again, on the ſouth, we have Bride-lane, which runs ſouth by Bridewell; Dorſet-ſtreet; Saliſbury-court; and Water-lane, which runs down to the Thames; then White-friars and the Temple. So that Temple-bar is the extent of this ward.

It is governed by an alderman, ſixteen common-council-men (two of whom are the alderman's deputies) twenty three conſtables, forty-eight inqueſt-men, twenty-four ſcavengers, and four beadles.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward nearly adjoining to that part where we finiſhed the preceding, viz. Ludgate-hill. This is a handſome, ſpacious ſtreet, well built, and principally inhabited by ſilk-mercers of great eminence; between which and Fleet-ſtreet, on the north ſide, is ſituate

FLEET MARKET.

This market is erected on the very place where once ran the united ſtreams of the river of Wells, the Oldbourne, and the river Fleet, and fell into the Thames. It is now arched over, upon which are built two rows of ſhops, with a handſome walk paved with rag ſtones between, almoſt the whole length; into which cover there is light conveyed by windows from the roof. In the center is a neat turret with a clock. At the ſouth end the fruiterers have ſtands on each ſide, under a kind of piazzas, where are convenient places for depoſiting their ſtock. And at the north end is a large area for all ſorts of vegetables.

On the eaſt ſide of this market, and a little to the ſouth of Fleet-lane, is ſituate the

FLEET PRISON.

This was a priſon in the reign of Richard I. It is a general court for debtors, and ſuch as are in contempt of the courts of Chancery and Common-

mon-Pleas. And any priſoner for debt may be removed by Habeas Corpus from any priſon in England to the Fleet; and enjoy the rules, or liberty to walk abroad, and to keep a houſe within the liberties of this priſon, provided he can give ſecurity to the warden for his forth coming.

The rules or liberties of the Fleet are, all the north ſide of Ludgate-hill, and the Old Bailey up to Fleet-lane; down that lane into the market, and then turning the corner on the left, all the eaſt ſide along by the Fleet priſon to the bottom of Ludgate-hill,

The priſon itſelf is a large brick building of conſiderable length, with galleries in each ſtory, which reach from one end of the houſe to the other; and on the ſides of theſe galleries are rooms for the priſoners. All manner of proviſions are brought into this priſon every day, and cried as in the pubic ſtreets. It has the benefit of an open yard, which is encloſed with a high wall.

It is properly the priſon belonging to the court of Common-Pleas. The keeper is called Warden of the Fleet, and is a place of very great profit as well as truſt; being allowed conſiderable fees from the priſoners for turning the key, for chamber rent, &c. and endowed with the rents of the ſhops in Weſtminſter-hall.

Directly oppoſite the ſouth end of the Fleet-market, is a large ſpacious opening that leads to the new bridge now building at Black-friars; which bridge is in ſuch forwardneſs as to be opened for carrriages the nineteenth of November 1769.

On the weſt ſide of this opening lies Bridewell precinct, in which ſtands the hoſpital called

BRIDEWELL.

This building is ſituated on the ſpot where once ſtood a royal palace, even before the conqueſt: and which continued, with ſome little intermiſſion, in that royal ſtate till the reign of king Edward VI. It was rebuilt by king Henry VIII. in the year 1522, for the reception of the emperor Charles V. who gave it the name of Bridewell; on account of a remarkable well thereunto adjoining, and its vicinity to St. Bride's church.

In the year 1553 king Edward VI. gave this royal palace to the mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, to be a working-houſe for the poor and idle perſons of the city, and to be a houſe of correction, with ſeven hundred marks land, formerly of the poſſeſſions of the houſe of Savoy, and all the beddings and other furniture of the ſaid houſe, towards the maintenance of Bridewell, and the hoſpital of St. Thomas in Southwark. But king Edward dying ſoon after this grant was made, prevented the city's entering upon the premiſes and taking poſſeſſion, till it was confirmed two years after by queen Mary. After which Gerard the mayor entered and took took poſſeſſion thereof: and in order to forward ſo good a work, the following act of common-council was made the laſt day of February, in the ſecond and third years of Philip and Mary:

"Foraſmuch as king Edward VI. has given "his houſe of Bridewell unto the city, partly for "the ſetting of idle and lewd people to work, "and partly for the lodging and harbouring of "the poor, ſick, weak, and ſore people of this "city, and of poor way-faring people, repair-"ing to the ſame; and has for this laſt purpoſe "given the bedding and furniture of the Savoy: "therefore in conſideration that very great "charges will be required to the fitting of the "ſaid houſe, and the buying of tools and bed-"ding, they ordered the money to be gotton up "amongſt the rich people of the companies of "London, &c."

In the following reigns, granaries and ſtore-houſes for coals were erected at the expence of the city within this hoſpital, and the poor were employed in grinding corn with hand mills; which were greatly improved in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when a citizen invented a mill, by which two men might grind as much corn in a day, as could be ground by ten men with the other mills, and being to be worked either by the hands or feet, if the poor were lame in the arms, they earned their living with their feet, and if they were lame in their legs, they earned their living with their arms.

The old building was entirely deſtroyed by the dreadful fire in 1666, together with all the dwelling-houſes in the precinct of Bridewell, from whence had ariſen two thirds of its revenue; the hoſpital, however, was rebuilt in 1668, in the manner it at preſent appears.

It conſiſts of two courts; in which the buildings are convenient and not very irregular, deſigned not only for priſons and places of hard labour and puniſhment, but for indigent citizens; for arts-maſters in ſeveral branches of trade, as flax-dreſſers, taylors, weavers of all ſorts, ſhoemakers, pin-makers, &c. who together retain one hundred apprentices, cloathed in blue doublets, and breeches, and white hats, who are entitled to the freedom of the city, and to 10l. each after they have ſerved ſeven years.

This hoſpital is likewiſe uſed as a houſe of correction for all ſtrumpets, night-walkers, pick-pockets, vagrants, and incorrigible and diſobedient ſervants, who are committed by the Lord-mayor and aldermen; as are alſo apprentices by the chamberlain of the city, who are obliged to beat hemp, and, if the nature of their offence requires it, to undergo the correction of whipping.

Here is likewiſe a chapel, with a ſquare roof, and two galleries at the north and weſt ſides, ſupported by columns of the Tuſcan order: at the weſt end are places for the hoſpital boys; and others for the priſoners. The walls are brick; and the wainſcot and finiſhing very neat. The altar piece conſiſts of two pilaſters, with their entablature and circular pediment of the Corinthian order; between which are the commandments done in gold on black, and the Lord's prayer and creed in gold on blue in gilt frames, and farther inriched with gilt cherubims, leaves, fruits, &c. carved in relievo. The whole chancel is neatly paved with black and white marble.

To

To this chapel and precinct belong a preacher, chosen by the governors; a reader, chosen also by the governors, two chapel-wardens, one in the house, the other in the precinct; and one constable living within the house, who is generally the porter.

The court-room is adorned with columns of the Composite order, a gallery, &c. but the most valuable embellishments are the several handsome tables, wherein the names of the benefactors are depenciled in gold letters. In this room is a chair for the president, and convenient seats for the governors.

All the affairs of this hospital are managed by governors, who are above three hundred besides the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen, all of whom are likewise governors of Bethlehem-hospital; for these hospitals being one corporation, they have the same president, governors, clerk, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. This hospital, has, however, its own steward, a porter, a matron, and four beadles, one of whom has the task of correcting the criminals.

Opposite the east gate of this hospital lately stood a handsome stone bridge over Fleet-ditch, which communicated with Black-friars; but the bridge has been taken down, and the ditch arched over and made level with the street on each side, to improve the avenue to the new bridge that is building at Black-friars.

Proceeding up Fleet-street, on the south side, we come to Salisbury-court, (*alias* Dorset-court) so called from the house and gardens which were once the residence of the earls of Dorset. This Dorset or Salisbury-court claimed a peculiar liberty to itself, and to be exempt from the city government; and the inhabitants would not admit of the city officers to make any arrest. And at this time any person may open shop in this liberty, though he be not a freeman of the city of London.

On the east side of this court is a paved free-stone passage, which leads to the parish church of

St. BRIDGET, *alias* St. BRIDE.

Though the origin of this church is unknown, yet it appears not to be of a late date, by its having had three rectors before the year 1362. It was originally a very small church, till about the year 1480, when it was greatly enlarged by William Venor, warden of the Fleet prison, who caused a spacious fabric to be erected at the west end thereof consisting of a middle and two side isles; to which the old church served as a choir. There was a vicarage also here, ordained and endowed about the year 1529; and king Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the convent of Westminster, having given this rectory and parish church of St. Bride to the collegiate church of Westminster, founded by him, this church has continued a vicarage ever since. In 1610 the earl of Dorset gave a parcel of ground, on the west side of Fleet-ditch, for a new church-yard, which was consecrated the second of August that same year, by doctor George Abbot, bishop of London.

The old church being destroyed by the fire of London, the present edifice arose in its stead. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and by him compleated within fourteen years, in such a masterly and elegant manner, as to exceed most of our parish churches in delicacy and beauty. It is one hundred and eleven feet long, eighty-seven broad, and the steeple two hundred and thirty-four feet high. It has a plain and regular body, the openings all answering one another: the roof is raised on pillars: and the altar-piece is very magnificent. The circular pediment over the lower part is supported by six Corinthian columns. The steeple is a spire of extreme delicate workmanship, raised upon a solid, yet light tower; and the several stages by which the spire gradually decreases are well designed, and executed with all the advantage of the orders.

The vicar, according to act of parliament, receives 120l. which is paid quarterly by the church-wardens. The tythe roll is about 270l. per annum, which the parish hold by lease from the dean and chapter of Westminster.

The vestry is general; and the parish officers are, two church-wardens, four overseers, four sidesmen, and three collectors.

Within the steeple of this church there hang one of the most melodious ring of bells in and about London.

Nearly opposite Salisbury-court is Shoe-lane, which is remarkable for the habitation of artists in several branches of Watches, clocks, toys, gilding, chasing, &c. and many eminent printers have their offices in the adjacent courts, &c.

More to the west is Water-lane, which divides White-friars from Salisbury-court. Though this lane is tolerably well built, yet it is very indifferently inhabited, by reason of its being greatly annoyed by the carts which are continually going to and from the lay-stall and wharfs at the bottom of it.

After the dissolution of the priory of White-friars, * the church and buildings, in process of time, became ruinous and were pulled down; afterwards converted into buildings, and now contain several courts, lanes and alleys; as Dog-well-court, Essex-court, Ashen-tree-court; Davis's-yard, which is converted into a glass-house for making flint glasses; Waterman's-lane, as leading to the river Thames, where there is a pair of stairs to take water at; all places of indifferent account.

In the year 1608, the inhabitants of White-friars obtained several liberties, privileges and exemptions by a charter granted them by king James I. which rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats and gamesters, who gave

* This place took its name from the White Friars, or Carmelites, who had their house next to Fleet-street, and their garden probably extended from thence to the water-side. They were cloathed in white, and having made a vow of poverty, lived by begging. Their convent was founded by Sir Richard Gray, knt, ancestor to the lord Gray of Codner in Derbyshire, in the year 1241, and was afterwards rebuilt by Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350. In the conventual church were interred many persons of distinction.

to this diſtrict the name of Alſatia; but the inconveniences the city ſuffered from this place of refuge, and the riotous proceedings carried on there, at length induced the legiſlature to interpoſe; and to deprive them of privileges ſo pernicious to the community.

The inhabitants of White Friars, or Carmelites, maintain their own poor, collect their taxes, have no church-wardens, but two collectors, and chuſe their own officers.

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The origin of theſe Knights Templars was as follows: ſeveral of the cruſaders having ſettled at Jeruſalem about the year 1118, formed themſelves into an uniform militia, under the name of Templars, or knights of the Temple, a name they aſſumed from their being quartered near a church built on the ſpot where Solomon's temple had ſtood. Theſe firſt guarded the roads, in order to render them ſafe for the pilgrims who came to viſit the holy ſepulchre; and ſome time after they had a rule appointed them by pope Honorious II. who ordered them to wear a white habit; after which they were farther diſtiſtinguiſhed by having croſſes made of red cloth on their upper garments. In a ſhort time many noblemen in all parts of Chriſtendom, became brethren of this order, and built themſelves temples in many cities and great towns in Europe, and particularly in England, where this was the principal.

Theſe Templars were in ſo flouriſhing a ſituation in the thirteenth century, that they frequently entertained the nobility, the pope's nuncio, foreign ambaſſadors, and even the king himſelf; and many parliaments and great councils have been held in this place.

In the year 1308 all the Templars in England, as alſo in other parts of Chriſtendom, were apprehended and committed to divers priſons; and three years after king Edward II. gave Aimer de la Valence, earl of Pembroke, this houſe of the Templars, with all their poſſeſſions within the city of London. At his death it reverted to the crown; and in 1324 was given to the knight's hoſpitallers of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, who had driven the Turks out of the iſle of Rhodes, and had their chief houſes where St. John's-ſquare is now ſituated. Theſe knights, ſoon after, let this edifice to the ſtudents of the common-law, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has continued to this day.

The Temple which contained all that ſpace of ground from the White-friars weſtward to Eſſex-houſe, is divided into two inns of court, viz. the Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple. Theſe inns have ſeparate halls, but both houſes reſort to the Temple church.

In the year 1684 was built the Middle Temple-gate, next Fleet ſtreet, which is a fine ſtructure, in the ſtile of Inigo Jones. It has a graceful front of brick-work, with four large ſtone pilaſters of the Ionic order, and a handſome pediment, with a round in the middle of it, having theſe words inſcribed in large capitals: SURREXIT IMPENSIS SOCIETAT. MED. TEMPLI, MDCLXXXIV. and beneath, juſt over the arch, is the figure of a holy lamb.

Over the colonade at the end of Pump-court, is the following inſcription in memory of a fire that happened there ſome years ago:

Vetuſtiſſima Templariorum porticu igne conſumpta anno 1678. *Nova hæc ſumptibus Medii Templi extructa anno* 1681, *Gulielmo Whitlock, armig. Theſaurario.*

In the treaſury chamber of the Middle Temple is preſerved a great quantity of armour, which belonged to the Knights Templars, conſiſting of helmets, breaſt and back pieces, together with ſeveral pikes, a halberd, and two very beautiful ſhields, with iron ſpikes in their centers, of the length of ſix inches in diameter, and each of about twenty pounds weight. They are curiouſly engraved, and one of them richly inlaid with gold: the inſides are lined with leather ſtuffed, and the edges adorned with ſilk fringe; and broad leathern belts are fixed to them, for the better convenience of their being ſlung on the ſhoulders.

In garden court, in the Middle Temple, is a library founded by the will of Robert Aſhley, eſq; in the year 1641, who bequeathed his own library for that purpoſe, and three hundred pounds to be laid out in a purchaſe, for the maintenance of a librarian, who muſt be a ſtudent of the ſociety, and be elected into that office by the benchers.

This library is regularly kept open (except in the time of the long vacation) from ten in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from two in the afternoon till ſix in the ſummer, and four in winter.

The Inner Temple is ſituated to the eaſt of Middle Temple-gate, and has a cloiſter, a large garden, and more ſpacious walks than the other. This ſociety conſiſts of benchers, barriſters, and ſtudents; the former of whom, as governors at commons have their table at the upper end of the hall, and the barriſters and ſtudents in the middle.

All the members of this ſociety who have chambers, are obliged to be in commons a fortnight every term, for which they pay about ten ſhillings per week. Sixteen of theſe terms, with a regular courſe of ſtudy, qualifies a ſtudent for the bar.

The fees of the houſe, on the admiſſion of a member, are three pounds, ſix ſhillings and eightpence, which, with other diſburſements, amount to four pounds and two-pence.

The

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The officers and ſervants of the houſe are, a treaſurer, a ſub-treaſurer, a ſteward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier-man, a gardener, and two porters.

The Middle Temple, which joins to the Inner Temple on the weſt, is thus denominated from its having been the middle or central part of the ancient temple or priory of Knights Templars. The chief officer of this houſe, like the other, is a treaſurer, who is annually choſen from among the benchers, and whoſe office is to admit ſtudents; to aſſign them their chambers, and to receive and pay all the caſh belonging to the ſociety. The officers and governors of this inn, are in all reſpects like that of the Inner Temple, except the charge of admiſſion, which is five pounds; and the time to qualify a ſtudent for the bar is twenty-eight terms inſtead of ſixteen.

The moſt remarkable building in the Temple is the old church which belonged to the Knights Templars of Jeruſalem, and was originally founded in the year 1185. The old ſtructure was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the ſame model. The preſent edifice was one of thoſe that eſcaped the fire of London in 1666; but in 1695 the ſouth weſt part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful gothic ſtructure is built of ſtone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It conſiſts of a long body with a turret, and a round tower at the weſt end, that has much the air of a piece of fortification. The length of the church from the altar to the ſcreen is eighty-three feet, its breadth ſixty feet, and the height of the roof thirty-four. The round tower is forty-eight feet high; its diameter at the floor fifty-one feet, and its circumference one hundred and ſixty feet.

The windows which enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned. They are compoſed of three Gothic arches, a principal, and a lower on either ſide. Theſe window ſtand ſo cloſe that there are but very ſlender piers left between them to ſupport a heavy roof; they are therefore ſtrengthened with buttreſſes; but theſe buttreſſes, as in moſt other Gothic ſtructures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows conſiderably leſs. The tower, which is very maſſy, has few windows, and thoſe ſmall, yet there are buttreſſes carried up between them; the top is crowned with plain ſquare battlements, and from the center riſes a ſpire.

The turret upon the body of the church is ſmall and plain, and ſerves to receive a bell. In ſhort, what can be ſeen of the outſide has a venerable aſpect, but the principal beauties are within.

On entering the round tower, you find it ſupported with ſix pillars, wainſcotted with oak ſix feet high, and adorned all round, except the eaſt part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of ſmall arches, and black apertures; but what is moſt remarkable in this part is, the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights, five lying croſs legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land againſt the infidels and unbelieving Jews; the other three ſtrait-legged; the reſt are coped ſtones, all of grey marble. The firſt of the croſs-legged was William Marſhall the elder, earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1219. William Marſhall, his ſon, earl of Pembroke, was the ſecond; he died in 1231. And Gilbert Marſhall, his brother, earl of Pembroke, ſlain in a tournament at Hertford, near Ware, twenty miles from London, who died in the year 1241.

This tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handſome ſcreen in the modern taſte; on paſſing which we find the church has three roofs ſupported by tall and ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble. The windows are all adorned with ſmall neat pillars of the ſame ſtone, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The iſles are five in number, three, as uſual, running eaſt and weſt, and two croſs iſles. The walls are neatly wainſcotted with oak above eight feet high, and the altar-piece which is of the ſame wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilaſters and two columns of the Corinthian order: it is alſo ornamented with cherubims, a ſhield, feſtoons, fruit and leaves. The pulpit, which is placed near the eaſt end of the middle iſle is finely carved and veneered; the ſounding board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with ſeveral carved arches, a crown, feſtoons, cherubims and vaſes.

The ſcreen at the weſt end of the iſles is like the altar piece, of wainſcot, and adorned with ten pilaſters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is ſupported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compaſs pediment, with the king's arms well carved. Near the pediment, on the ſouth ſide is an enrichment of cherubims and a carved figure of a Pegaſus, the badge of the ſociety of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment on the north ſide an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the ſociety of the Middle Temple: for though theſe two houſes have one church, they ſeldom ſit promiſcuouſly there; but the gentlemen of the Inner Temple on the ſouth, and thoſe of the Middle Temple northward from the iſle. In the church are the tombs of many judges, maſters in chancery and eminent lawyers.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. there has been a divine belonging to this church named a maſter or *cuſtos*, who is conſtituted by his majeſty's letters patent, without inſtitution or induction. Beſides the maſter there is a reader, who reads divine ſervice every day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. Formerly they had a fixed lecturer for Sundays in the afternoon, who had eighty pounds a year from each houſe, convenient lodging, and his diet at the benchers table; but of late the lecture is carried on by various preaches appointed and paid by the treaſurers of the two houſes.

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The

The parliament, wherein the affairs of the ſociety are treated is generally held twice every term.

The officers and ſervants of the houſe are, a treaſurer, a ſub-treaſurer, a ſteward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier-man, a gardener, and two porters.

The Middle Temple, which joins to the Inner Temple on the weſt, is thus denominated from its having been the middle or central part of the ancient temple or priory of Knights Templars. The chief officer of this houſe, like the other, is a treaſurer, who is annually choſen from among the benchers, and whoſe office is to admit ſtudents; to aſſign them their chambers, and to receive and pay all the caſh belonging to the ſociety. The officers and governors of this inn, are in all reſpects like that of the Inner Temple, except the charge of admiſſion, which is five pounds; and the time to qualify a ſtudent for the bar is twenty-eight terms inſtead of ſixteen.

The moſt remarkable building in the Temple is the old church which belonged to the Knights Templars of Jeruſalem, and was originally founded in the year 1185. The old ſtructure was taken down in 1240, and another erected after the ſame model. The preſent edifice was one of thoſe that eſcaped the fire of London in 1666; but in 1695 the ſouth weſt part was new built, and in 1706 the whole was thoroughly repaired.

This beautiful gothic ſtructure is built of ſtone, firmly put together, and enriched with ornaments. It conſiſts of a long body with a turret, and a round tower at the weſt end, that has much the air of a piece of fortification. The length of the church from the altar to the ſcreen is eighty-three feet, its breadth ſixty feet, and the height of the roof thirty-four. The round tower is forty-eight feet high; its diameter at the floor fifty-one feet, and its circumference one hundred and ſixty feet.

The windows which enlighten the body of the church are large and well proportioned. They are compoſed of three Gothic arches, a principal, and a lower on either ſide. Theſe window ſtand ſo cloſe that there are but very ſlender piers left between them to ſupport a heavy roof; they are therefore ſtrengthened with buttreſſes; but theſe buttreſſes, as in moſt other Gothic ſtructures, exclude more light than the piers would have done, had they been larger, and the windows conſiderably leſs. The tower, which is very maſſy, has few windows, and thoſe ſmall, yet there are buttreſſes carried up between them; the top is crowned with plain ſquare battlements, and from the center riſes a fane.

The turret upon the body of the church is ſmall and plain, and ſerves to receive a bell. In ſhort, what can be ſeen of the outſide has a venerable aſpect, but the principal beauties are within.

On entering the round tower, you find it ſupported with ſix pillars, wainſcotted with oak ſix feet high, and adorned all round, except the eaſt part, which opens into the church, with an upper and lower range of ſmall arches, and black apertures; but what is moſt remarkable in this part is, the tombs of eleven of the Knights Templars who lie interred here; eight of which are covered with the figures of armed knights, five lying croſs legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land againſt the infidels and unbelieving Jews; the other three ſtrait-legged; the reſt are coped ſtones, all of grey marble. The firſt of the croſs-legged was William Marſhall the elder, earl of Pembroke, who died in the year 1219. William Marſhall, his ſon, earl of Pembroke, was the ſecond; he died in 1231. And Gilbert Marſhall, his brother, earl of Pembroke, ſlain in a tournament at Hertford, near Ware, twenty miles from London, who died in the year 1241.

This tower is divided from the body of the church by a very handſome ſcreen in the modern taſte; on paſſing which we find the church has three roofs ſupported by tall and ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble. The windows are all adorned with ſmall neat pillars of the ſame ſtone, and the floor paved with black and white marble. The iſles are five in number, three, as uſual, running eaſt and weſt, and two croſs iſles. The walls are neatly wainſcotted with oak above eight feet high, and the altar-piece which is of the ſame wood, is much higher, finely carved, and adorned with four pilaſters and two columns of the Corinthian order: it is alſo ornamented with cherubims, a ſhield, feſtoons, fruit and leaves. The pulpit, which is placed near the eaſt end of the middle iſle is finely carved and veneered; the ſounding board is pendant from the roof, and enriched with ſeveral carved arches, a crown, feſtoons, cherubims and vaſes.

The ſcreen at the weſt end of the iſles is like the altar piece, of wainſcot, and adorned with ten pilaſters of the Corinthian order, with three portals and pediments. The organ gallery is ſupported by two fluted Corinthian columns, and ornamented with an entablature and a compaſs pediment, with the king's arms well carved. Near the pediment, on the ſouth ſide is an enrichment of cherubims and a carved figure of a Pegaſus, the badge of the ſociety of the Inner Temple; and in the pediment on the north ſide an enrichment of cherubims, and the figure of a Holy Lamb, the badge of the ſociety of the Middle Temple: for though theſe two houſes have one church, they ſeldom ſit promiſcuouſly there; but the gentlemen of the Inner Temple on the ſouth, and thoſe of the Middle Temple northward from the iſle. In the church are the tombs of many judges, maſters in chancery and eminent lawyers.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. there has been a divine belonging to this church named a maſter or *cuſtos*, who is conſtituted by his majeſty's letters patent, without inſtitution or induction. Beſides the maſter there is a reader, who reads divine ſervice every day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. Formerly they had a fixed lecturer for Sundays in the afternoon, who had eighty pounds a year from each houſe, convenient lodging, and his diet at the benchers table; but of late the lecture is carried on by various preaches appointed and paid by the treaſurers of the two houſes.

At the weſt extremity of Fleet-ſtreet, and the city liberty ſtands

TEMPLE

TEMPLE BAR.

This is a very handſome gate, where anciently were poſts, rails, and a chain, as in other places where the city liberties terminated. Afterwards a houſe of timber was erected acroſs the ſtreet, with a narrow gateway, and an entry through the ſouth ſide of it. But ſince the fire of London the preſent ſtructure was erected, and is the only gate at the extremity of the city liberties.

This gate is a very noble one, and has two poſterns, one on each ſide, for the advantage of foot paſſengers. It is built entirely of Portland ſtone, of ruſtic work below, and of the Corintian order. Over the gateway, on the eaſt ſide, in two niches, are ſtone ſtatues of queen Elizabeth and king James I. with the king's arms over the key-ſtone, and on the weſt ſide are the ſtatues of king Charles I. and king Charles II. in Roman habits.

This is the gate, which of late years the ſtate has appointed to be the place to fix, on its ſummit, the heads of ſuch as have been executed for high treaſon.

Returning from Temple-bar, on the north ſide of Fleet-ſtreet, is Chancery-lane; on the eaſt ſide of which are Serjeant's-inn, Simond's inn, the Rolls chapel, and the Curſitor's-office. And on the weſt ſide are, Lincoln's-inn, the Six Clerks office, the examiner's-office, the Maſters in Chancery's-office, &c. But they are all out of the city liberty, except Serjeant's-inn; where judges and ſerjeants have their ſeveral chambers, not dwelling-houſes, as in the other that goes by the ſame name in Fleet-ſtreet.

Farther to the eaſt from Chancery-lane, and on the ſame ſide, ſtands.

CLIFFORD's-INN.

This is one of the inns of chancery, and has three courts and a garden adorned with rows of lime-trees ſet round graſs-plots, and with gravel walks which are kept in good order. It was formerly lord Clifford's manſion; but now the habitation of gentlemen in the law, chiefly attornies and officers belonging to the Marſhal's-court.

Adjoining to this inn is ſituate the pariſh church of

ST. DUNSTAN, *in the Weſt.*

This church is ſo called from its dedication to Dunſtan aforeſaid, and the epithet of Weſt, to diſtinguiſh it from another church of the ſame name, ſituated in the eaſt. It is a very ancient foundation, in the gift of the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, who, in the year 1237, gave it to king Henry III. towards the maintenance of the foundation of the houſe called the Rolls, for the reception of converted Jews. It was afterwards converted to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, in Northumberland, in which patronage it continued till that religious houſe was ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. And Edward VI. granted the advowſon of this church, under the name of a vicarage, to lord Dudley. Soon after which the rectory and vicarage were granted to Sir Richard Sackvill, whoſe deſcendants alienated the impropriation to George Rivers, 22 Jac. I. but they kept the vicarage in their preſentation till the year 1631. The impropriation and vicarage are both at this time in the heirs of Mr. Taylor, late clerk of Bridewell. The impropriation is valued at 300l. per annum; and the vicar receives 240l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

This church eſcaped the fire of London in 1666, but has been repaired ſeveral times at a very great expence. It conſiſts of a large body, and a ſmall tower, every way diſproportionate. And what renders this edifice ſtill more diſagreeable is, its being covered with a number of ſmall ſhops or ſheds, that not only add to its deformity, but makes it project into the ſtreet, ſo as to be an incumbrance in the public way. The clock projects to the ſouth near the weſt end, and for the amuſement of the gaping vulgar, two human figures are placed in a kind of Ionic loggia, and by means of clock-work, ſtrike two bells hung over them, and declare the hour and quarters.

Here are ſeveral gift ſermons, viz. on the thirtieth of January, twenty-ninth of May, Good-friday, &c. And a lecture every Sunday and Thurſday in the afternoon, from the beginning of Michaelmas term to the end of trinity term, founded by Dr. White.

Here are two charity ſchools, one for fifty boys, four of whom are taught navigation: the other for forty girls, who are educated, cloathed, and put out to ſervice.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh-officers are two churchwardens, two overſeers, and two collectors.

A little farther to the eaſt from this church, and near Fetter-lane, is Crane-court, at the upper end of which ſtands the ſeat of

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

This ſociety, which took its riſe from a private body of learned and ingenious men, was founded for the improvement of natural knowledge. It was begun in the chambers of biſhop Wilkins, then no more than a member of Wadham College, Oxon, about the year 1650; and in 1658 they hired an apartment in Greſham-college, and formed themſelves into a body, under lord Brounker, their firſt preſident. Their reputation was ſo well eſtabliſhed at the time of the reſtoration, that king Charles II. incorporated them by a charter, in which his majeſty was pleaſed to ſtile himſelf their founder, patron, and companion, which gave them the name of the Royal Society. By which charter the corporation was to conſiſt of a preſident, a council of twenty-four, and as many fellows as ſhould be found worthy of admiſſion; with a treaſurer, ſecretary, curators, &c.

No ſooner was this Royal Society thus incorporated by king Charles II. than that prince made them a preſent of a fine ſilver mace gilt, to be carried before the preſident; and, as a farther mark of favour, their royal patron, by his letters patent of the eighth of April, 1667, gave them Chelſea-college with its appurtenances, and twenty-ſix acres of land ſurrounding the ſame. But afterwards

wards the ſociety neglecting to convert a part of it into a phyſic garden, as was intended, and the king being reſolved to erect an hoſpital for old and maimed ſoldiers, thought no place more proper for ſuch a deſign than this college; he therefore purchaſed it again of them for a conſiderable ſum.

A little before the ſociety received theſe letters patent from his majeſty, the honourable Henry Howard, afterwards duke of Norfolk, made them a preſent of a very valuable library, which conſiſts of 3287 printed books in moſt languages and faculties; chiefly the firſt editions ſoon after the invention of printing; and a valuable collection of manuſcripts in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Turkiſh, amounting to 554 volumes, which, together with the former, are thought to be of ſuch value, as not to be paralleled.

Excluſive of this library, which takes up a large room, another curious and valuable collection was left the ſociety in the year 1715, by their ſecretary Francis Aſton, eſq; which, together with the numerous benefactions of the works of the learned members, in all faculties, but more eſpecially in natural and experimental philoſophy, amount to above 3600, and are placed in glaſs caſes in another room.

The muſeum belonging to the ſociety was founded by Daniel Colwall, eſq; in the year 1677, who gave his great and curious collection of natural and artificial rarities, which compoſe the greateſt part of the catalogue, publiſhed anno, 1681, by doctor Grew, under the title of *Muſeum Regalis Societatis*. But theſe curioſities, by the generous benefaction of other curious perſons, are now increaſed to above ſix times the number of thoſe mentioned in the catalogue.

Upon the ſociety's removal from Greſham-college to their houſe in Crane-court, in Fleet-ſtreet, Richard Waller, eſq; one of the ſecretaries of the incorporation, at his own expence, in the year 1711, erected the repoſitory in the garden for the reception of the ſaid rarities, which are beautifully diſpoſed therein for the entertainment of the curious. It abounds with a great variety of the following ſpecies of rarities, viz. human, quadrupedes, birds, fowls, palmipedes, eggs, neſts, fiſhes, viviparous, oviparous, exanguious, ſcaled and ſhelled, double and multiple, inſects, reptiles, woods, ſtalks and roots, fruits of all ſorts, moſſes, muſhrooms, plants, ſpunges, &c. animal and vegetable bodies petrified, corals and other marine productions, foſſils, gems, ſtones irregular, metals, antimony, mercury and other metallic bodies, ſalts, ſulphurs, oils and earths, philoſophical and mathematical inſtruments, Indian, American, and other weapons, with a variety of apparel, &c.

This ſociety, by the above-mentioned royal and other benefactions, the admiſſion money, and annual contribution of its members, was in ſo flouriſhing a condition, that they applied to his majeſty king George the firſt, for an additional privilege to purchaſe, in mortmain, 1000l. inſtead of 200l. per annum, which he was pleaſed to grant by his letters patent, in 1725. Among the fellows of this ſociety was his late majeſty king George II. and many of the greateſt princes in Europe.

The officers choſen from among the members, are, the preſident, who calls and diſſolves the meetings, propoſes the ſubjects of conſultation, puts queſtions, calls for experiments, and admits the members that are from time to time received into the ſociety.

The treaſurer, who receives and diſburſes all the money.

The two ſecretaries who read all letters and informations; reply to all addreſſes or letters from foreign parts, or at home; regiſter all experiments and concluſions, and publiſh what is ordered by the ſociety.

The curators, who have the charge of making experiments, receive the directions of the ſociety, and at another meeting bring all to the teſt.

Every perſon to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society, muſt be propounded and recommended at a meeting of the ſociety, by three or more members; who muſt then deliver to one of the ſecretaries a paper ſigned by themſelves with their own name, ſpecifying the name, addition, profeſſion, occupation, and chief qualifications; the inventions, diſcoveries, works, writings, or other productions of the candidate for election: as alſo notifying the uſual place of his abode, and recommending him on their own perſonal knowledge. A fair copy of which paper, with the date of the day when delivered, ſhall be fixed up in the common meeting-room of the ſociety, at ten ſeveral ordinary meetings, before the ſaid candidate ſhall be put to the ballot: but it ſhall be free for every one of his majeſty's ſubjects, who is a peer, or the ſon of a peer, of Great Britain or Ireland, and for every one of his majeſty's privy-council of either of the ſaid kingdoms, and for every foreign prince or ambaſſador, to be propounded by any ſingle perſon, and to be put to the ballot for election on the ſame day, there being preſent a competent number for making elections. And at every ſuch ballot, unleſs two thirds at leaſt of the members preſent give their bills in favour of the candidate, he cannot be elected a fellow of the Royal Society; nor can any candidate be balloted for, unleſs at leaſt twenty-one members are preſent.

After a candidate has been elected, he may, at that, or the next meeting of the ſociety, be introduced and ſolemnly admitted by the preſident, after having previouſly ſubſcribed the obligation, whereby he promiſes, "that he will endeavour "to promote the good of the Royal Society of "London, for the improvement of natural "knowledge."

When any one is admitted, he pays a fee of five guineas, and afterwards 13s. a quarter, as long as he continues a member, towards defraying the expences of the ſociety; and for the payment thereof he gives a bond; but moſt of the members on their firſt admittance chuſe to pay down twenty guineas, which diſcharges them from any future payments.

Any fellow may however free himſelf from

 theſe

theſe obligations, by only writing to the preſident, that he deſires to withdraw from the ſociety.

When the preſident takes the chair, the reſt of the fellows take their ſeats, and thoſe who are not of the ſociety withdraw: except any baron of England, Scotland, and Ireland, any perſon of a higher title, or any of his majeſty's privy council of any of his three kingdoms, and any foreigner of eminent repute, may ſtay, with the allowance of the preſident, for that time; and upon leave obtained of the preſident and fellows preſent, or the major part of them, any other perſon may be permitted to ſtay for that time: but the name of every perſon thus permitted to ſtay, that of the perſon who moved for him, and the allowance, are to be entered in the journal book.

The buſineſs of the ſociety in their ordinary meetings, is, to order, take account, conſider and diſcourſe of philoſophical experiments and obſervations: to read, hear, and diſcourſe upon letters, reports, and other papers containing philoſophical matters; as alſo to view and diſcourſe upon the rarities of nature and art, and to conſider what may be deduced from them, and how far they may be improved for uſe, or diſcovery.

No experiment can be made at the charge of the ſociety, but by order of the ſociety or council. And in order to the propounding and making experiments for the ſociety, the importance of ſuch experiment is to be conſidered with reſpect to the diſcovery of any truth, or to the uſe and benefit of mankind.

The philoſophical tranſactions are printed at the charge of the ſociety, and the clerk delivers *gratis* one of the copies to every fellow of the ſociety who ſhall demand it, either in perſon, or by letter under the hand of ſuch fellow, within one year after the clerk has begun to deliver ſuch copies.

The meetings of the Royal Society are on Thurſdays, at five o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the council are elected out of the fellows, upon the feaſt of St. Andrew in the morning, when, after the election, they all dine together.

Eleven of the old council are elected for the enſuing year, and ten are elected out of the other members. Then the preſident, treaſurer, and ſecretary are elected out of theſe. But the ſame perſons are uſually re-choſen into theſe offices.

In Chancery-lane is a place for keeping the records of chancery, called

The ROLLS, *or Chapel for the cuſtody of Rolls or Records in Chancery.*

This houſe was founded by king Henry III. in the place where ſtood a Jew's houſe forfeited to that prince in the year 1233. In this chapel all ſuch Jews and infidels as were converted to the chriſtian faith, were ordained, and in the buildings belonging to it were appointed a ſufficient maintenance; by which means a great number of converts were baptized, inſtructed in the doctrines of chriſtianity, and lived under a learned chriſtian appointed to govern them: but in the year 1290, all the Jews being baniſhed, the number of converts decreaſed, and in the year 1377, the houſe, with its chapel, was annexed by patent to the keeper of the Rolls of Chancery.

The chapel, which is of brick, pebbles and ſome free-ſtone, is ſixty feet long, and thirty-three feet in breadth; the doors and windows are Gothic, and the roof covered with ſlate. In this chapel the rolls are kept in preſſes fixed to the ſides, and ornamented with columns and pilaſters of the Ionic and Compoſite orders. Theſe rolls contain all the records, as charters, patents, &c. ſince the beginning of the reign of Richard III. thoſe before that time being depoſited in the Record Office in the Tower; and theſe being made up in rolls of parchment, gave occaſion to the name.

At the north-weſt angle of this chapel is a bench where the maſter of the rolls hears cauſes in chancery. And attendance is given in this chapel from ten o'clock till twelve, for taking in and paying out money, according to order of court, and for giving an opportunity to thoſe who come for that purpoſe to ſearch the rolls.

The miniſter of the chapel is appointed by the maſter of the Rolls, and divine ſervice is performed there on Sundays and holidays at about eleven and three.

On the walls are ſeveral old monuments, particularly at the eaſt end is that of Dr. Young, maſter of the Rolls, who died in the year 1516. In a well-wrought ſtone coffin lies the effigy of Dr. Young in a ſcarlet gown; his hands lie acroſs upon his breaſt, and a cap with corners covers his ears. On the wall juſt above him, Our Saviour is looking down upon him, his head and ſhoulders appearing out of the clouds, accompanied by two angels.

The office of the Rolls is under the government of the Maſter of the Rolls, whoſe houſe is by the chapel.

The place of Maſter of the Rolls is an office of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king, either for life or during pleaſure. He is always the principal maſter in chancery, and has in his gift the office of the Six Clerks in Chancery, of the two Examiners of the ſame court, and of the Clerk of the Chapel of the Rolls, who acts immediately under him in that office. He has ſeveral revenues belonging to the office of the Rolls, and by act of parliament receives a ſalary of 1200l. per annum out of the hanaper.

Nearly oppoſite Crane court is

SERJEANTS INN.

This inn conſiſts of a court ſurrounded with handſome new buildings, among which are the ſociety's chapel and hall; and a very handſome edifice belonging to the Amicable ſociety. The officers belonging to this Inn are, a ſteward, a maſter cook, and a chief butler.

On the eaſt ſide of Fetter-lane is Nevil's-alley, in which is ſituate the epiſcopal church of the Moravians, properly called the *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren; an ancient German epiſcopal church, who claim their ſucceſſion from John Hus and Jerome of Prague. They came into England about the year 1737, and have been inſtrumental

inſtrumental in propagating the goſpel in our plantations on the continent of North America, where their ſettlements are reported to be an example to all others for their induſtry, ſobriety, and chriſtian conduct both in faith and practice.

The north end of Fetter-lane leads into Holbourn, where, turning to the weſt, are the bars that in this quarter divide the city liberty from the county; and cloſe within theſe bars, on the ſouth ſide of Holbourn, is

STAPLES INN.

This is one of the inns of Chancery, and conſiſts of two large courts, ſurrounded with very good buildings.

More to the eaſt, on the north ſide of Holbourn, ſtands

FURNIVAL's INN.

This ſo called from its founder Sir William Furnival, knt. and is likewiſe one of the inns of Chancery. It is a handſome old building, which you enter by a large gate; and behind there is a pleaſant garden.

Proceeding ſtill eaſtward, on the ſouth ſide of Holbourn, we come to

BERNARD's INN.

This is that inn of Chancery formerly called Markworth's-inn. The ſociety is governed by a principal and twelve ancients, who, with the other members, are obliged to be in commons a fortnight in two terms, and ten days in each of the other, on penalty of forfeiting five ſhillings per week.

Bartlet's-buildings is a very handſome ſpacious place, graced with good houſes of brick, with gardens behind them, and is principally inhabited by gentlemen.

A little farther from this on the ſame ſide is

THAVIE's INN.

This is likewiſe an inn of Chancery, and was founded by John Thavie, eſq; who lived in the reign of Edward III. It is governed by a principal and eleven ancients, who, with the reſt of the members, are to be ten days in commons in iſſuable terms, and a week in every other term.

Adjoining to this inn, and at the north weſt angle of Shoe-lane, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. ANDREW, *Holbourn.*

This church, which is a rectory, was originally in the gift of the dean and canons of St. Paul's London, who transferred it to the abbot and convent of Bermondſey; and they continued patrons thereof till their convent was diſſolved by Henry VIII. His majeſty granted this church to Thomas lord Wriotheſley, afterwards earl of Southampton, from whom it deſcended by marriage to the late duke of Montague, in whoſe family the patronage now remains, and is ſaid to be worth 600l. per annum.

The preſent edifice was finiſhed in 1687, and is 105 feet in length, 63 in breadth, 43 in height, and a tower 110 feet high, erected in 1704. It has a conſiderable ſpace before it, which is entered by an elegant pair of iron gates. It is a neat building with two ſeries of windows, and a handſome baluſtrade round the top. The tower, which riſes ſquare, conſiſts only of two ſtages, and round the top is a baluſtrade with a pinacle at each corner; on the crown of each is placed a pine apple, from which riſes the fanes; and the inſide is extremely neat and well finiſhed.

Nearly oppoſite this church ſtands

ELY HOUSE.

This is the ancient manſion-houſe fro the city reſidence of the biſhops of Ely. The buildings belonging to it are very antique, conſiſting of a large hall, ſeveral ſpacious rooms, and a good chapel. Here is alſo a fine capacious court-yard, and a conſiderable extent of garden ground; though it is at this time greatly run to decay. It was originally given to the biſhops of Ely by William de Luda, biſhop of that ſee in the reign of Edward I. by the name of the manor of Ouldborne, with the appurtenances; on the ſpecial condition that his next ſucceſſor ſhould beſtow 1000 marks to provide maintenance for three chaplains, to ſerve in the chapel there. But this edifice is not the original building. Thomas Arundel, biſhop of Ely, in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. rebuilt it, with a large gateway and front towards the ſtreet.

At this time there was a very large piece of ground, the quantity of forty acres, or thereabouts, of orchard and paſture, incloſed with a wall, belonging to it, which falling to the crown at the death of biſhop Cox, queen Elizabeth gave that incloſed land to lord chancellor Hatton and his heirs for ever. The chancellor built a large houſe upon the premiſes; which being removed, the ground was afterwards laid out into ſtreets, and covered with very good and genteel buildings; among which that called Hatton-garden is reputed one of the handſomeſt in or about London. In this ſtreet is a mathematical ſchool founded for charity children.

Leaving St. Andrew's church, and paſſing by the north end of Shoe-lane and the Fleet-market, we aſcend Snow-hill, where, turning to the right, on the north ſide, is ſituate the parochial church of

St. SEPULCHRE.

This church, which is ſo dedicated in commemoration of Our Saviour's ſepulchre or grave at Jeruſalem, is now a ſpacious building, but not ſo large as of old time, part of the ſite of it being let out upon a building leaſe, and for a garden plot. It is ſuppoſed to have been founded about the year 1100, at which time a particular devotion was paid to the Holy Sepulchre. And it was ſo decayed in the reign of Edward IV. as to require rebuilding. Roger, biſhop of Saliſbury, in the reign of Henry I. gave the patronage of this church to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew

tholomew in Weſt Smithfield, who eſtabliſhed a perpetual vicarage in this church, and held it till their diſſolution, when it fell to the crown. King James I. in the ſeventh year of his reign granted the rectory and its appurtenances, and advowſon of this vicarge, to Francis Philips, &c. after which the pariſhioners purchaſed the rectory and its appurtenances, and held them in fee-farm of the crown. And the advowſon of the vicarage was purchaſed by the preſident and fellows of St. John Baptiſt College, Oxon, who continue patrons thereof.

The preſent ſtructure was much damaged by the fire of London in 1666. The outward walls and the tower were capable of reparations; and the middle iſle of the church was at the ſame time made with an arched roof, which was not ſo originally.

This church, in its preſent ſituation, meaſures 126 feet in length, excluſive of the broad paſſage at the weſt end; the breadth, excluſive of the north chapel, is 58 feet. The height of the roof in the middle iſle is 35 feet; and the height of the ſteeple, to the top of the pinnacles, is 146 feet. The body of the church is enlightened with a row of very large Gothic windows, with buttreſſes between, over which runs a ſlight cornice; and on the top a plain and ſubſtantial battlement work, in the ſtyle of the public buildings in the reign of Edward IV. And the ſteeple is a plain ſquare tower, crowned with four pinnacles.

The church-yard, which lies ſouthward, and reaches quite up to the pavement of the ſtreet, was formerly incloſed with a high brick wall, without allowing any footway for paſſengers on the outſide; but this wall was removed in the year 1760, and the church-yard laid entirely open.

There is another church-yard or burial ground belonging to this pariſh in Chick-lane, given by Sir William Selby for the uſe of the poor for ever. And in the ſame lane is a work-houſe for the poor of the pariſh.

In the year 1636 the impropriation of this church, held in fee-farm, was worth 440l. and the vicarage, endowed with a third part of the tythes, &c. was worth 179l. 14s. 6d. At preſent the vicar receives 200l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, as ſettled by act of parliament.

The donations to the poor of this pariſh for ever amount to 250l. beſides which Mr. Cooper gave fifteen ſacks of charcoal; and Sir Richard Reeves left to this pariſh 100l. per annum for ever.

The ſtock of money given to the poor by eight charitable perſons amounts to 500l. and eight others gave 128l. 15s. per annum to provide coals and fuel for the poor.

They have alſo two alms-houſes for their poor; one founded on Snow-hill, a little eaſtward of Cock-lane, by Edmund Hammond, eſq; in 1651, for ſix unmarried men, who endowed them with 7l. 10s. per annum each, to be paid by the company of Haberdaſhers. The other is on the ſouth ſide of Gooſe-alley, near the middle, for eight poor people, who receive from 5s. to 15s. quarterly from the Armourers company.

There are ſeven gift ſermons on ſet days, a parſonage-houſe, and ſome glebe and perquiſites, which conſiderably increaſe the value of the living.

The ſexton of this pariſh is the perſon, mentioned before, that gives an admonition to the condemned criminals in Newgate the night before their execution; which he repeats next morning, as they are carried by St. Sepulchre's church-yard; and the great bell tolls, by way of a paſſing bell, from ſix to ten o'clock in the morning on the day of execution.

The government of this pariſh is in a veſtry, that conſiſts of all who have paſſed the office of conſtable; and being divided into four precincts Within the liberty and one Without, that part Within the liberty has four churchwardens, five overſeers, and four ſideſmen; that Without the liberty has no more than one churchwarden, four overſeers, and two ſideſmen.

Oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church is Angel-court, in which ſtands

The Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office.

This office was erected in the year 1696 for inſuring only houſes. Every inſurer ſigns a deed of ſettlement, by which he is not only inſured, but inſures all that have ſigned that deed, from loſſes in their houſes by fire. So that every perſon thus inſured, is admitted into joint partnerſhip, and becomes an equal ſharer in the profits and loſs, in proportion to their reſpective inſurances.

The conditions of inſurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. depoſit on brick houſes, and double thoſe ſums on timber houſes. No more than 2000l. to be inſured in one policy.

The buſineſs of this office is managed by twenty-four directors, who are choſen by the perſons inſured, in rotation, and ſerve the office three years without any ſalary or reward. And this office keeps in its ſervice thirty fire-men, who are protected from a preſs, and are annually cloathed, and wear a ſilver badge, with two hands joined, and over them a crown.

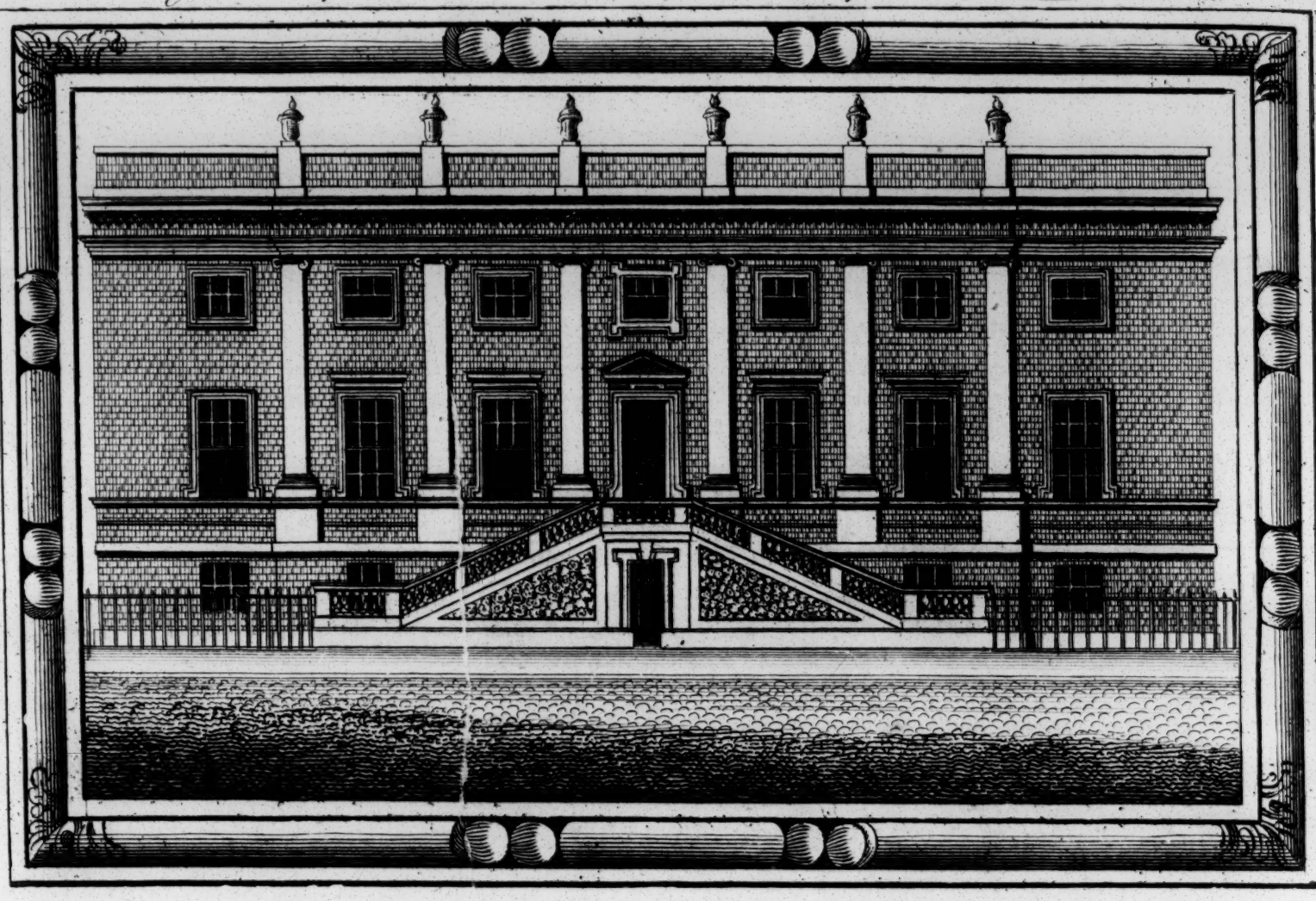
Oppoſite the ſouth front of St. Sepulchre's church-yard is an opening that leads into the Old Bailey; on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

JUSTICE-HALL, *commonly called the* SESSIONS-HOUSE.

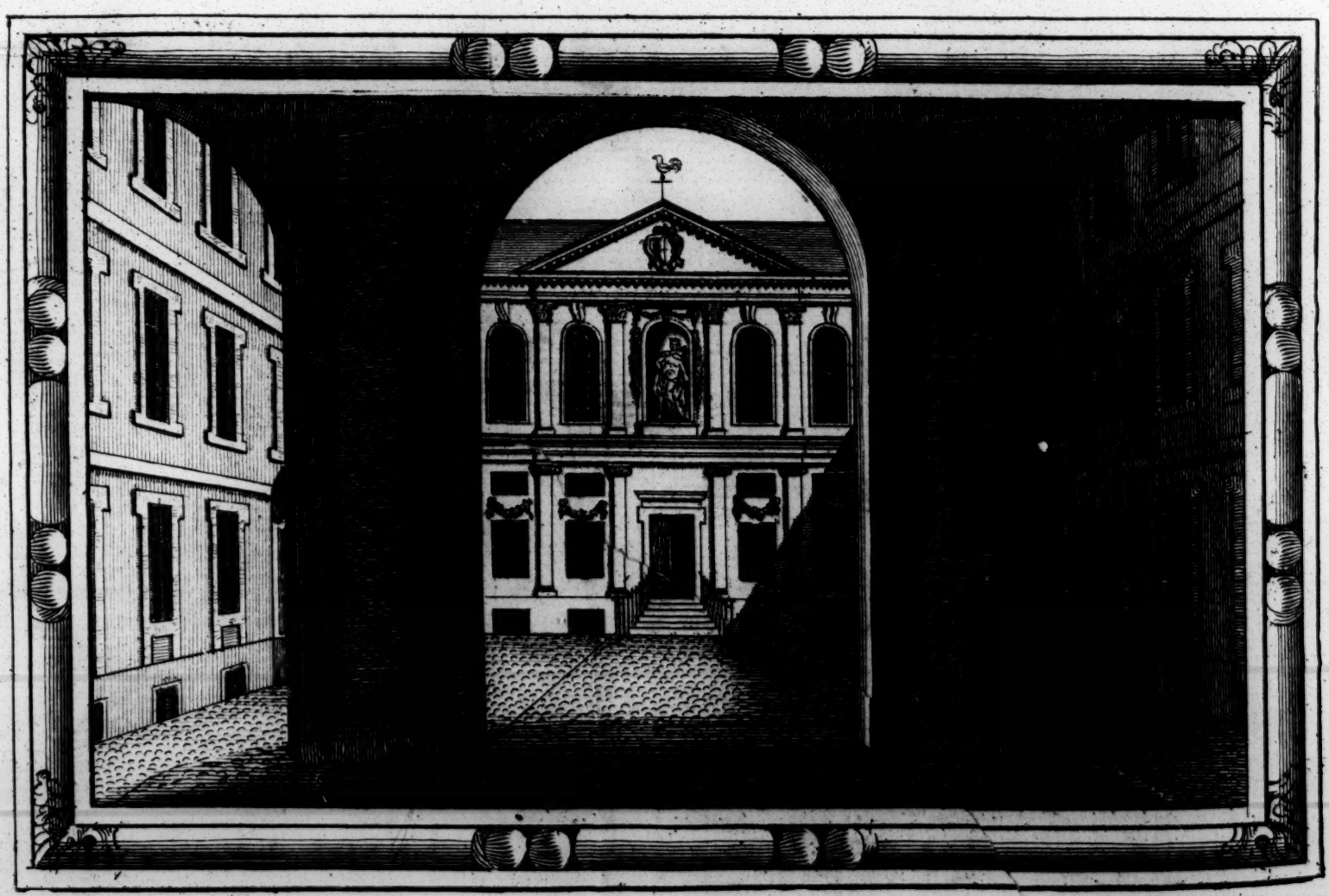
This is a plain brick edifice that has but little to recommend it. A flight of plain ſteps lead up into the court-room, which has a gallery at each end for the accommodation of ſpectators. The priſoners are brought to this court from Newgate, by a paſſage backwards which leads to that priſon; and there are two places where they are kept till called to their trials; one for the men, and the other for the women. There are alſo rooms for the grand and petty jury, and other accommodations.

A court is held here eight times a year by the king's commiſſion of oyer and terminer, for the trial of priſoners for crimes committed within the city of London, and county of Middleſex. The judges are, the Lord-mayor, the aldermen paſt the chair, and the recorder, who, on ſuch occaſions,

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of **SURGEONS HALL** *Old Bailey.*



View of the **COLLEGE** *of* **PHYSICIANS** *Warwick Lane.*

ſions; are attended by both the ſheriffs, and by one or more of the national judges. The offences in the city are tried by a jury of citizens, and thoſe committed in the county by one formed of the houſe-keepers in the county.

The crimes tried in this court are high and petty treaſon, murder, felony, forgery, petty larceny, burglary, cheating, libelling, the uſing of falſe weights and meaſures, &c. the penalties incurred by which are, the loſs of life, corporal puniſhment, tranſportation, amerciaments, &c.

Farther to the ſouth, on the ſame ſide, is ſituate

SURGEONS HALL.

This building, which is extremely elegant, was erected by the ſurgeons, after their ſeparation from the barbers. It has a baſement ſtory, with ſquare windows. The principal floor is raiſed conſiderably above the level of the ſtreet, and there is an aſcent to it by a double flight of ſteps; under which is a door, level with the ground, for the convenience of bringing in dead bodies, executed at Tyburn, for diſſection. The face of this part is ruſtic work. At the height of the ſteps is a range of Ionic pilaſters, within the height of which there are two ſeries of windows, a row of large ones, with ſquare ones above. The entablature of the Ionic pilaſters ſupports a plain attic courſe, crowned with vaſes.

The ſurgeons, under their ancient incorporation, authorized ten of their body examiners of the ſurgeons of London during life. And it was ordained, that no perſon ſhould practiſe ſurgery in and within ſeven miles of London, before they had been examined and licenced by the ſaid company; and all thus licenced might practiſe ſurgery in any part of England. Which authorities and privileges, and ſeveral others, were confirmed to the company of ſurgeons by the act of parliament in 1745, which made them a ſeparate body, and did incorporate them by the name of "the maſter, governors, and commonalty, of "the art and ſcience of ſurgery of London." And by the ſaid act they were empowered to chuſe a principal, maſter or governor, two other governors or wardens, ten examiners of ſurgeons, and to have a court of twenty-one aſſiſtants.

Oppoſite the north end of the Old Bailey is Gilt-ſpur-ſtreet, which leads to Pye-corner. And further to the weſt is Cow-lane, a broad and good ſtreet for carts, &c. out of which comes Hoſier-lane, that runs into Smithfield, alias Weſt-Smithfield.

This place is ſo called from there being another of the ſame name in the eaſtern environs of London. It was anciently a much larger open field, and perhaps ſo called from one Smith, the owner thereof, or becauſe it was level and ſmooth, which by corruption might be called Smith, inſtead of Smooth field.

This place was uſed in very early time for juſts and tournaments: as appears in the 48th of Edward III. when dame Alice Perrars or Pierce, the king's concubine, as lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheap, accompanied by many lords and ladies; every lady leading a lord by his horſe's bridle, till they came into Weſt-Smithfield; and then began a great juſt, which laſted for ſeven days.

Alſo in the 9th of Richard II. was the like great riding from the Tower to Weſtminſter, and every lord led a lady's horſe's bridle; and in the morning began the juſts in Smithfield, which laſted three days. Henry of Darby, the duke of Lancaſter's ſon, the lord Beaumont, Sir Simon Burley, and Sir Paris Courntney, all behaved well.

In the year 1393, the 17th of Richard II. certain lords of Scotland came into England to get worſhip by force of arms. The earl of Mar challenged the earl of Nottingham to juſt with him; and ſo they road certain courſes, but not the full challenge: for the earl of Mar was caſt, both horſe and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall; ſo that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and ſo towards Scotland, but died by the way at York.

Looſe ſerving-men would commonly meet here, and make uproars and quarrels; inſomuch that it was many years called Ruffians-hall, being the uſual rendezvous of ruffians and quarrellers, during the time that ſwords and bucklers were uſed; when every ſerving-man carried a buckler at his back, which hung by the hilt or pommel of his ſword hanging before him.

Between Hoſier-lane and Cow-lane, in Smithfield, anciently was a large pool of water, called Smithfield-pond, or horſe pool, from the watering of horſes there; and to the ſouth weſt of which, in Cow-lane, where St. John's-court is ſituate, ſtood the gallows, or public place of execution, denominated the elms, from the great quantity of ſuch trees growing in that neighbourhood. But, the gallows being removed to the weſt end of the ſuburbs, this part of Smithfield was ſoon erected into ſtreets, lanes, &c. among the firſt of which buildings was that ſpacious and lofty wooden edifice, denominated High-hall, formerly ſtanding in the ſaid St. John's court. This ancient ſtructure of wood and ſtone was the city reſidence of the prior of Sempringham in Lincolnſhire, as is evident by the writings thereunto belonging, in the cuſtody of Sir Harry Featherſtone, wherein the ſaid houſe is denominated Sepringham head-houſe.

In latter times, when the ſpirit of reformation in religion began to appear in this metropolis, Smithfield became the Aceldema, or field of blood. In the center of the ſpace now incloſed with rails many were burnt for their ſteady adhering to the principles of the goſpel, and oppoſing the doctrines peculiar to the church of Rome.

At the ſame time, and all the time of which we have any mention of Smithfield, it was, and has been, and now is, a market-place for cattle, hay, ſtraw, and other neceſſary proviſions; and once in the year at Bartholomew tide, for a general fair, commonly called Bartholomew-fair.

This privilege was granted to the prior of St. Bartholomew by king Henry II. for a fair to be kept yearly at Bartholomew-tide three ſucceſſive days, viz. the eve, the day, and the morrow; to which the clothiers of England and drapers of

London repaired, and had their booths and ſtandings within the church-yard of this priory, cloſed in with walls and gate, locked every night, and watched, for the ſafety of men's goods and wares. A court of *pye-powder* was daily, during the fair, holden for debts and contracts.

The fair kept here, inſtead of three days, was at length prolonged to a fortnight; and became of little other uſe than for idle youth and looſe people to reſort to, and to ſpend their money in vanity; and (which was worſe) in debaucheries, drunkenneſs, whoredom, and in ſeeing and hearings things not fit for chriſtian eyes and ears; many of the houſes and booths here ſerving only to allure men and women to ſuch purpoſes of impiety. Therefore the magiſtracy, often intending, at laſt fully reſolved, in the year 1708, to reduce the fair to that ſpace of time only, according to which it was firſt granted, that is, to three days; and accordingly an order was made: and at a court of common-council in June, the ſaid year, the order was confirmed; whereby the fair was to be kept for three days only, for ſelling of merchandizes, according to the original grants from the crown; which regulation, though it has been ſometimes broke, the chief magiſtrate of late years has ſtrictly obſerved.

Though Smithfield is a very handſome ſquare, ſurrounded by many good buildings; yet the great number of cattle, horſes, ſheep, &c. which are brought to this market every Monday and Friday, and the want of proper care and regulation, has made the area a ſcene of filth and naſtineſs. But it muſt be allowed, to be the greateſt market in Europe for black cattle, horſes and ſheep.

On the eaſt ſide of this ſquare is ſituate the magnificent building of

St. BARTHOLOMEW's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was erected for ſick and maimed people; where great care is taken of them, and all neceſſaries for food, lodging, attendance, phyſic and medicaments, proper for their cure, adminiſtered; for they have good able phyſicians and ſurgeons provided, belonging to the hoſpital, who give their conſtant attendance, as occaſion requires; and they have matrons and nurſes to look to the patients, and to ſee that they have what is convenient, and what is preſcribed for their health.

The ancient hoſpital, which eſcaped the fire of London, becoming ruinous, it was found abſolutely neceſſary in the year 1729 to rebuild it. A plan for that purpoſe was formed, and a grand edifice erected, by ſubſcription, which was deſigned to be only one out of four noble detached piles of building, to be afterwards raiſed, about a court or area 250 feet in length, and 60 in breadth.

The original deſign has been ſome time completed, and this hoſpital altogether forms a very elegant building, or rather buildings; for the ſides which compoſe the quadrangle do not join at the angles, as is uſual, but by four walls, each having a large gateway which admits you into the area. Here is a ſtair-caſe painted and given by the late Mr. Hogarth, containing two pictures, repreſenting the good Samaritan and the pool of Betheſda, which, for truth of colouring and expreſſion may vie with any thing of its kind in Europe. And the frontiſpiece of this hoſpital, towards Smithfield, is adorned with pilaſters, entablature, and pediments, of the Ionic order, with the figure of king Henry VIII. ſtanding in full proportion in a niche; and the figures of two cripples on the pediment.

To this hoſpital belongs an apothecary who provides and prepares what the phyſicians direct; and the diſeaſed are duly viſited by them in their wards, where they are lodged, every morning and evening, as there is need, each having a bed to himſelf; and, by the care of the matrons, the wards are always kept neat and clean.

From the time this hoſpital was firſt incorporated it began to flouriſh under the government of the Lord-mayor, four aldermen, and eight commoners; who had under them an hoſpitaller, renter-clerks, butler, porter, matrons, twelve ſiſters, and eight beadles; beſides three ſurgeons in wages, and a miniſter.

Although the old hoſpital eſcaped the dreadful fire in 1666, yet, a great part of its revenues being in houſes in London, ſuffered much thereby. Notwithſtanding which, ſuch hath been the care of the governors, the diligence and induſtry of the phyſicians and ſurgeons, and the ſupplies of ſeveral good benefactors, that there have been yearly received many maimed and ſick ſeamen and ſoldiers, with other diſeaſed perſons, from divers parts of the kingdom, and many cured, and relieved with money and other neceſſaries, at their departure, beſides their diet and lodging during their cure.

One of the piles of this building contains a large hall, for the reſort of the governors at general courts; a compting-houſe for the meeting of the committees of governors, for the diſpatch of the buſineſs of the hoſpital: ſeveral rooms for examining, admitting, preſcribing for, and diſcharging the patients; and other neceſſary offices. The other piles contain wards for the reception of the patients and their nurſes only.

Within the precinct of this hoſpital, at the north-weſt angle, ſtands the parochial church of

St. BARTHOLOMEW *the Leſs.*

This church was founded in 1102 by the original founder of the hoſpital for a chapel to it; but, at the diſſolution of the priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, it was converted into a pariſh church for the inhabitants of the precinct of the ſaid hoſpital.

This church is an old fabrick of 99 feet in length, 42 in breadth, 34 in height, and 74 in the height of the ſteeple. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the Lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London: and as this building eſcaped the great fire in 1666, it is very ancient. The value of this living is about 120l. per annum, ariſing from the Chamber of London, which pays the vicar 13l. 6s. 8d. and from caſualties, and the allowance paid by the hoſpital.

The

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens.

At the north eaſt corner of Duck-lane ſtands the remains of the ancient priory of St. Bartholomew, which is now a parochial church, and a rectory, known by the name of

ST. BARTHOLOMEW *the Great.*

This was originally a pariſh church, and ſtood next adjoining to the priory church: but when the priory church was pulled down to the choir, that part, by the king's order, was annexed for the enlargement of the ſaid old pariſh church thereunto adjoining; in which manner it was uſed till queen Mary gave the remnant of the priory church to the Black-friars, who uſed it as their conventual church till the firſt year of queen Elizabeth, when the friars were turned out, and all the ſaid church, with the whole pariſh church, was wholly, as it ſtood in the laſt year of Edward VI. given by parliament to remain for ever a pariſh church to the inhabitants within the cloſe called great St. Bartholomew's; and ſo it remains and is the ſame ſtructure as then exiſted, except the ſteeple, which was then timber, and was pulled down and rebuilt in 1628, of brick and ſtone.

This church is a ſpacious old edifice, of the Gothic and Tuſcan orders, 132 feet long, 57 broad, 47 high, and 75 the height of the ſteeple. The patronage is in the earl of Holland; and is valued at no more than 60l. per annum. The veſtry conſiſts of the miniſter, churchwardens, ſuch as have ſerved churchwarden, and thoſe who have fined for all offices and are choſen by the veſtrymen. Here are two churchwardens, two collectors for the poor, and two ſideſmen.

Within this liberty is the ſtreet called Cloth-fair, noted for woollen-drapers and mercers. And any perſon, though not a freeman of London, may keep a ſhop and exerciſe any trade or calling within this pariſh.

On the eaſt ſide of Smithfield runs Long-lane which communicates with all the eaſtern parts through Cripplegate; but is very badly built, and indifferently inhabited by inferior ſorts of tradeſmen and publicans.

On the north ſide of Smithfield is the great opening called Smithfield-bars, becauſe the city bars, that ſever the city liberty from the county on that ſide, are ſet up there. And on the north weſt corner are the ſheep-pens; from whence are the ſeveral ſtreets and lanes that communicate with Holbourn, Snow-hill, and the Old-baily.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Of LANGBOURN WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a rivulet or long bourn of ſweet water, which anciently broke out of a ſpring near to the place where Magpye-alley adjoining to St. Catharine Coleman's church now ſtands, which ran down the ſtreet weſtward, and through Lombard-ſtreet as far as the weſt end of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning ſouth, and dividing itſelf into ſeveral ſhares, rills or ſtreams, it gave name to Sharebourn-lane, called alſo Southbourne-lane, from its running ſouth to the river Thames; and by its ſpreading near the ſpring head, the contigious ſtreet became ſo ſwampy, mooriſh or fenny, eſpecially about the church, which ſtood in the broad way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it was thence called Fenchurch-ſtreet. The ward alſo partook of the ſame name, and was enrolled in the city records by the appellation of Langbourne and Fenny about.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Aldgate ward, and on the north by Aldgate and Lime-ſtreet wards; on the ſouth by Tower-ſtreet, Billingſgate, Bridge, and Candlewick wards; and on the weſt by Wallbrook ward.

The eaſt and weſt limits of this ward are taken at 100 feet from the weſt corner of the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet to 35 feet of the weſt ſide of Gracechurch-ſtreet; and from that ſtreet to Smith's buildings on the north ſide of the eaſt end. And at 125 feet from the weſt corner of the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, acroſs Gracechurch-ſtreet, and up the ſouth ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet, as far as the north weſt end of Mark-lane.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts; and is governed by an alderman, ten common-council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, ſeventeen inqueſt-men, nine ſcavengers, eleven conſtables and a beadle.

The two principal ſtreets in this ward are Lombard-ſtreet and Fenchurch-ſtreet; beſides which are the following lanes and alleys: St. Swithin's-lane, Abchurch-lane, St. Nicholas-lane, St. Clement's-lane; all which are on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet: and on the north ſide are Pope's-head-alley, Exchange-alley, Birchin-lane, and George-yard. On the ſouth ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet are Philpot-lane, Rood-lane, Mincing-lane, and Mark-lane; and on the north ſide, Lime-ſtreet, Cullum-ſtreet, and Smith's-buildings.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward in Lombard-ſtreet, ſo called from the Lombards, or Italian bankers, who ſettled there. This ſtreet is throughout graced with good and lofty buildings, among which are many that ſurpaſs thoſe in other

other ſtreets; and is generally inhabited by goldſmiths, bankers, and other eminent tradeſmen. At the eaſt end whereof, on the north ſide, near Gracechurch-ſtreet, is ſituate the parochial church of

ALLHALLOWS, *Lombard-ſtreet.*

This church, which is a rectory, is of very ancient foundation, the advowſon whereof appears to have been anciently in lay hands; for Brihtmen, a citizen of London, with the approbation of Stigand the archbiſhop, and Godric the dean, gave the ſame, with an adjoining meſſuage, to the church of Canterbury about the year 1053. By virtue of which donation the right of patronage ſtill remains in the dean and chapter of that metropolitan church.

The preſent building is neat, plain, and well-proportioned, and was erected on the ruins of that conſumed by the dreadful fire in 1666. The body is enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large windows, and the tower is terminated by a plain battlement.

The veſtry is general; and the rector, beſides glebe, donations, and caſualties, receives 110l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

Leaving this church, and proceeding to the weſt, we paſs through Ball-alley into George-yard, chiefly inhabited by warehouſemen and office-keepers. And this leads us to the parochial church of

St. EDMUND *the King.*

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Edmund king of the Eaſt Angles, who was barbarouſly murdered by the pagan Danes in the year 870, for his ſtedfaſt adherence to the chriſtian religion. It was originally called St. Edmund Graſs-church, becauſe of its vicinity to the Graſs-market, at that time held there.

The firſt edifice in this place, and of this name, was built under the Saxon heptarchy; but the laſt old church was deſtroyed in the fire of 1666, and the preſent ſtructure finiſhed in 1690. The length of it from north to ſouth is 69 feet, and the breadth from eaſt to weſt 39 feet. The altar is placed at the north end. It has a ſquare tower, upon which a ſhort ſpire riſes, with its baſe fixed on a broad lanthorn.

This rectory, the patronage of which is in the archbiſhop of Canterbury, is united with that of the next pariſh, called St. Nicholas Acons, whoſe church, before the fire of London, ſtood on the weſt ſide of Nicholas-lane; and was a rectory in the gift of the abbot and convent of Malmſbury in the year 1084, dedicated to a Syrian ſaint, biſhop of Myrea.

Theſe united livings were ſettled by parliament at 180l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The ſite of St. Nicholas church remains as a burial place for the pariſhioners; and adjoining, on the weſt ſide thereof, ſtands a well-built parſonage-houſe leaſed by the rector to the Society for Equitable Aſſurances on Lives and Survivorſhips.

The veſtries of theſe pariſhes are general: and the pariſh officers in St. Edmund's are, two churchwardens, two collectors and two ſideſmen: and thoſe of St. Nicholas, two churchwardens and one collector.

The next opening on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, proceeding to the weſt, is Birchin-lane, principally inhabited by reputable tradeſmen, office-keepers and bankers. On the eaſt ſide of this lane ſtands a building called

The LONDON ASSURANCE OFFICE.

This office was erected for aſſuring houſes and other buildings, houſhold furniture, goods, wares, and merchandize, from loſs or damage by fire: except glaſs and china ware, not in trade, and all manner of writings, books of accompts, notes, bills, bonds, tallies, ready money, jewels, plate, pictures, gunpowder, hay, ſtraw, and corn unthraſhed; and for aſſurance of lives.

This ſociety was incorporated by letters patent granted by king George I. for aſſuring ſhips and merchandize at ſea; and for lending modey upon bottomry; in conſideration of which grant the corporation were to advance his majeſty 300,000l. without intereſt, for the term of thirty years: towards the raiſing of which, and paying the juſt demands that might be made upon their reſpective policies, the company were empowered to raiſe a ſum, not exceeding 1500,000l. to be called the ſtock of the corporation. And by a ſecond charter granted to this corporation in the the year 1721, they were empowered not only to inſure ſhips, but houſes, goods, and even lives.

This ſociety is under the direction of a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four directors.

For the timely aſſiſtance of ſuch as are aſſured by this corporation, they have ſeveral engines and watermen, with proper inſtruments to extinguiſh fires, and porters for removing goods, all cloathed in green; each having a badge, with the figure of Britannia holding a harp, and ſupported by the London arms, to diſtinguiſh them from ſervants belonging to other offices, and the badges are all numbered. The ſame figure is affixed on buildings, &c. aſſured by this corporation.

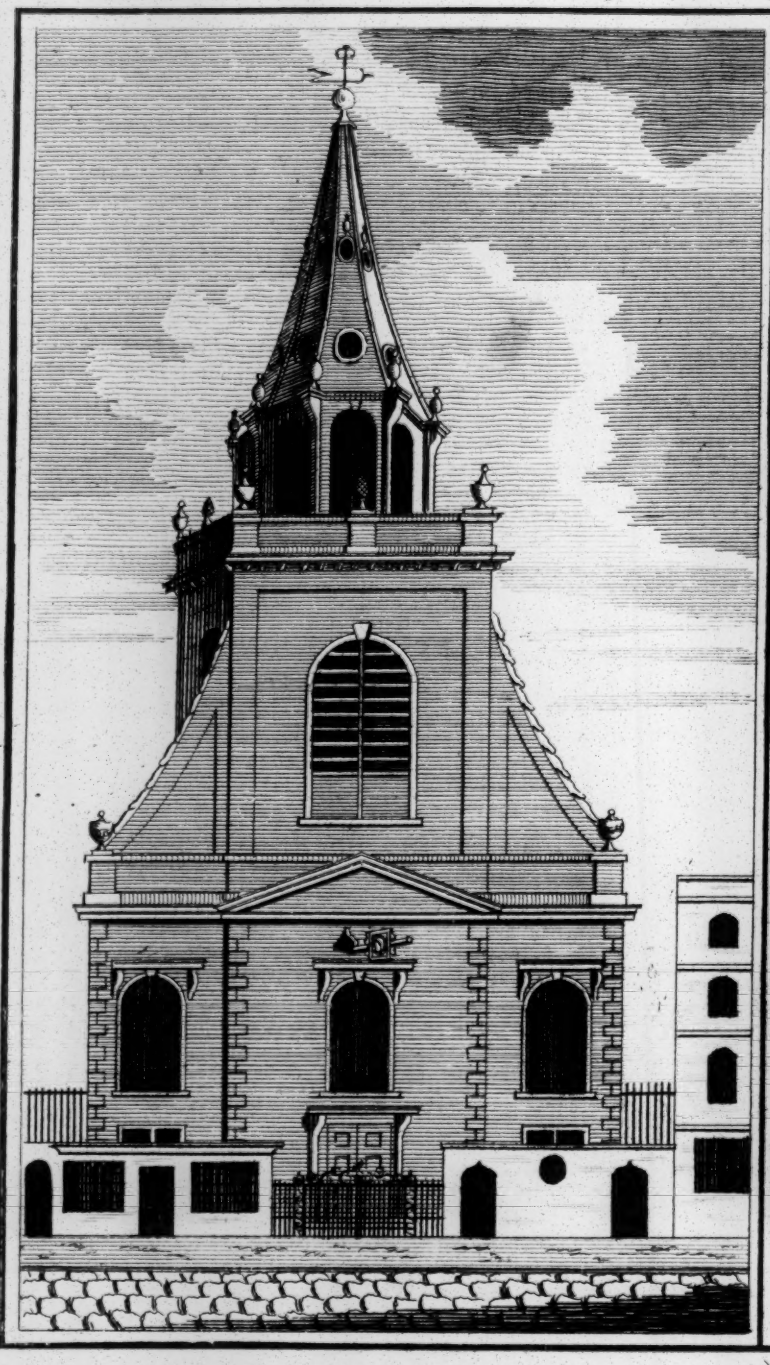
More to the weſt on the ſouth ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, and at the corner of Sherborn or Sherbourn-lane ſtands the pariſh church of

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH.

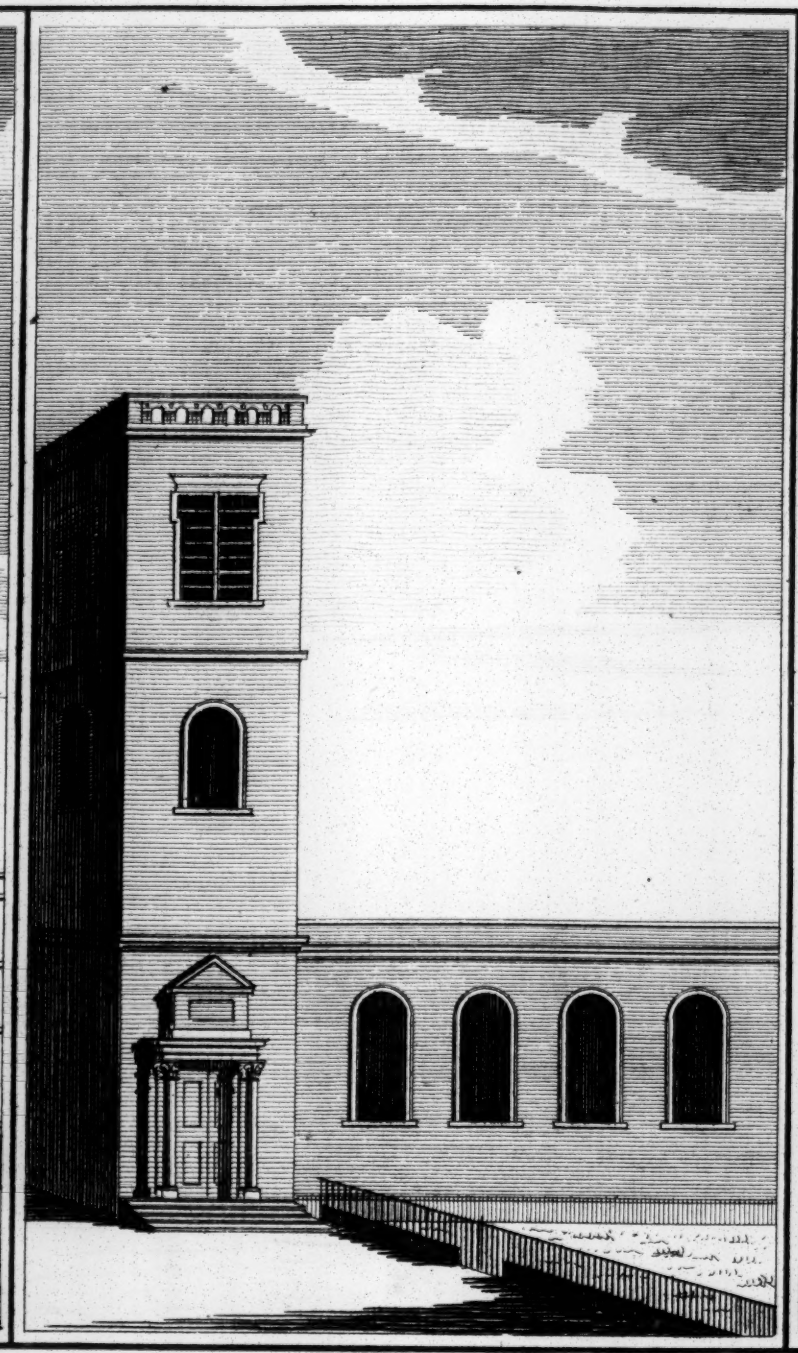
This church is ſo called from its dedication to the above virgin, and its primitive ſituation near the wool ſtaple, *noth* ſignifying *neah*, *nigh* or *near*. It is of ſome antiquity, as appears by John de Norton who was rector thereof in the year 1355. And from various circumſtances it is reaſonably ſuppoſed that here was originally a heathen Roman temple, perhaps the temple of Concord. For in digging the foundation of the preſent edifice in the year 1716 (which is one of the fifty new churches appointed by parliament to be erected within the bills of mortality) there were found a conſiderable number of tuſks and bones of boars and goats; ſeveral pieces of metal, ſome teſſelated work, part of an aqueduct, and a great variety of Roman earthen veſſels. They

alſo

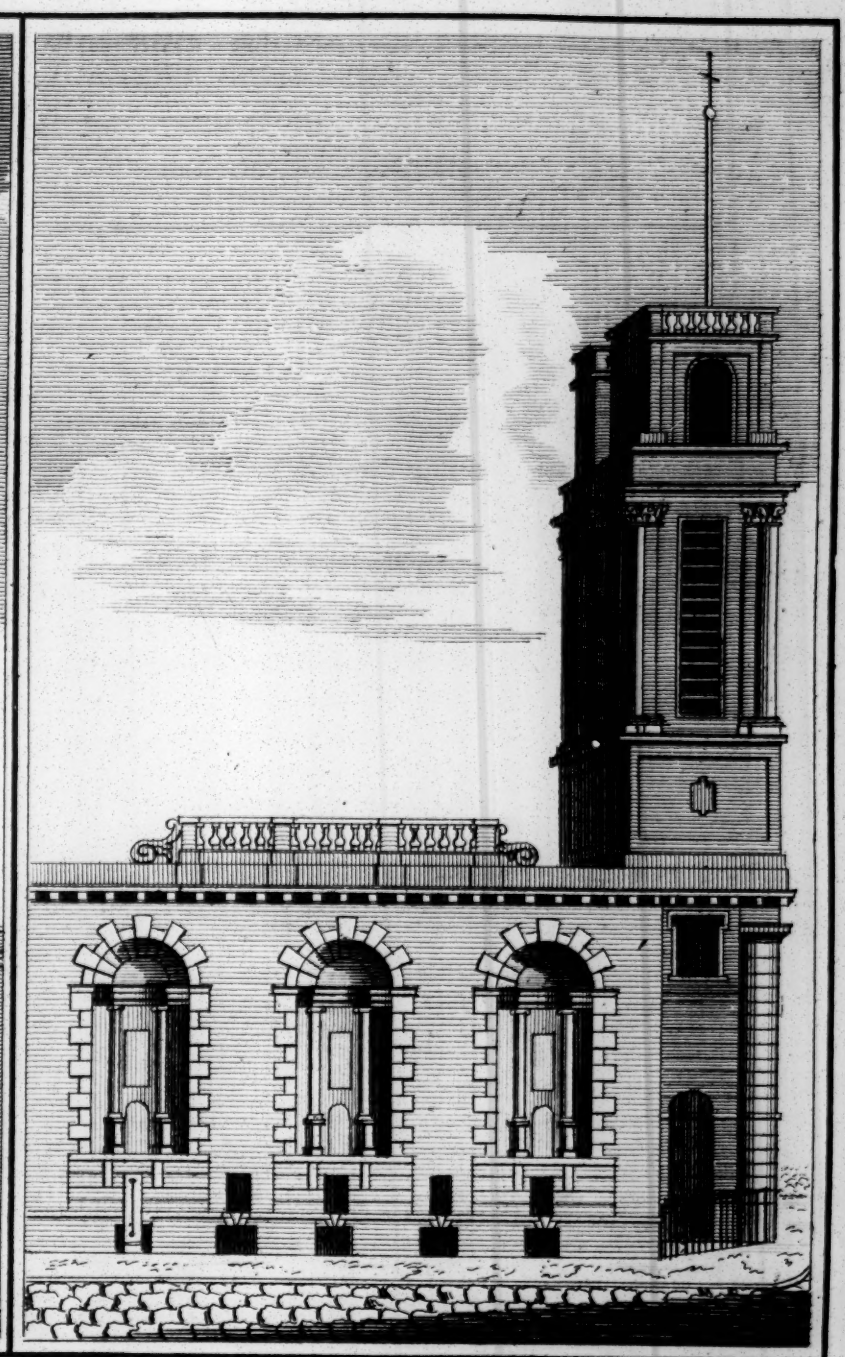
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW of ST. EDMOND the KING
Lombard Street.



VIEW of ALHALLOWS
Lombard Street.



VIEW of ST. MARY WOOLNORTH
Lombard Street.

alſo found a well, full of dirt, which was no ſooner removed, than a fine ſpring aroſe, in which is placed a pump, with an iron baſon, and produces remarkable good water.

The advowſon of this church was in the prioreſs and convent of St. Helen's in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, till, at the diſſolution, it fell to the crown; when king Henry VIII. granted it to Sir Martin Bowes, in whoſe family it has ever ſince continued.

The old church was not entirely deſtroyed by the fire of London: the ſteeple eſcaped the flames, and all the walls, except the north ſide, were repaired. But in length of time falling to decay, it was thought neceſſary to pull it down, and it was rebuilt in the year 1719, in a very handſome manner with ſtone.

The ornaments and beauties of this fine ſtructure are ſo covered and ſhut from the ſight, by the neighbouring houſes, that the very tower can ſcarce be ſeen, except from the roofs of houſes, and the oppoſite garret windows. On the eaſt ſide are three very large and lofty niches, adorned with Ionic columns, and ſurrounded with bold ruſtic: over theſe is a large cornice, upon which is placed a baluſtrade. The entrance is at the weſt end, by a lofty ruſtic arch, over which riſes an oblong tower, ornamented with ſix compoſite columns in the front, and two on the ſides: upon this is raiſed a leſſer tower of the ſame form, crowned with a baluſtrade; from the center of which riſes a flag-ſtaff, with a fane. The windows are on the ſouth ſide, where the edifice is entirely ſurrounded with houſes.

This living was conſiderably improved by having the pariſh of St. Mary Woolchurch annexed to it; for the benefice was raiſed from 80l. to 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, beſides 12l. per annum glebe and caſualties.

The veſtry is general in both pariſhes; and each has two churchwardens, two collectors for the poor and two ſideſmen.

Adjoining to this church, and oppoſite the ſouth end of Pope's-head-alley is ſituate

The GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Of what antiquity the poſt is in this kingdom cannot eaſily be determined. Anciently the management of the foreign mails was under the direction of a ſtranger, who by the permiſſion of the government was choſen by the foreigners dwelling in the city, who even pretended to have a right by preſcription of chuſing their own poſtmaſter. However, in the year 1568 a difference ariſing between the Spaniards and Flemings in London, each choſe their ſeparate poſt-maſter; and this conteſt occaſioned a repreſentation from the citizens to the privy-council, to beſeech her majeſty queen Elizabeth, to fill that important poſt with one of her Engliſh ſubjects.

By the firſt accounts we find of the poſts eſtabliſhed for the convenience of this kingdom it appears to have been managed by ſeveral private officers who had their reſpective diſtricts. But great inconveniences ariſing from their different methods of proceeding, they were ſuppreſſed, and a certain number of public offices erected in their ſtead; but theſe alſo not anſwering the end propoſed, a general poſt office was erected by act of parliament on the 12th of king Charles II. in the year 1660, to be kept within the city of London, under the direction of a poſt-maſter appointed by the king.

By this act the general poſt-maſter was empowered to appoint poſt houſes in the ſeveral parts of the country hitherto unprovided, both in poſt and bye-road: the poſtage of letters to and from all places therein mentioned was not only aſcertained, but likewiſe the rates of poſt horſes to be paid by all ſuch as ſhould ride poſt.

At length, upon the union of the kingdom of England and Scotland, another act of parliament paſſed in the year 1710, whereby the general poſt office was eſtabliſhed not only for the united kingdom of Great Britain, but likewiſe for that of Ireland, and our plantations in north America and the Weſt Indies.

Rates for carrying letters to and from the ſeveral places hereunder-mentioned.

☞ Double letters to be paid for twice as much as ſingle; treble letters three times as much and the ounce four times as much.

	s.	*d.*
To or from London, not exceeding eighty miles —— ——	0	3
To or from any place in England, above eighty miles from London ——	0	4
To or from London to Edinburgh, Dumfries, or Cockburnſpath ——	0	6
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding fifty miles —— ——	0	2
To or from Edinburgh, not exceeding eighty miles —— ——	0	3
To or from any place in Scotland above eighty miles from Edinburgh —	0	4
To or from London to Dublin in Ireland	0	6
To or from Dublin, not exceeding forty miles —— ——	0	2
To or from any place in Ireland, above forty miles from Dublin —	0	4
From any part of France to London	0	10
From London, through France, to or from Spain or Portugal ——	1	6
To or from London to the Spaniſh Netherlands —— ——	0	10
From London, through France, to or from Italy, Sicily, or Turkey ——	1	3
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0
From London through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Germany, and all parts of the north ——	1	0
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6
From London through the united Provinces, to or from Italy or Sicily	1	0
From London, through the united Provinces, to or from Germany, and all other parts of the north ——	1	0
From London, through the united Provinces, to or from Spain or Portugal	1	6

	s.	d.
From London, through the Spaniſh Netherlands, or United Provinces, or from Hamburgh —— ——	0	10
To or from London, to Spain or Portugal by Packet boats ——	1	6
To or from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Montſerrat, Nevis, and St. Chriſtopher's — —	1	6
To or from London to New York in North America — —	1	0
To or from any part of the Weſt Indies to New York — —	0	4
To or from New York, not exceeding ſixty miles — —	0	4
To or from New York to Eaſt New Jerſey and Weſt New Jerſey, and one hundred miles from New York —	0	6
To and from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any place not exceeding ſixty miles — — —	0	4
To or from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington to any place not exceeding one hundred miles — —	0	6
To or from New York to New London in New England and Philadelphia in Penſilvania — —	0	9
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any place not exceeding ſixty miles	0	4
To or from New London and Philadelphia to any place not exceeding one hundred miles — —	0	6
To or from New York to Rhode Iſland, New England, Maſſachuſet's Bay, New Hampſhire, and Maryland —	1	0
To or from Newport, Boſton, Portſmouth and Annapolis, and any place not exceeding ſixty miles —	0	4
To or from Newport, Boſton, Portſmouth and Annapolis, and any place not exceeding one hundred miles ——	0	6
To or from New York to Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway and Williamſburgh	1	3
To or from Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway and Williamſburgh, not exceeding ſixty miles — —	0	4
To or from Salem, Ipſwich, Piſcataway and Williamſburgh, not exceeding one hundred miles — —	0	6
To or from New York to Charles Town, the capital of north or ſouth Carolina	1	6
To or from Charles Town to any place not exceeding ſixty miles ——	0	4
To or from Charles Town to any place not exceeding one hundred miles —	0	6

The office of poſt-maſter is at preſent under the direction of two commiſſioners who have 2000l. per annum, and are aſſiſted by a ſecretary at 200l. per annum, who has four clerks. Here are alſo a receiver general, a comptroller of the inland office, and his deputy; a ſolicitor, a reſident-ſurveyor, two inſpectors of the miſſent letters; ſix clerks of the roads, and an aſſiſtant to each. There is likewiſe a court-poſt, who has 40s. per diem, and a deliverer of letters to the houſe of commons, at 6s. 8d. per diem; a clerk of the bye nights, and his aſſiſtants; ten ſorters, and ſeven ſupernumerary ſorters; a window man and alphabet keeper; ſixty ſeven letter carriers, and ſeveral other officers and ſervants. In the foreign office there is alſo a comptroller, an alphabet keeper, a ſecretary and ſix clerks.

The court in which this office ſtands is ſmall, neat, and the building itſelf is large, handſome and commodious.

Proceeding to the eaſt from the poſt office we come to Abchurch-lane, Nicholas-lane, Clement's-lane, Nag's-head-court, Plough-yard, and White-hart-court; all of which are well built, and inhabited by people in the mercantile way, and that have the buſineſs at the 'Change. White-hart-court is remarkable for conſiderable dealers, who are moſt of them quakers; and here they have their principal meeting houſe.

Fenchurch-ſtreet is large and open, well built, and inhabited by merchants and others. In the middle of the ſtreet, before the fire of London, ſtood the ſmall church of St. Gabriel Fenchurch, corruptly Fenchurch, not rebuilt, but the pariſh united to St. Margaret Pattens.

Here is an entry called Fenchurch-alley, at the upper end of which is the church-yard. And at the ſouth weſt corner of this ſtreet is the church of St. Bennet Grace-church, but not in this ward.

On the north ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet is Lime-ſtreet, about the middle of which, on the weſt ſide, ſtands

PEWTERERS HALL.

The fraternity of pewterers was incorporated by letters patent of the thirteenth of Edward IV. in the year 1474. by the title of "The maſter, "wardens, and commonalty of the art or myſ-"tery of Pewterers of the city of London." And in the year 1534 the wardens of this company or their deputies, were empowered by act of parliament to have the inſpection of pewter in all parts of the kingdom, in order to prevent the ſale of the baſe pewter, and the importation of pewter veſſels from abroad. And as a farther encouragement to this company, all Engliſhmen are by the ſaid act ſtrictly enjoined not to repair to any foreign country to teach the art or myſtery of Pewterers, on pain of diſfranchiſement. And for the more effectual preventing the art from being carried abroad, no pewterer ſhall take as an apprentice the ſon of an alien.

This corporation is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and is the ſixteenth in the city liſt of companies.

At the ſouth-weſt corner of Lime-ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church of

St. DIONIS *Backchurch.*

This church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Dennis, or Dionyſius, the Athenian aneopagite, or judge, and now the patron of France. It receives the additional epithet of Backchurch from its ſituation backwards, or behind a row of houſes, to diſtinguiſh it from St. Gabriel's church, which formerly ſtood in the middle of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

The

The patronage of this church was anciently in the gift of the abbot and convent of Canterbury, but is now in the dean and chapter of that church. The old edifice was burnt down in 1666, and the preſent fabrick of ſtone was erected in its ſtead. Since which time the rector, by act of parliament, has received 120l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh-officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, and two collectors for the poor.

On the ſame ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and near the north extremity of this ward, is a very fine brick building, adorned with pilaſters, architraves, &c. and is the hall wherein the buſineſs is tranſacted belonging to

The HUDSON's-BAY COMPANY.

This company was incorporated by king Charles II. in the year 1670, by the name and title of "The governor and company of the adventurers of England trading into Hudſon's Bay." And the ſaid charter granted them, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all the ſtreights, bays, ſeas, rivers, lakes, creeks, iſlands, ſhores, lands, territories, and places whatſoever, within Hudſon's-ſtreights and Hudſon's-bay.

This corporation carry on a conſiderable trade to the above places by a joint ſtock, and have ſettled ſeveral ſmall factories, to which the natives repair with their furrs, ſkins, and other commodities of the country, which they exchange for thoſe of England. The company is under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and ſeven aſſiſtants.

On the ſouth ſide of Fenchurch-ſtreet is Mark-lane, on the weſt ſide whereof, near the north end, ſtands the parochial church of

ALLHALLOWS STAINING.

This church is a very ancient foundation, dedicated to All-ſaints, and is ſaid to have obtained the name of Staining, from the corruption of the word *ſtoney*, becauſe built at firſt of ſtone, when the other churches dedicated to all the ſaints were of wood. It was anciently a rectory in the patronage of the de Walthams and others, till it was annexed to the abbey of Graces, near the Tower of London. With which abbey this church fell to the crown, and was ſold to George Bingley and others, who, on October 7, 4 Jac. I. had a grant of this rectory and pariſh church to be held of the crown in ſoccage: from which time it became a lay-impropriation, and in the patronage of the Grocers company, in whom it ſtill continues. And though it is no more than a donative or curacy, under this impropriation, it is a rectory in its nature, the tythes (which are 100l. per annum) being paid, according to act of parliament, to the incumbent.

This church eſcaped the fire in 1666; but it was ſo old, that the body of it fell down ſuddenly a few years after, and was rebuilt by the pariſhioners. The body is well illuminated with Gothic windows, and the ſquare tower is crowned with a ſmall turret.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, and two collectors for the poor.

CHAPTER XIX.

Of LIME-STREET WARD.

THIS ward is very ſmall, and takes its name from the above ſtreet, which in ancient times was the place where lime was either made or ſold in public market.

The body of this ward is from the north end of Lime-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Leadenhall-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide: and from the ſouth-weſt corner of St. Mary-ax-ſtreet to another corner facing Leadenhall. From the north corner of Lime-ſtreet to the middle thereof is in Aldgate ward; and the ſouth end, on both ſides is in Langbourn-ward.

This ward is bounded on the weſt by Biſhopſgate ward; on the eaſt and north by Aldgate ward; and on the ſouth by Langbourn ward. It is divided into four precincts; and is under the government of an alderman, four common-council-men, one of whom is the alderman's deputy, four conſtables, thirteen inqueſt-men, four ſcavengers and a beadle.

It is very obſervable, that though this ward runs through ſeveral pariſhes, yet there is no church, nor whole ſtreet throughout it. And the only things worthy remark are two; the firſt of which is

LEADENHALL MARKET.

This is the largeſt and moſt general market for all kinds of proviſion within the city of London, or perhaps in Europe. Beſides the principal entrance out of Leadenhall-ſtreet, there are ſeveral others, three out of Lime-ſtreet, and the reſt out of Gracechurch-ſtreet. The market conſiſts of three courts or yards; the firſt of which is that at the north-eaſt corner of Gracechurch-ſtreet and opens into Leadenhall-ſtreet.

This court or yard contains in length from north to ſouth one hundred and ſixty-four feet, and in breadth from eaſt to weſt eighty feet. Within this court or yard, and round about the ſame, are about an hundred ſtanding ſtalls for butchers, for the ſelling of beef, and therefore this court is called the Beef-market; many of which

which ſtalls are eight, ten, or twelve feet long, and four, five, or ſix feet broad, with racks, hooks, blocks, and all other conveniences for the ſale of their meat; all which ſtalls are either under warehouſes above head, or ſheltered from the weather by roofs over them. This yard is on Tueſdays a market for leather, to which the tanners do reſort. On Thurſdays the waggons from Colcheſter and other parts come with baize, &c. and alſo the ſelmongers with their wool; and on Fridays it is a market for raw hides, beſides Saturdays for beef, as alſo other proviſions.

The ſecond market-yard is called the Green-yard, as being once a green plot of ground; afterwards it was the city's ſtore-yard for materials for building and the like, but now a market only for veal, mutton, lamb, &c. This yard is an hundred and ſeventy feet in length from eaſt to weſt, and ninety feet broad from north to ſouth It hath in it an hundred and forty ſtalls for the butchers, all covered over, and of the bigneſs of thoſe in the Beef-market. In the middle of this Green-yard market, north to ſouth, is a row of ſhops, with kitchens or rooms over them for Fiſhmongers; and alſo on the ſouth ſide and weſt end are houſes and ſhops for fiſhmongers. Towards the eaſt end of this yard is erected a fair market-houſe, ſtanding upon columns, with vaults underneath and rooms above, with a bell-tower. and a clock, and under it are butchers ſtalls. The tenements round about this yard are for the moſt part inhabited by cooks, victuallers, and ſuch like; and in the paſſages leading out of the ſtreets into this market are fiſhmongers, poulterers, cheeſmongers, and ſuch like traders for proviſion.

The third market belonging to Leadenhall is called the Herb-market, for that herbs, roots, fruit, &c. are only there ſold. This market is about one hundred and forty-feet ſquare. The weſt, eaſt, and north ſides have walks round them, covered over, for ſhelter, and ſtanding upon columns; in which walks there are twenty-eight ſtalls for gardeners, with cellars under them.

Being rebuilt in the year 1730, it is now called New Market, or Naſhe's Rents, and hath ſhops in it chiefly for butchers, and a new paſſage into Lime-ſtreet. There is alſo in this yard one range of Stalls, covered over, for ſuch as ſell tripe, neats feet, ſheeps trotters, &c. And, on the ſouth ſide, the tenements are taken up by victuallers, poulterers, cheeſemongers, butchers, and ſuch like. Beyond this are likewiſe ſome ſhops, built in the year 1730, in that part called the Old Bacon-market, which are chiefly occupied by poulterers, and ſuch as deal in bacon.

Lime ſtreet is a place well inhabited by merchants and others of repute. About the middle of the ſtreet is a place called Queen's-ſquare, or Queen's-ſquare-paſſage, as leading into Leadenhall-market, a well-built place, with a free ſtone pavement, On this ſpot formerly ſtood a large houſe, the habitation of a merchant, and anciently ſuppoſed to belong to the kings and queens.

St. Mary-ax goes out of Leadenhall-ſtreet, and runs northwards to Camomile-ſtreet by London-wall. It is a ſtreet graced with good buildings, and much inhabited by eminent merchants.

Leadenhall-ſtreet is large, populous and well inhabited; but the houſes eſcaping the great fire in 1666, are not ſo elegant and uniform as thoſe of a more modern building. At the ſouth ſide of this ſtreet, at about 100 feet weſt of Lime-ſtreet corner, is ſituate

The EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

This building was anciently the ſite of a city manſion belonging to the earl of Craven, and his anceſtors. The front next the ſtreet is very magnificent, being a ſtrong ſtone building, with pilaſters and entablature of the Doric order; the reſt of it is very ſpacious, having large rooms for the directors, and offices for the clerks. It hath a large hall and court yard, for the reception of people who have buſineſs here, to attend on the company on their court days, which are every Wedneſday and Friday. To this building belongs likewiſe a garden, with warehouſes on the back part towards Lime-ſtreet, into which there is a back gate for the entrance of carts to bring in their goods. Theſe warehouſes were rebuilt in the year 1725, and have been greatly enlarged.

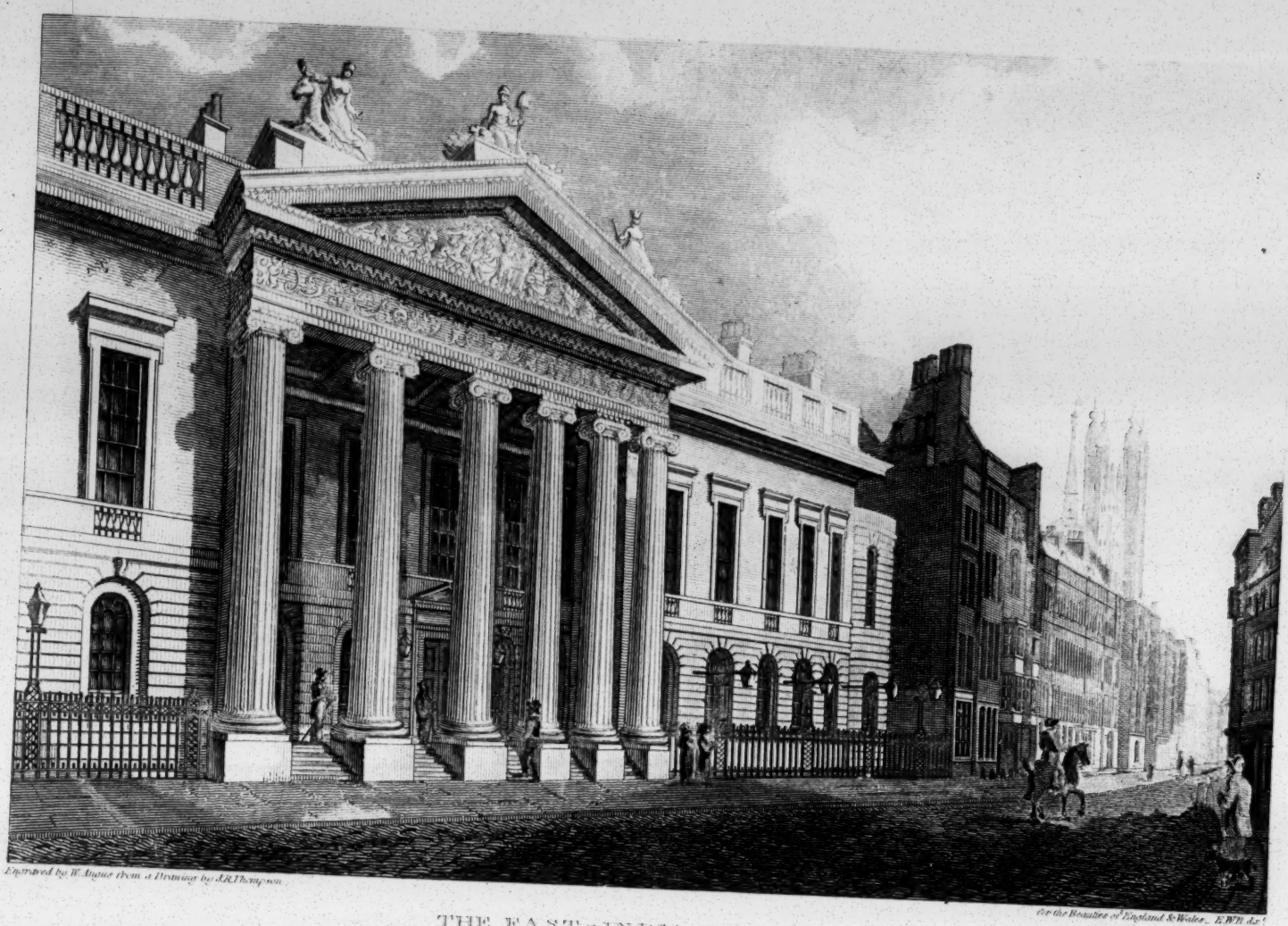
The firſt Eaſt India company was eſtabliſhed by charter in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and ſince confirmed ſeveral times, under the title of "The governor and merchants trading into the "Eaſt-Indies.

In 1698 another company was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, and called, "The Engliſh "company of merchants trading to the Eaſt "Indies," who, upon their ſettlement, advanced two millions of money to the government, for which they received eight per cent. intereſt.

On the twenty-ſecond of July, in the year 1702, for the mutual advantage and ſatisfaction of both companies, an expedient was found out for the uniting of them, and a charter was granted for that purpoſe. And by order of a court of Lord-mayor and aldermen, held the twenty-fourth of April, in 4 Edward VI. the chamberlain of London was yearly to pay unto the ſcavenger of Lime-ſtreet ward 20s. by even portions, out of the profits ariſing from the butchers ſtalls in Leadenhall market, to keep the ſaid ward clean.

Beſides the warehouſes belonging to this building, the company have likewiſe others in Seething-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, Leadenhall-ſtreet, the Steel-yard, Billiter-lane, the Royal Exchange, under the laſt of which they have cellars entirely for pepper, and ſome now building near Whitechapel.

CHAP.



Engraved by W. Angus from a Drawing by J.K. Pemptoon.

For the Beauties of England & Wales. E.W.B. del.

THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
London.

London Published by Vernor Hood & Sharpe Poultry March 1st 1810.

CHAPTER XX.

Of PORTSOKEN WARD.

THE word Portſoken ſignifieth the franchiſe or liberty at the gate. It was ſometime a guild, and had its beginning in the reign of king Edgar, between ſeven and eight hundred years ago, when thirteen knights, well-beloved of the king and realm, for ſervices by them done, requeſted to have a certain portion of land on the eaſt part of the city, left deſolate and forſaken by the inhabitants, by reaſon of too much ſervitude. They beſought the king to have this land, with the liberty of a guild, for ever. The king granted their requeſt on the following conditions, to wit, that each of them ſhould victoriouſly accompliſh three combats, one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water: and after this, at a certain day, in Eaſt Smithfield, they ſhould run with ſpears againſt all comers; all which was glorioufly performed; and the ſame day the king named it Knighten Guild, and ſo bounded it from Aldgate, to the place where the bars now are, toward the eaſt, on both ſides of the ſtreet, and extended it towards the north, and the gate, now ſince called Biſhopſgate, unto the houſe then of William Preſbyter, after of Jeffry Tanner, and then of the heirs of Colver; after that of John Eaſeby; but ſince of the lord Bouchier, &c. And again towards the ſouth, unto the river Thames, and ſo far into the water, as a horſeman entering the ſame, might ride at low water, and throw his ſpear: ſo that all Eaſt Smithfield, with the right part of the ſtreet that goeth to Dodding Pond into the Thames, and alſo the hoſpital of St. Catharine, with the mills that were founded in king Stephen's days, and the outward ſtone wall, and the new ditch of the Tower, are of the ſaid fee and liberty: for the ſaid wall and ditch were made in the time of king Richard I. when he was in the Holy Land, by William Longchamp, biſhop of Ely.

In the year 1115, certain burgeſſes of London, of the progeny of thoſe Engliſh knights, coming together into the chapter-houſe of the church of the Holy Trinity, gave to the ſame, and canons ſerving God therein, all the lands and ſoke, called in Engliſh, Knighten Guild, which lieth to the wall of the city without the ſame gate, and ſtretcheth to the river Thames; they gave it (taking upon them the brotherhood and participation of the benefits of that houſe) by the hands of prior Norman.

This ward is ſituate entirely without Aldgate, and contains all Whitechapel as far as the bars, Petticoat-lane, Houndſditch, and the Minories.

It is bounded on the eaſt by the pariſhes of Spitalfields, Stepney, and St. George's in the Eaſt; on the ſouth by Tower-hill; on the weſt by Aldgate ward; and on the north by Biſhopſgate ward.

It is divided into five precincts, and is governed by an alderman and five common-council-men, including the alderman's deputy; twenty-two inqueſt-men, five ſcavengers, five conſtables, and a beadle.

In ſurveying this ward we ſhall begin at Whitechapel high-ſtreet, which for its dimenſions is to be numbered among the beſt in London. There is, on the ſouth ſide, the greateſt market for carcaſes of beef, mutton, veal and lamb, in the world. And in the part beyond the bars is a great market for hay and ſtraw three times a week. The remainder of this ſtreet is principally taken up with large inns, for the entertainment of travellers, and the reception of coaches, waggons, &c. this being the great thoroughfare to the Eſſex road, from whence the country people ſupply this market.

Houndſditch runs out of the high-ſtreet northward unto Biſhopſgate church; and takes its name from its ancient ſtate, a ditch, into which dead dogs, carrion, and all manner of filth uſed to be thrown. On the eaſt ſide of this ſtreet, fronting the Minories, is ſituate the pariſh church of

ST. BOTOLPH, *Aldgate*.

This church is of very ancient foundation; the advowſon of which was originally in the proprietors of the ward of Portſoken, who, in the year 1115, gave it, together with the whole ward, to the prior and canons of Holy Trinity. Which grant was not only ſoon after confirmed by Henry I. but likewiſe by the pope and biſhop of London. But no ſooner was it appropriated to the trinity convent, than the cannons, inſtead of appointing a curate, reſolved to ſerve the cure alternately themſelves; which they regularly performed till the diſſolution of their monaſtery, when the ſame coming to the crown, queen Elizabeth, in the year 1577, granted this church and curacy to Robert Halywell, for a certain term of years; and in the year 1588, to George Puttenham, for another term of years; ſince which time the impropriation has been held in fee of the crown.

The old church eſcaped the fire in 1666, and ſtood till the year 1741, when it was taken down, and the preſent edifice finiſhed in 1744. It is built with brick, and is a plain maſſy, and yet elegant ſtructure. It conſiſts of a body of a regular ſhape, and a lofty and well proportioned ſteeple, formed of a tower, and ſpire. But its greateſt ornament is the bold ruſtic at the corners.

This church is a donative or curacy; the produce of which is accounted to be worth 700l. per annum in tythes only.

The veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved or fined for offices. And the pariſh officers are two churchwardens, and five overſeers of the poor, for that part of the pariſh within the freedom; and two churchwardens and four overſeers for that part out of the freedom.

Here are two charity ſchools; one in the freedom, founded by Sir John Caſs, alderman for fifty boys and forty girls. The other in Eaſt Smithfield for forty boys and thirty girls, founded by Sir Samuel Stirling, knight and alderman of the city of London; who, by his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date the ſeventh day of Auguſt, A. D. 1673, gave certain copyhold lands and tenements, lying in Eaſt Smithfield, in the pariſh of St. Mary Whitechapel, belonging to the manor of Stepney, in the county of Middleſex, the rents amounting to the value of 22l. yearly, as a foundation of a charity-ſchool, for the better education of the poor youths of the pariſh of St. Botolph's without Aldgate; which lands and tenements he ſurrendered for the uſe of his will to Mr. Corſellis, brewer; Mr. John Parſons, brewer; and Thomas Heath, Scrivener; truſtees of the ſaid charity. The ſchool maſter to be a batchelor of arts of the univerſity of Cambridge, and to teach ſchool in a brick houſe, which he, the ſaid Sir Samuel Sterling, built at his own charge at the eaſt end of the town houſe, or queſt-houſe, upon Little Tower-hill, in the manor of Eaſt Smithfield. The ſchool-maſter to be choſen by the inqueſt of the ward of Portſoken, and the leet-jury of the manor of Eaſt Smithfield.

Leaving Houndſditch we paſs eaſtward through Gravel-lane into Petticoat-lane, formerly called Hog-lane. The alleys and courts that branch out of theſe lanes, and Houndſditch, are in general very narrow, meanly built, and occupied by Jews and inferior artificers.

Petticoat lane runs from Whitechapel bars northward as far as the ground called St. Mary Spital. On both ſides this lane in ancient times, were hedge rows and elm trees, with pleaſant fields to walk in; and at that time the habitation of great men. Among whom, ſo lately as in the reign of king James I. we find Gondomar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador. In this lane is a French chapel; and at the Boar's-head is kept a baptiſt meeting.

Oppoſite the front of the pariſh church of St. Botolph is a ſpacious, broad and long ſtreet, called the Minories, which is inhabited by conſiderable tradeſmen in moſt branches, but particularly gunſmiths. The weſt ſide of this ſtreet is almoſt entirely rebuilt, and ſeveral new ſtreets opened croſs Vine-ſtreet, which lead into Crutched-friars; and on the eaſt ſide is an arch or gate-way into a diſtrict called Little Minories. In this diſtrict is ſituate the pariſh church of

TRINITY *in the Minories.*

This church ſtands on the ſpot where was anciently an abbey of nuns of the order of St. Clare, called the Minoreſſes, founded by Edmund earl of Lancaſter, brother to king Edward I. in the year 1293; but being ſuppreſſed in the year 1539, a number of houſes were erected in its ſtead, and a ſmall church was built for the inhabitants, and dedicated to the Trinity, whence it received its preſent appellation; and the additional epithet of Minories was added from the above monaſtery.

The preſent church is a ſmall brick edifice, with a low tower crowned with a turret.

The patronage of this church has been all along in the crown; but the income of the curate is ſaid to be ſo ſmall, as to amount to no more than 25l. per annum, beſides ſurplus fees.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and one overſeer of the poor.

From the little Minories is a narrow foot-way into Heydon-yard, on the eaſt ſide of which is a narrow entry into Manſel-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, ſo called from one Goodman, the land holder of that ground, were, about eighty years ago laid into four principal ſtreets, viz. Manſel-ſtreet on the weſt, Ailoff-ſtreet on the north, Lemon-ſtreet on the eaſt, and Preſcot-ſtreet on the ſouth, with a ſquare piece of land in the middle, uſed as a tenter ground. The buildings in theſe fields are in general very good, commodious, and high brick houſes.

Near the ſouth weſt angle of Ailoff-ſtreet is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. And in Preſcot-ſtreet is a plain neat building, inſtituted in the year 1758 for the reception of penitent proſtitutes, and founded by the name of

The MAGDALEN-HOUSE.

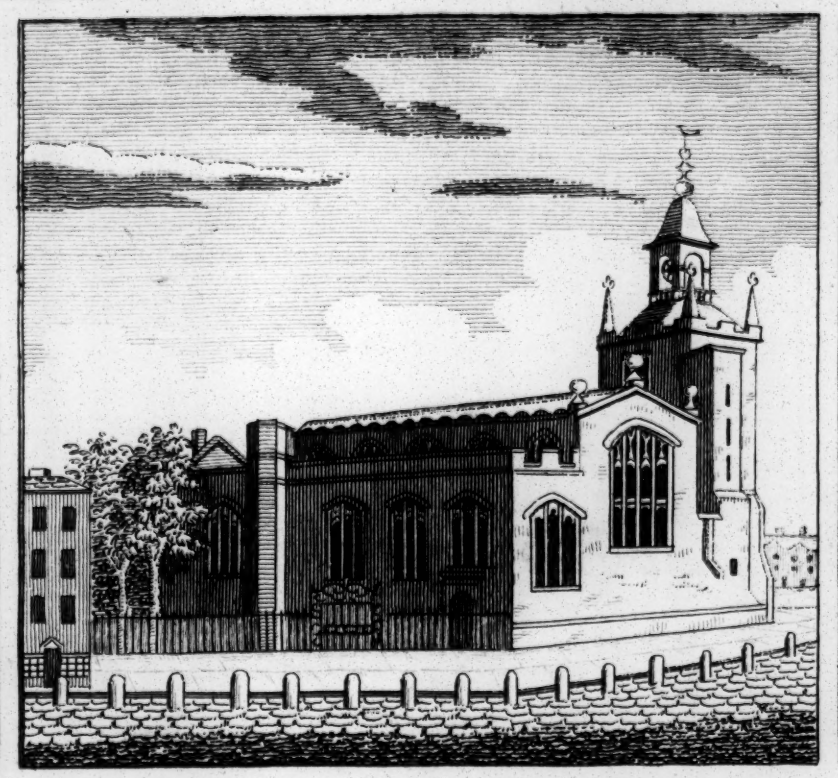
The objects of this foundation are women, who, having been ſeduced and plunged into ruin by temptations, to which their youth, and perſonal advantages had expoſed them, repent of their lewd way of life. The ſupport of it is by voluntary ſubſcriptions; and it is governed by a preſident, four vice-preſidents, a treaſurer, and committee of twenty one; five of whom conſtitute a quorum. The number of governors are not limited; but the ſubſcriber of five guineas is governor only for a year, whereas they who ſubſcribe twenty guineas are governors for life. Ladies that ſubſcribe are permitted to vote at all elections, &c. by proxy. There is a chaplain who is to reſide in the houſe, to read prayers, to preach on Sunday mornings, to attend the ſick, and inſtruct the family in the principles and duties of the Proteſtant religion as by law eſtabliſhed. There is likewiſe another preacher who officiates on Sunday evenings; on which occaſion there is always a collection for the penitents.

To this charity belong two phyſicians, two ſurgeons, and three apothecaries, who are required to behave with the utmoſt humanity and prudence. One of each is to attend the committee, and make weekly reports. They are all to attend in their own perſons, and no pupil, apprentice, or ſervant, ſhall at any time be admitted into the wards; and even when the phyſicians, ſurgeons, and apothecaries viſit the wards, they ſhall be attended by the matron.

The

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

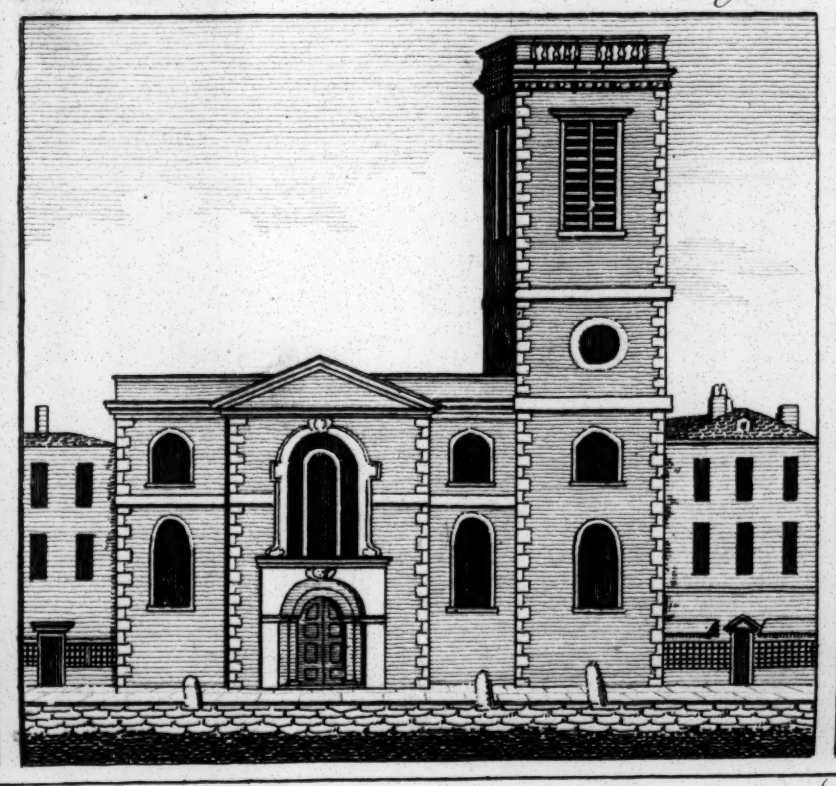
St. Trinity Minories.



St. Andrew Undershaft Leadenhall St.

St. Margaret Pattens Little Tower Street.

St. Mary Abchurch Abchurch Lane.



St. Clements Eastcheap.

Allhallows Staining Crutched Friers.

The matron is to direct the œconomy of the houſe, and conſtantly to reſide in it. She is to ſee that all the women are neat and decent in their cloaths and perſons, and properly employed; that they diſcharge their duty, and conſtantly attend divine ſervice: ſhe is to receive from the ſteward the materials for their work, and deliver it back to him. She is to take care of the houſehold linen, and what belongs to the cloathing; to require from the ſteward ſuch proviſions as are neceſſary for the houſe, and to ſee that they are not given away or waſted. She is to keep the keys of the outward doors, which are to be delivered into her hands after the doors are locked, at ſeven in the winter, and nine in the ſummer; and ſhe is to take care that the rules of the houſe be ſtrictly obſerved, with regard to the time of reſt, diet, hours of devotion, and every thing that relates to good order.

The ſecretary is to keep the books, take minutes at all meetings, to collect the annual ſubſcriptions, and to give notice to ſuch ſubſcribers who are more than one year in arrears, &c.

The ſteward is to reſide conſtantly in the houſe, and to follow no other employment than what relates to this charity. He is to receive the reſpective proviſions and materials for the employment of the women, ordered by the committee, and inſpect the weight, meaſures, and quality thereof, and to make regular entries of them; to keep an exact account of all the work done by every reſpective woman, as the matron ſhall deliver it to him.

The porter is not to receive any letter, meſſage, or other thing into the houſe, or ſend out any thing, without the knowledge or inſpection of the matron: he is to reſide in the houſe, and ſtrictly to obſerve the inſtructions that ſhall be given him, in regard to viſitors, letters, &c.

The meſſenger is alſo to dwell in the houſe, and to be employed in errand and out-door buſineſs: but he is not to bring any letter, verbal meſſage, or other thing into the houſe, or to carry out any meſſage or other thing, without the knowledge or inſpection of the matron.

Neither the ſteward, porter nor meſſenger ſhall have any communication with the wards.

No officer, nor ſervant of the houſe ſhall, receive any money, fee, gratuity, or reward, beſides their wages.

Rules and regulations relating to the penitents.

1. That the method of admiſſion be by petition to the committee, the printed form of which, with proper blanks to be filled up, may be had gratis by application at the houſe. That every petitioner be examined as to her health, by the phyſician, ſurgeon, and matron. When any petition is approved, it ſhall be wrote upon *Found proper*, and ſigned by the chairman. Every perſon, upon admiſſion, ſhall ſubſcribe to the rules of the houſe, and alſo enter into an agreement to pay the ſum of ten pounds per annum for her board, lodgings, and neceſſaries, which is to be void, provided ſuch perſon continues in the houſe three years, or leſs time, at the option of the committee. No perſon admitted ſhall be allowed to go out of the houſe without ſpecial leave in writing, ſigned by the treaſurer or chairman, and two of the committee.

2. One or more wards are to be allowed for perſons newly admitted, where they are to remain ſome time for a trial of their behaviour. There ſhall be a ſuperiority of wards, according to the education or behaviour of the perſons admitted; and the inferior wards ſhall conſiſt of meaner perſons, and of thoſe degraded for miſbehaviour. In each ward they ſhall be claſſed, and one appointed to preſide and be accountable for the conduct and behaviour of the reſt; and they ſhall, by rotation, do the neceſſary offices in their reſpective wards, excepting the perſon appointed to preſide. They are alſo to perform the neceſſary offices of the houſe, as they ſhall be directed by the matron; and an allowance ſhall be made to ſuch as perform theſe offices, out of the general produce of the work done in the houſe, according to the proportion of the value of their duty and labour.

3. Each perſon is to lie in a ſeparate bed, and have a cheſt for her cloaths and linen, under lock and key to be kept by herſelf; and, where the room will admit of it, a ſmall cloſet or apartment is to be provided for the retirement of the moſt ſerious and beſt behaved, in the intervals of their employment, and theſe alſo conſidered as the reward of good conduct.

4. Their true names muſt be regiſtered; but, if deſirous of concealing themſelves, they may have liberty to aſſume a feigned name. As no reproaches muſt be made for paſt irregularities, under the ſevereſt injunctions; neither ſhall there be any inquiries made into the name of families; but all poſſible diſcouragement given to every kind of diſcovery that the parties themſelves do not chuſe to make.

5. Upon their admiſſion, if their apparel is in any tolerable condition, it is to be cleaned, ticketed, and laid by, in order to be returned them whenever they leave the houſe: but if ſuch apparel be too fine for their ſtation, it ſhall be ſold, and the produce brought to their account. They are to wear an uniform of light grey, and in their whole dreſs to be plain and neat.

Each ward is to dine at a ſeparate table. The matron is to dine at the head of the table of the ſuperior ward; and the head of each ward is to dine at the upper end of each table, and to ſay grace.

7. Each perſon is to be employed in ſome work or buſineſs according to her ability, and have ſuch part of the benefit ariſing from her labour and ingenuity as the committee ſhall judge ſhe deſerves; which ſum may be increaſed by the bounty of the houſe, as favourable opportunities may offer for eſtabliſhing them in the world. The articles propoſed for their employment are, making their own cloaths, both linnen and woollen; knitting, ſpinning, making bone lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys, winding ſilk, drawing patterns, making women and childrens ſhoes, mantuas, ſtays, coats, &c. but no part of their labour is to be ſold in the houſe,

houſe, but at ſome other place appointed by the committee. In their work, as in every other circumſtance, the utmoſt care and delicacy, humanity and tenderneſs will be obſerved, that this eſtabliſhment may not be thought a houſe of correction, or even of hard labour, but a ſafe retreat from their diſtreſsful circumſtances.

8. From Lady-day to Michaelmas they are to riſe at ſix and be in bed at ten; and from Michaelmas to Lady-day are to riſe at ſeven and be in bed at nine; and after that time no fire or candle ſhall be allowed, except in the ſick ward.

9. They are to breakfaſt at nine o'clock, and be allowed half an hour; and are to dine at one o'clock, and be allowed an hour; they may leave off work at ſix in the winter, and ſeven in ſummer.

10. No governor, or any other perſon, ſhall be permitted to viſit the wards, or any of the women, without leave in writing firſt obtained from the treaſurer or chairman, and two of the committee, except in caſes provided for; and in all caſes the matron to attend them.

11. Abuſive or reproachful language, inſolence or diſobedience to the officers, indecent or profane expreſſions, and ſuch kind of turbulent conduct, ſhall ſubject them to confinement in a room ſix hours for the firſt offence. For the ſecond offence they ſhall be admoniſhed publicly by the chaplain and the matron; and the reſt of their own ward may be alſo appealed to for their diſapprobation of ſuch conduct. The third offence ſhall ſubject them to be confined for twelve hours, and to have but one ſpare meal during the whole day, and if found to be incorrigible, then to forfeit a certain proportion, or the whole, of what hath been acquired by their labour, at the diſcretion of the committee, and be ſubject to the conſequences of their diſagreement; and to be diſmiſſed the houſe, and never re-admitted.

12. After the continuance of any woman in the houſe three years, upon the modeſt and virtuous demeanor and induſtrious conduct of ſuch woman, or upon application of her parents or friends, or any houſekeeper of ſufficient credit, if ſuch friends declare they will forgive the paſt offences of ſuch woman, and will provide for her; or if ſuch houſekeeper will receive ſuch woman as a ſervant; in either of theſe caſes the governors may diſcharge ſuch woman with her conſent.

13. Upon the diſcharge of ſuch woman, her cloaths, or, if ſold, the produce of them, ſhall be returned to her, together with whatever may be due upon her account, and a certificate given her, under the hands of the treaſurer, or the preſident, and two or more of the committee, of her conduct and behaviour during the time of her being in the houſe.

14. Every woman who ſhall be placed in a ſervice from this houſe, and ſhall continue one whole year in ſuch ſervice, to the entire approbation of ſuch maſter or miſtreſs, upon its being made appear to the ſatisfaction of the committee, they may give the woman a gratuity not exceeding two guineas, as a reward for her good behaviour.

15. The committee will, upon the good behaviour of the women, intereſt themſelves to obtain a reconciliation with their parents and friends, when their contract will be cancelled.

16. Beſides the vouchers abovementioned, and the advantages ariſing from their labour, a bounty may be given, at the diſcretion of the committee, to ſuch as ſhall be properly diſcharged. This gift ſhall be preſented not only to thoſe who marry in a manner ſatisfactory to the committee, but alſo to ſuch as ſhall ſet up trades in whatever way they ſhall have gained a proficiency: ſo that nothing ſhall be omitted which can promote the great ends of preſerving life, of rendering that life uſeful, and of recovering thoſe who are now loſt to the community.

The weſt end of Preſcot-ſtreet opens towards the ſouth with a paſſage into Roſemary-lane, in which is a Baptiſt meeting-houſe; and at the ſouth-weſt corner of Lemon-ſtreet, in Roſemary branch-alley, is another of the ſame denomination.

On the north ſide of Roſemary-lane, and at the weſt end, ſtands a good ſet of alms-houſes lately built at the expence of the Merchant-taylors company, for fourteen poor old women, who receive 16d. per week, by the founder's will, and 8l. 15s. annually from the company. On the ſouth ſide of this lane lies the ground called Eaſt Smithfield, now divided into a great number of alleys, lanes, courts, &c. but in the reign of king Henry III. was an open field, on which was held a fair, by royal grant, for fifteen days, viz. from the eve of Penticoſt to the octaves of Trinity. And the ſaid king ſent his briefs to the ſeveral ſheriffs of Lincoln, Glouceſter, Kent, Worceſter, York, Norfolk and Suffolk, and to the mayor and ſheriffs of London, to proclaim the ſame. "And therefore we command you, that you cauſe to be proclaimed the beforeſaid fair throughout the whole bailiffwick, as is aforeſaid; cauſing all merchants of your bailiffwick to know, that they may ſecurely come to the fair. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the eighth day of February." 13 Henry III.

Between Eaſt Smithfield and Tower-hill once ſtood a religious foundation, called by the ſeveral names of the New Abbey, the Abbey of Graces, and Eaſtminſter, founded by king Henry III. On the ſite of this abbey, diſſolved by king Henry VIII. is founded and built the king's

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

This building, which ſtands on the upper part of Little Tower-hill, near the end of King-ſtreet, contains houſes for the lodging of certain officers, ſeparate apartments for offices, ſtore-rooms, ſlaughter-houſes for oxen and hogs, a brewhouſe, and a houſe for ſalting and barrelling proviſions.

The buſineſs of this office is under the direction of ſeven commiſſioners who have each 400l. per annum, and a ſeparate department; under whom is a ſecretary, accomptants, clerks, ſurveyors, and other officers and ſervants. In this office all purſers, and others intruſted with the public ſtores of proviſions, or contract for them, are to paſs their accounts. Farther matters reſpecting Tower-hill will be deſcribed in their proper place.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of QUEENHITHE WARD.

THIS ward receives its name from the hithe or harbour for large boats, barges, or lighters, and even for ſhips, which in ancient times anchored at that place, as they do now at and near Billingſgate. It bears the additional epithet of queen, from the queens of England uſually poſſeſſing the tolls and cuſtoms of veſſels that unloaded goods there, which were very conſiderable; and all veſſels laden with corn and fiſh were obliged to unload at this hithe, and no where elſe. It is now a great meal-market, well furniſhed with conveniences to depoſit goods brought hither by water to be ſold; and with a commodious market-houſe.

This ward is bounded on the eaſt by Dowgate-ward, on the north by Bread-ſtreet and Cordwainers wards, on the ſouth by the Thames, and on the weſt by Caſtlebaynard ward. It is divided into nine precincts; and is governed by an alderman, ſix common-council-men including the alderman's deputy and nine conſtables.

The extent of this ward beginneth on the ſouth ſide of Knightrider-ſtreet, and runneth weſt to a lane called Lambert-hill; out of Knightrider-ſtreet are divers lanes running ſouth to Thames-ſtreet. The firſt is Trinity-lane, which runneth down by the weſt end of Trinity-church. There is Spuren-lane, or Spooners-lane, now called Huggen-lane: then Bread-ſtreet-hill: then St. Mary Mounthaut; out of which lane, on the eaſt ſide thereof, is one other lane, turning eaſt through St. Nicholas Olave's church-yard to Breadſtreet-hill. This lane is called Finimore-lane or Five-foot-lane, becauſe it is but five foot in breadth at the weſt end. In the middle of this lane runneth down one other lane, broader, ſouth to Thames-ſtreet, called Deſborne-lane. On the north ſide, coming from Knightrider-ſtreet, it takes in all the eaſt ſide of Lambert-hill, and ſo much of the weſt ſide as from the north end of Blackſmith's-hall to Thames-ſtreet, and ſo much of Thames-ſtreet as three doors weſt from the Old-Swan brewhouſe, in the eaſt unto Huntingdon-houſe, over againſt St. Peter's church in the weſt, near unto Paul's-wharf, and on the lane ſide from the Blue-boar to the weſt end of St. Peter's-church, and up St. Peter's-hill two houſes north above the ſaid church.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at Old-Fiſh-ſtreet, (otherwiſe called Labour-in-vain-hill, from the difficulty of carriages aſcending it) at the north weſt angle of which is ſituate the pariſh church of

ST. NICHOLAS *Cole-Abbey*.

This church is ſo denominated from its dedication to the above-mentioned ſaint; but the reaſon of the additional epithet is not known, ſome conjecturing it to be a corruption of Golden-Abbey, and others that it is derived from Cold-abbey, or Coldbey, from its cold or bleak ſituation. It is known that there was a church in the ſame place before the year 1383: but the laſt ſtructure being conſumed in the great conflagration in 1666, the preſent church was built in its place, and the pariſh of St. Nicholas Olave united to it.

This edifice conſiſts of a plain body well enlightened by a ſingle range of windows decently ornamented. It is ſixty-three feet long, and forty-three feet broad; thirty-ſix feet high to the roof, and one hundred and thirty-five to the top of the ſpire. The tower is plain, but ſtrengthened with ruſtic at the corners; and the ſpire, which is of the maſſy kind, has a gallery and many openings.

The advowſon of this rectory was antiently in the dean and chapter of St. Martin's-le-Grand; but upon the grant of that collegiate church to the abbot and canons of Weſtminſter, the patronage devolved to that convent, in whom it continued till the diſſolution of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown it remained therein, till queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, granted the patronage thereof to Thomas Reeve and George Evelyn, and their heirs in ſoccage, who, conveying it to others, it came at laſt to the family of the Hackers; one whereof was colonel Francis Hacker, commander of the guard that conducted king Charles I. to and from his trial, and at laſt to the ſcaffold; for which, after the reſtoration, he was executed as a traitor, when the advowſon reverted to the crown, in whom it ſtill continues. The rector, beſides his other profits, receives 130l. a year in lieu of tythes. The church of St. Nicholas Olave ſtood where the church yard is now, on the weſt ſide of Bread-ſtreet-hill; the advowſon of which is in the crown and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who preſent alternately. The veſtries of theſe pariſhes are general; and each has two church-wardens and two collectors or overſeers of the poor.

Thames-ſtreet runs through the heart of this ward, and contains, on the ſouth ſide, ſeveral lanes that lead down to Wood-wharf, Broken-wharf, Brooker's wharf, Brook's-wharf, Queenhithe, and other places on the Thames ſide; on which account this diviſion is greatly thronged with carts employed in carrying goods and merchandize.

In this ſtreet, oppoſite Broken-wharf, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MARY SOMERSET.

This church takes the additional epithet of Somerſet from its vicinity to *Sumnor's het*, or *hithe*, a ſmall port or haven reſembling that of Queenhithe. A church was ſituated in this place before the year 1335; but the old edifice ſharing the fate of moſt of the other public buildings, in the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead.

The body of this edifice is enlightened by a range of lofty arched windows, and the wall is terminated by a baluſtrade. A well proportioned ſquare tower riſes to a conſiderable height, and is crowned with a handſome vaſe at each corner, ſupported on a very ornamental pedeſtal, with a handſome turret between in the form of an obeliſk, each ſupported on the ſame kind of pedeſtal as the vaſes, and crowned with a ball.

This church is in the gift of a lay patron, and being united to St. Mary Mounthaw, which is in the gift of the biſhop of Hereford, they preſent alternately to this living, which is rated by act of parliament at 110l. per annum, in lieu of tythes, and 30l. in glebe.

The veſtry of St. Mary Somerſet is ſelect, conſiſting of about twenty; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers, two collectors, and two ſideſmen,

The veſtry of St. Mary Mounthaw is general, and there are only two churchwardens. It was called Mounthaw, or Mountauts, or Montalto, from the founder, belonging to a family in Norfolk of that name. The ſite of the church, which is on the eaſt ſide of Fiſhſtreet-hill, is at this time uſed only as a burial place for the inhabitants.

On the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, at the ſouth-weſt angle of Little Trinity-lane, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL, *Queenhithe.*

About the year 1181 this church was denominated St. Michael de Cornhithe, which may lead us to the origin of the name by which we at preſent call that wharf, and this church from its ſituation near it; as the quantities of corn brought thither down the Thames might occaſion the original name, and Queenhithe be only a corrupt way of ſpeaking it.

The old church being conſumed by the dreadful fire in 1666, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead. It conſiſts of a well proportioned body, enlightened by two ſeries of windows, the firſt a range of tall arched ones, and over theſe a range of large port-hole windows, above which are cherubims heads, and underneath feſtoons, that adorn the lower part, and fall between the tops of the under ſeries. The tower is plain but well proportioned, and is terminated by a ſpire crowned with a fane in the form of a little ſhip.

This church has all along been in the gift of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and is ſubject to the archdeacon. On its being rebuilt the pariſh of the Trinity was united to it, by which the rector's fees were conſiderably augmented, he receiving, beſides other advantages, 160l. per annum, in lieu of tythes.

Trinity church was ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Trinity-lane, where at preſent ſtands the Sweediſh, otherwiſe called the Lutheran church. It was in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, ſo that the living of the united pariſhes is alternately in the gift of thoſe two patrons.

On the weſt ſide of Trinity-lane, at the corner of Huggen-alley, ſtands

PAINTER STAINERS HALL.

This hall is adorned with a handſome ſcreen, arches, pillars, and pilaſters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The pannels are of wainſcot, and the ceilings are embelliſhed with great variety of hiſtory and other paintings, exquiſitely performed; amongſt which are the portraits of king Charles II. and his queen Catherine, by Mr. Houſeman.

In this court room are ſome fine pictures, moſt of which are portraits of the members of the company; and in the front of the room is a fine buſt of Mr. Thomas Evans, who left five houſes in Baſinghall-ſtreet to the company.

Mr. Camden, the famous antiquarian, gave the Painter Stainers company a ſilver cup and cover, which they uſe every St. Luke's day at their election; the old maſter drinking to the one then elected, out of it. On this cup is the following inſcription: *Gal. Camdenos Clarenceux filius Sampſoris pictoris Londinenſis dono dedit.*

This company was incorporated by letters patent granted by queen Elizabeth in the year 1582, by the name of "The maſter, wardens and com-" monalty of the freedom of the art and myſ-" tery of painting, called painter-ſtainers, within " the city of London;" and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants, who have a conſiderable livery, and is numbered the twenty-eighth in the city liſt of companies.

Lambert-hill is well built, and inhabited by private families. On the hill ſtands a handſome building called

BLACKSMITHS HALL.

The company of Blackſmiths is very ancient by preſcription, but was not incorporated till the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1571, by the title of "The keepers or wardens and ſociety " of the art and myſtery de les Blackſmiths." It is a livery company, the 40th in the city liſt, and is governed by a maſter, three wardens and a court of aſſiſtants.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of TOWER-STREET WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from the principal ſtreet therein, which leadeth out of the city in a direct line to the grand entrance into the Tower of London, and is the firſt ward in the ſouth eaſt part of the city.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Tower-hill and part of Aldgate ward, on the north by Langbourn ward, on the weſt By Billingſgate ward, and on the ſouth by the river Thames. It extends from the Tower of London in the eaſt, to the middle way between Great Dice-key and Smart's key in the weſt; and from the weſt corner of Tower-dock in the ſouth, to within ſeventy-feet of the north end of Rood-lane in the north, in which are contained a great number of ſtreets, lanes, &c. as, part of Thames-ſtreet, Seething-lane, Mark-lane, Mincing-lane, Hart-ſtreet, Idle-lane, St. Dunſtan's-hill, Harp-lane, Beer-lane, &c.

This ward is divided into twelve precincts; and is governed by one alderman, twelve common-council-men, (one of whom is the alderman's deputy) twelve conſtables, thirteen inqueſt-men, twelve ſcavengers and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward at Thames-ſtreet, which is a place of conſiderable trade, and occupied by great dealers as well wholeſale as retail. Though this ſtreet is very broad, yet the inhabitants are greatly annoyed with carts, employed by the merchants to carry their goods to and from the keys. That part of Thames-ſtreet which is in this ward goeth not ſo far as Billingſgate, and contains the following keys or wharfs, viz. the Tower-dock, Brewers-key, Galley-key, Cuſtom-houſe-key, Potters-key, Wiggins-key, Ralphs-key, Temple-key, Little Dice key, Great Dice-key, Smarts-key; all which are uſed for the lading and unlading merchandize, &c.

The firſt avenue at the weſt end of Thames-ſtreet, on the north ſide, is Idle-lane, between which, and Dunſtan's-hill, ſtands the beautiful church of

ST. DUNSTAN *in the Eaſt.*

This church is dedicated to St. Dunſtan archbiſhop of Canterbury, an implacable enemy and cruel perſecutor of the ſecular clergy, in favour of the regulars; and the additional epithet, *the Eaſt* is given it, to diſtinguiſh it from St. Dunſtan's in Fleet-ſtreet. It ſuffered greatly by the fire of London in 1666, but was thoroughly repaired in eighteen months after, though the ſteeple was delayed ten years longer.

It is built in the modern Gothic ſtile, eighty-ſeven feet in length, ſixty-three in breadth, and thirty-three in height to the roof. It is well lightened, and agreeably diſpoſed within. The ſteeple is 125 feet high, and well conſtructed in the Gothic manner. The tower is light, ſupported by outworks at the angles, and divided into three ſtages, terminating at the corners by four handſome pinnacles; in the midſt of which riſes the ſpire, on the narrow crowns of four Gothic arches, a bold attempt in architecture, and is one proof, among many, of the great geometrical ſkill of the architect, Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who built this light and elegant tower.

The patronage of this rectory was anciently in the prior and canons of Canterbury, who in the year 1365 granted the ſame to Simon their archbiſhop, and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill remains, and is one of the thirteen peculiars in this city belonging to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury.

The value of this living is ſettled by act of parliament, at 240l. per annum, in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and two overſeers.

On the north ſide of this church is the

COAL-METERS OFFICE.

In this office are entered all ſhips that arrive in the port of London with coals; and to which belong fifteen maſter-meters, who appoint a ſufficient number of perſons to meaſure the coals brought by the ſaid ſhips, to prevent impoſitions, which would otherwiſe happen both to the king and ſubject, in reſpect to the duty and meaſure.

Theſe maſter-meters have each four deputies or under coal-meters, who muſt be approved of by the Lord-mayor and aldermen, as upon them the care of weighing and meaſuring coals, principally depends; their buſineſs being to attend each ſhip, to top the vats, and to return an account of the coals meaſured to the coal-office, in order to aſcertain and collect the duties. For which trouble they receive one penny per chaldron for all coals meaſured, and two pence per ton for all coals weighed. Both the principal and under-meters take an oath, at their admiſſion into office, to give a juſt meaſure to rich and poor, without partiality or favour; to buy no coals except for his own uſe, nor to ſell any coals while in that office, nor to take any more for their trouble than was anciently allowed.

Farther to the eaſt is Harp-lane, a great thoroughfare for carts from the keys: on the eaſt ſide of which ſtands

BAKERS

BAKERS HALL.

This is a plain edifice, and was originally the dwelling-houſe of John Chicheley, chamberlain of London.

The fraternity of Bakers appears to be of great antiquity; for in the year 1155, it was charged in the great roll of the exchequer, with a debt of one mark of gold, for their guild; by which it ſeems as if the ancient guilds had held their privileges in fee farm of the crown. This company, however, was not incorporated till about the year 1307, which charter was renewed by Henry VII. and confirmed by divers of his ſucceſſors. But when, or by whom their arms were at firſt granted does not appear; though it muſt have been before the year 1590, becauſe in that year their creſt and ſupporters were granted by Clarencieux king at arms.

This company is incorporated by the name of "The maſter and wardens of the myſtery or art "of Bakers of the city of London;" and is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. It is a livery company, and is numbered the nineteenth in the city liſt.

Near the ſouth-eaſt angle of Thames-ſtreet, fronting the wharfs and river, is ſituate

The CUSTOM HOUSE.

This is a commodious building, erected for the receipt of his majeſty's cuſtoms on goods imported and exported. In ancient times the buſineſs of the Cuſtom-houſe was tranſacted in a more irregular manner at Billingſgate: but in the year 1559, an act being paſſed that goods ſhould be no where landed, but in ſuch places as were appointed by the commiſſioners of the revenue, this was the ſpot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London, and here a cuſtom-houſe was ordered to be erected. It was, however, deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of 10,000l. but that being alſo deſtroyed in the ſame manner in 1718, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead.

This edifice is built with brick and ſtone, and is calculated to ſtand for ages. It has underneath, and on each ſide, large warehouſes for the reception of goods on the public account, and that ſide of the Thames, for a great extent is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. It is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length; the center is twenty-ſeven feet deep, and the wings conſiderably more. The center ſtands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciouſly and handſomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuſcan order, and the upper ſtory is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It conſiſts of two floors, in the uppermoſt of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almoſt the whole length of the building: this room is called the Long Room, and here ſit the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well diſpoſed, and ſufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are ſo well contrived, as to anſwer all the purpoſes of convenience for the tranſaction of ſuch extenſive buſineſs.

The government of the Cuſtom-houſe is under the care of nine commiſſioners, who are intruſted with the whole management of all his majeſty's cuſtoms in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and alſo the overſight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of theſe commiſſioners has a ſalary of 1000l. per annum, and both they, and ſeveral of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treaſury.

It is obſervable that in the year 1590 the cuſtoms and ſubſidies in the port of London inwards, were let to farm to Mr. Thomas Smith, for 20,000l. per annum, when it was diſcovered that they amounted annually to 30,309l. ſo that queen Elizabeth loſt every year 10,309l. but by the vaſt increaſe of commerce ſince that time, they at preſent bring in above one hundred times as much, the cuſtoms now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immenſe buſineſs is tranſacted with as much order and regularity, as the common affairs of a merchant's compting-houſe.

Oppoſite Cuſtom-houſe key is Water-lane, which leads up a winding hill to Tower-ſtreet. About the middle of this lane, on the weſt ſide, is a handſome and large building, called the

TRINITY-HOUSE OF DEPTFORD STROND.

This ſociety was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, knt. commander of the ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of ſeamen and convenience of ſhips and mariners on our coaſt; and incorporated by the abovementioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford; which together with the grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. were alſo confirmed by letters patent of the firſt of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The "maſter, wardens and aſſiſtants of the guild or "fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided "Trinity, and of St. Clement in the pariſh of "Deptford Strond in the county of Kent.

This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren. The inferior members are called younger brethren; into which number any maſter or mate ſkilled in navigation may be admitted; which excuſes him from ſerving pariſh and ward offices, and entitles them to be pilots.

The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren are by charter inveſted with the following powers.

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Chriſt's-hoſpital.

2. The examination of the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; the appointing pilots to conduct ſhips in and

CLOTH WORKER's HALL,
Mincing Lane.

VINTNER's HALL,
Thames Street.

and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all ſuch as ſhall preſume to act as maſter of a ſhip of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty ſhillings.

3. The ſettling the ſeveral rates of pilotage and erecting light-houſes, and other ſea marks upon the ſeveral coaſts of the kingdom, for the ſecurity of navigation; to which light-houſes all ſhips pay one half penny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their ſupport, in the intervals of ſea-ſervice, or when paſt going to ſea.

5. The preventing of aliens from ſerving on board Engliſh ſhips, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence.

6. The puniſhing of ſeamen for deſertion, or mutiny in the merchants ſervice.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the merchants ſervice; but ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or the judge of the court of admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballaſt office, for clearing and deepning the river Thames by taking from thence a ſufficient quantity of ballaſt, for the ſupply of all ſhips that ſail out of that river; in which ſervice ſixty barges, with two men in each, are conſtantly employed, and all ſhips that take in ballaſt pay them one ſhilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ſhips ſides.

In conſideration of the great increaſe of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchaſe in mortmain lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of 500l. per annum and alſo to receive charitable benefactions of well diſpoſed perſons, to the like amount of 500l. per annum clear of reprizes.

There are annually relieved by this company about 3000 poor ſeamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about 6000l. They generally meet to chuſe their maſter at their houſe at Deptford, though they are not obliged to do it there. Their meetings are generally on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, but their courts are not conſtantly fixed to a ſet time.

Their houſe in Water-lane has been twice burnt down, once at the fire of London, and the laſt time in the year 1718. Among the curioſities preſerved in the hall of this building is a flag taken from the Spaniards, by the brave Sir Francis Drake, whoſe picture is alſo there. A large and exact model of a ſhip entirely rigged, and two large globes; and in the parlour are five large drawings, curiouſly performed by the pen, of ſeveral engagements at ſea, in the reign of king Charles II.

On the north ſide of Tower-ſtreet is Mincing-lane, which is handſomely built, and well inhabited. Near the north eaſt end of which is ſituate.

CLOTHWORKERS HALL.

This is a neat brick building, with fluted columns of the ſame, crowned with Corinthian capitals of ſtone. The hall is a lofty room adorned with wainſcot to the ceiling, where is curious fret work. The ſcreen at the ſouth end is of oak, adorned with four pilaſters, their entablature and compaſs pediment of the Corintian order, enriched with their arms and palm branches. The weſt end is adorned with the figures of king James and king Charles I. richly carved, as big as life, in their robes, with Regalia, all gilt with gold, and highly finiſhed, where is a ſpacious window of ſtained glaſs, and the king's-arms; alſo thoſe of Sir John Robinſon, knt. and bart. his majeſty's lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lord-mayor of the city in the year 1663, and preſident of the artillery company.

This company was incorporated by king Edward VI. in the year 1482, by the name of "The fraturnity of the aſſumption of the Bleſſ-"ed Virgin Mary, of the ſhearmen of L'ndon." But being incorporated by queen Elizabeth, her majeſty changed their firſt appellation to that of "The maſter, wardens, and commonalty of "freemen, of the art and myſtery of Cloth-"workers of the city of London." It is now a livery company and the laſt of the twelve companies of London; and is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. They have large annual eſtates, both in their own right and in truſt for charities; out of which they pay to the poor upwards of 1400l. per annum.

Mark-lane, which opens into Fenchurch-ſtreet, is well built, and principally inhabited by merchants and others of opulence. It was anciently called Mart-lane, from a mart or free market kept there. On the eaſt ſide of this lane, near Tower-ſtreet, ſtands

The CORN EXCHANGE

This building which is very handſome, is adapted for tranſacting buſineſs in the corn and meal way. Next the ſtreet is an aſcent of three ſteps to a range of eight lofty Doric columns, thoſe at the corners being coupled: between them are iron rails and three iron gates. Theſe columns, and two others on the inſide, ſupport a plain building two ſtories high, which contains two coffee-houſes, to which they aſcend by two flights of handſome ſtone ſteps, on each ſide underneath the edifice. On entering the iron gates you paſs forwards into a ſmall ſquare, paved all over with broad ſtones. This is ſurrounded by a colonade, compoſed of ſix columns on each ſide, and four at the ends, reckoning the corners twice. Above the entablature is an handſome baluſtrade, ſurrounding the whole ſquare with an elegant vaſe placed over each column. The ſpace around, within the colonade, is very broad, with ſaſh windows on the top to convey the greater light to the corn factors, who ſit round the court below. Each has a kind of deſk before him, on which lie ſeveral parcels of corn; and from theſe ſmall ſamples are every market day ſold many thouſand quarters.

Seething lane goes out of Tower-ſtreet, near the north eaſt angle into Hart-ſtreet and Crutched-friars. At the ſouth eaſt corner of this lane ſtands the pariſh church of

ALLHALLOWS *Barking.*

This chureh is ſo denominated from its being

dedicated to all the ſaints, vulgarly called All-hallows, and its anciently belonging to the abbeſs and convent of Barking in Eſſex. It eſcaped the fire in 1666, and carries about it the marks of that period when architecture was not well underſtood in England. That this church is of great antiquity will appear from a chapel which king Richard I. founded therein upwards of five hundred years ago; and in which ſome writers affirm his heart was buried under the high altar. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by king Edward I. Edward IV. gave licence to his couſin John, earl of Worceſter, to found there a brotherhood for a maſter and brethren. And he gave to the Cuſtos of that fraternity, which was Sir John Scot, knt. Thomas Colt, John Tate, and John Croke, the priory of Totingbroke, and the advowſon of the pariſh church of Stretham in the county of Surry, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the priory of Okeborne in Wiltſhire, both priors aliens, and appointed it to be called the king's chapel or chantry, *In capella beatæ Mariæ de Barking*.

King Richard III. new built this chapel, and founded therein a college of prieſts, conſiſting of a dean and ſix cannons: all which that king placed there. The deanry he gave to Edmund Chaderton, a great favourite of his. The canonries he diſpoſed, at the time that Chaderton was made dean, to theſe perſons following, viz. Mr. Thomas Cowton, a cannon there; Richard Baldry another; Mr. Jane another; James Molineux another; Richard Selſie another; Maculin Coſin another. Hamond de Lega was buried in that chapel. Robert Tate, mayor of London 1488, and others, were there buried.

This college was ſuppreſſed and pulled down in the year 1548, the ſecond of king Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden-plot during the reigns of king Edward, queen Mary and part of queen Elizabeth, till at length a large ſtrong frame of timber and brick was ſet thereon, and employed as a ſtorehouſe of merchants goods brought from the ſea by Sir William Winter, &c.

This church is of conſiderable extent, and the ſteeple is a plain tower with its turret. It is a vicarage in the patronage of the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and the vicar beſides other advantages, receives about 126l. per annum in tythes.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, two ſideſmen and four auditors of accounts.

From thence we paſs on to Tower hill, which is a very ſpacious area to the north, eaſt and weſt, of the Tower-ditch, and divided into Great and Little Tower-hill. The former is all that ſpace between the Thames on the ſouth weſt, and the houſes called Poſtern-row on the eaſt. At the north weſt part of this angle which is well built and inhabited, is the back entrance into the Navy-office: and at the north eaſt angle is the Sick and wounded office. Under Poſtern-row is a ſpring of excellent water; and in the middle of Great Tower-hill, facing the Sixpenny-office, or Catharine-court, is the place where ſcaffolds have been uſually erected for the beheading of criminals condemned by the ſtate.

Little Tower-hill is all that vacant ſpace of ground which runs from Poſtern-row along the Tower-ditch to Irongate; and, except the Victualling-office, it is very badly furniſhed with houſes for reputable inhabitants, moſt of the buildings on the eaſt ſide being greatly decayed. At the ſouth end of this hill is a landing-place called Irongate, ſo named from an iron gate, which formerly ſhut up the eaſt entrance into the Tower.

One half of the Tower, the ditch on the weſt ſide, and bulwarks adjoining, ſtand within that part where the wall of the city of old time went ſtraight from the Poſtern-gate ſouth to the river of Thames, before the Tower was built. This wall extends from the poſtern acroſs Tower-ditch, and, encompaſſing the Tower-chapel, goes along under the old houſes, where its remains are to be ſeen, that go to the parade from Traitor's-bridge.

We have now no other remarkable in this ward, except the Tower itſelf; a particular deſcription of which the reader will find in page 89, &c.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Of VINTRY WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a part thereof called the Vintrie by the ancients, occupied by Vintners or Wine-merchants from Bourdeaux, ſettled on the bank of the river Thames; at which place they landed their wines, and were obliged to ſell them in forty days, till the twenty-eighth of Edward I.

It begins in the eaſt at the weſt end of Dowgate ward, as the water-courſe of Wallbrook parteth them, to wit, at Grantham's-lane on the Thames ſide, and at Elbow-lane on the land ſide: it runneth along in Thames-ſtreet weſt, ſome three houſes beyond the Old Swan, a brewhouſe on the Thames ſide, and on the land ſide ſome three houſes weſt beyond St. James's at Garlick-hithe. It ſtretcheth from the Vintry north, to the wall of the weſt gate of the Tower-royal. It is bounded on the north by Cordwainers ward, on the ſouth by the Thames, on the eaſt by Dowgate ward, and on the weſt by Queenhithe ward.

This

This ward is divided into nine precincts, and is governed by an alderman, nine common-councilmen including the alderman's deputy, nine conſtables, thirteen inqueſt-men, three ſcavengers and a beadle.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward with that part of Thames-ſtreet which runs eaſt and weſt through the heart of it, and reaches from the weſt end of Dowgate ward to Townſend-lane, where Queenhithe ward begins.

In this part of Thames-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide, are Black Swan-alley and Shepherd's-alley, which are narrow, long, and indifferently well built for buſineſs at the waterſide. Emperor's-head-court narrow and ordinary. Brickhill-lane, well built and open. Three-crane-lane, crooked, long and narow, chiefly occupied by coſtermongers. Church-lane is alſo long and narrow.

New Queen ſtreet, otherwiſe called the Three-cranes in the Vintry, is a good open ſtreet, eſpecially that part next Cheapſide, which is beſt built and inhabited; but it hath no more in this ward than a little beyond St. Thomas Apoſtles, the reſt of this ſtreet being in Cordwainers ward and Cheap-ward. At the ſouth end of this ſtreet, next the Thames, is a pair of ſtairs, or landing-ing-place, called the Three-cranes, which is the uſual place for the Lord-mayor to take water at to go to Weſtminſter, to be ſworn into his office. And theſe ſtairs are much frequented by coſtermongers, who have large warehouſes near them to depoſit their fruit, &c.

The north ſide of Thames-ſtreet hath theſe places: Little Elbow-lane, which falls into Great Elbow-lane, and ſo into College-hill; both which lanes are indifferent.

College-hill comes out of St. Thomas Apoſtles and falls into Thames-ſtreet; a place well built and inhabited by merchants and others. On the weſt ſide is Maiden-lane, which croſſeth New Queen-ſtreet, and falls into Garlick-hill. Out of this lane is a paſſage into Thames-ſtreet, and another into Maidenhead-court, which is but ordinary. On the eaſt ſide of College-hill is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MICHAEL ROYAL.

This church, which is a rectory, is thus denominated from its being anciently ſituate near the Tower Royal. It was a pariſh church before the year 1285, when it was under the patronage of the prior and canons of Canterbury, in whom it continued till it was converted into a college; and even then the ſaid monks ſo far continued patrons thereof, as to preſent a perſon nominated by the maſter and wardens of the mercers company.

This church was new builded, and made a college of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, four times mayor, for a maſter, four fellows, maſters of arts, clerks, conducts, choriſts, &c. and alms-houſe, called God's-houſe or hoſpital, for thirteen poor men: one of them to be tutor, and to have 16d. the week; the other twelve each of them to have 14d. the week, for ever, with other neceſſary proviſion.

The ordinances or orders to be obſerved in this college are as follow:

"To be twelve pouer folks alonely of men or women togidre: after the ſad diſcretion and good conſcience of the overſeers underwrit, and conſervators of the ſame houſe, to be provided and admitted.

"The which every day, when due and convenient time is, ſhall pray for evermore for al the now being alive, and alſo for the by-paſt, to God: whoſe names of great ſpecialty been expreſſed in theſe ſtatutes under-writ.

"To be one principal, which ſhal pas all other power and reverence, and be called tutor. The office and charge of him ſhal be goods of the alms-houſe, which ſhal come to his hands, well and truly to miniſter; the goods diſſevered to gather again togidre, to the uſe of the alms-houſe; and the huſbandry of the ſame houſe, in as much as he may goodly overſee, diſpoſe, and ordain; inforcing himſelf to edifie and nouriſh charity and peace among his felawes.

"The pouer folks unto the ſaid tutor evermore ſhall obey.

"The thirteen pouer folke to be hable in converſation, and honeſt in living.

"The ſame houſe to be called for ever God's houſe, or Almes-houſe, or the hoſpital of Richard Whittington.

"The L. Maior to be overſeer of the ſaid Almes-houſes; and the keepers of the commonalty of the craft of Mercers to be called evermore Conſervators of the foreſaid houſe.

"The tutor to have a place by himſelf, that is to ſay, a cell, or little houſe, with a chimney and a prevy, and other neceſſaries, in the which he ſhal lyegge and reſt; and that he may aloon and by himſelf, without let of any other perſoon, intend to the contemplation of God, if he woll.

"That the ſeid tutor and pouer folke, whan they be in the aforeſaid houſes and cells, and alſo in the cloiſters, and other places of the foreſaid almes houſes, have hemſelfe quietlie and peſably, without noiſe or diſturbance of his felawes; and that they occupy himſelf in prayer or reading, or in labour of her hondes, or in ſome other occupation, &c."

It endeth thus:

"In witneſs we have put to our ſeals. Gyven at London, the xxi day of Decemb. in the yere our lord a thouſand CCCC xxiii. and the yere of king Henry VI. after the conqueſt the thrydde.

"Go litel boke, go litel tregedie,—
"Thee lowly ſubmytting to al correction
"Of theym being maſters now of the Mercery,
"Olney, Felding, Boleyne, and of Burton:
"Herteley theym beſeyking with humble ſalu-
"tation
"Thee to accept, and thus to take in gre,
"For evre to be a ſervant withyn yeare commi-
"naltie."

But further, for the direction of their daily devotion,

votion, of their eating, and their habit, theſe were the appointments and ordinances:

" Every tutor and pouer folk every day firſt whan they riſe fro their bedds, kneeling upon their knees, ſey a Pater Noſter and an Ave Maria, with ſpecial and herty recommendation making of the foreſaid Richard Whyttington and Alice to God, and our bleſſed lady maidyn Mary: and other times of the day, whan he may beſt and moſt commody have leiſure thereto, for the ſtaat of al ſouls aboveſaid, ſay three or two ſauters of our lady at the leaſt; that is to ſay, threis ſeaven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Noſters, and three Credes: but if he be letted with feblenes, or any other reaſonable cawſe, one in the day at leaſt, in caſe it may be; that is to ſay, after the meſſe, or when Complyn is don, they come togidder within the college about the tomb of the aforeſaid Richard Whyttington and Alice, and they that can ſey ſhall ſey, for the ſoules of the ſeid Richard and Alice, and for the ſoules of all chriſten people, this pſalm, *de profundis*, with the verſicles and orioſons that longeth thereto. And they that can ſhal ſey three Pater Noſters, three Ave Marias, and one crede. And, after this doon, the tutour, or oon of the eldeſt men of theym, ſhal ſey openly in Engliſh, " God have mercy on our founders ſoules, and " al chriſtens;" and they that ſtond about ſhal aunſwer and ſey, Amen.

" That they be bound to dwell and abide continewally in the ſeid almes houſe, and bounds thereof; and that every day, both at meet and ſoupier, they eet and be fed within the ſaid almeshouſe; and while they be at meet or ſoupier, they abſteyn thanne from veyn and ydel words; and if they wol any thyng talk, that it be honeſt and profitable.

" That the overcloathing of the tutour and pouer folk be derk and brown of colour, and not ſtaring ne blaiſing, and of eaſy priſed, according to their degre."

The executors of the will of Richard Whyttington conſtituted five chaplains in his college founded in this church; which were confirmed by the king in the third of Henry VI.

This Richard Whyttington was (in this church) three times buried; firſt by his executors, under a fair monument; then in the reign of Edward VI. the parſon of that church, thinking ſome great riches, (as he ſaid) to be buried with him, cauſed his monument to be broken, his body to be ſpoiled of his leaden ſheet, and again the ſecond time to be buried; and in the reign of queen Mary, the pariſhioners were forced to take him up to lap him in lead, as afore, to bury him a third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again; which remained, and ſo he reſted, till the great fire of London violated his reſting place again.

This church being conſumed with the other public buildings by the fire of London, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its ſtead, and the pariſh of St. Martin Vintry united to it. It is a plain, decent and ſubſtantial ſtone building, enlightened by a ſingle ſeries of large arched windows, placed ſo high that the doors open under the level of their bottoms. The tower conſiſts of three ſtages, and at the top is ſurrounded with carved open work inſtead of a baluſtrade: from hence riſes a light and elegant turret adorned with Ionic columns, and ending in a fine diminution, which ſupports the fane.

It is one of the thirteen peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and the rector, beſides his other profits, receives 140l. a year, in lieu of tythes. The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, one collector, and one overſeer.

The church of St. Martin Vintry formerly ſtood near the ſouth-eaſt corner of Queen-ſtreet; the ſite of which is uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants. The pariſh, however, ſtill maintain a veſtry, which is general, maintain their own poor, and have two churchwardens, one collector for the poor, and one overſeer.

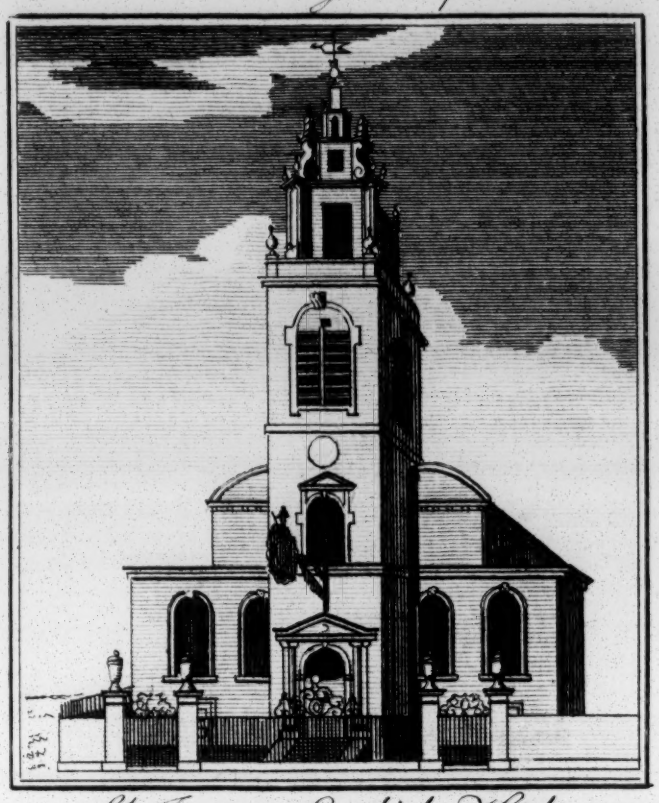
The Tower Royal, formerly ſituate at the upper end of the ſtreet now ſo called, was a great place, pertaining to the kings of this realm; but by whom the ſame was built, or of what antiquity continued, is uncertain, any more than that in the reign of king Edward I. the ſecond, fourth, and ſeventh years, it was the tenement of Simon Beawnies; alſo that, in the thirty-ſixth of Edward III. the ſame was called the Royal, in the pariſh of Michael de Pater-noſter; and that, in the forty-third of his reign, he gave it by the name of his Inne called the Royal, in his city of London, in value twenty pounds by the year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. Notwithſtanding, in the reign of Richard II. it was called the Queen's Wardrobe, as appeareth by the following circumſtance:

" King Richard having in Smithfield over-
" come and diſperſed the rebels, he, his lords,
" and all his company entered the city of Lon-
" don with great joy, and went to the lady prin-
" ceſs his mother, who was then lodged in the
" Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe,
" where ſhe had remained three days and two
" nights, right ſore abaſhed. But when ſhe ſaw
" the king her ſon, ſhe was greatly rejoiced, and
" ſaid, Ah, my ſon, what great ſorrow have I
" ſuffered for you this day! The king anſwered
" and ſaid, Certainly, Madam, I know it well,
" but now rejoice and thank God, for I have
" this day recovered mine heritage, and the
" realm of England, which I had near hand
" loſt."

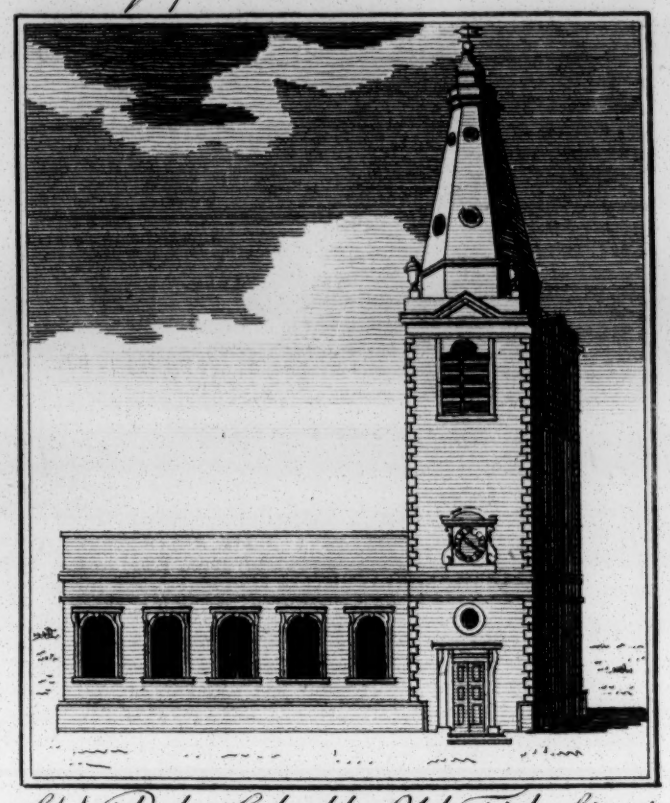
This tower ſeemeth to have been (at that time) of good defence; for when the rebels had beſet the Tower of London, and got poſſeſſion thereof, taking from thence whom they liſted, the princeſs being forced to fly, came to this Tower-royal, where ſhe was lodged and remained ſafe, as ye have heard; and it may be alſo ſuppoſed, that the king himſelf was at that time lodged there.

William of Ipres, a Fleming, called out of Flanders, with a number of Flemings, to the aid of

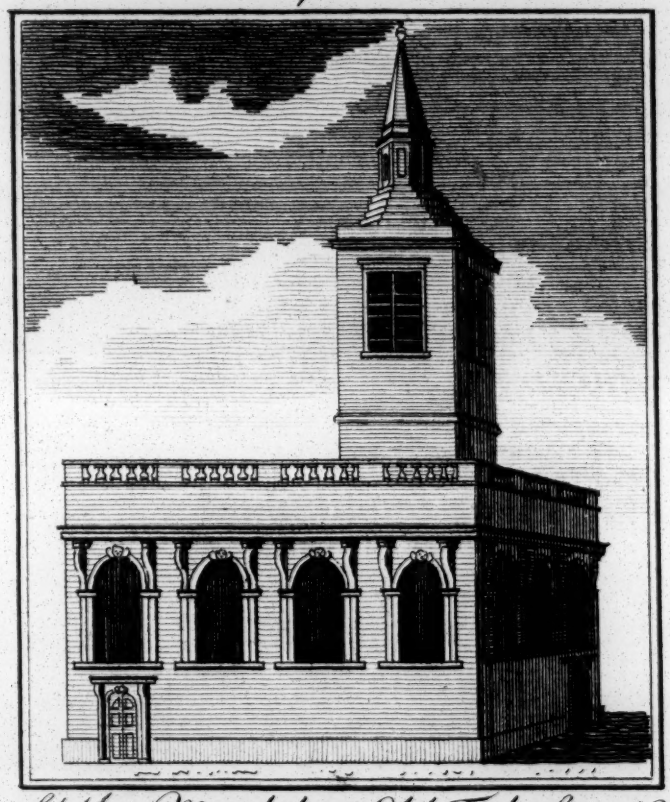
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



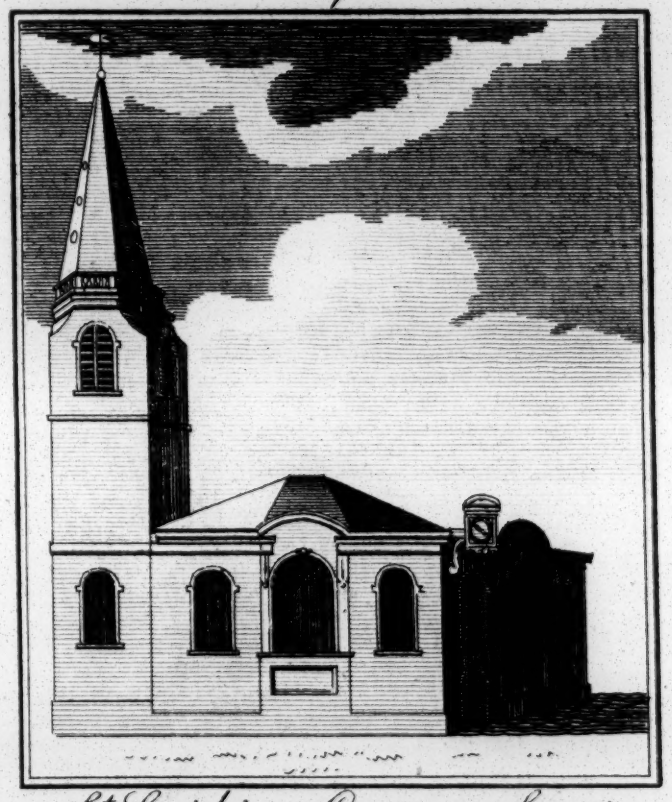
St. James's Garlick Hith.



St. Nicholas Coleabby Old Fish Street

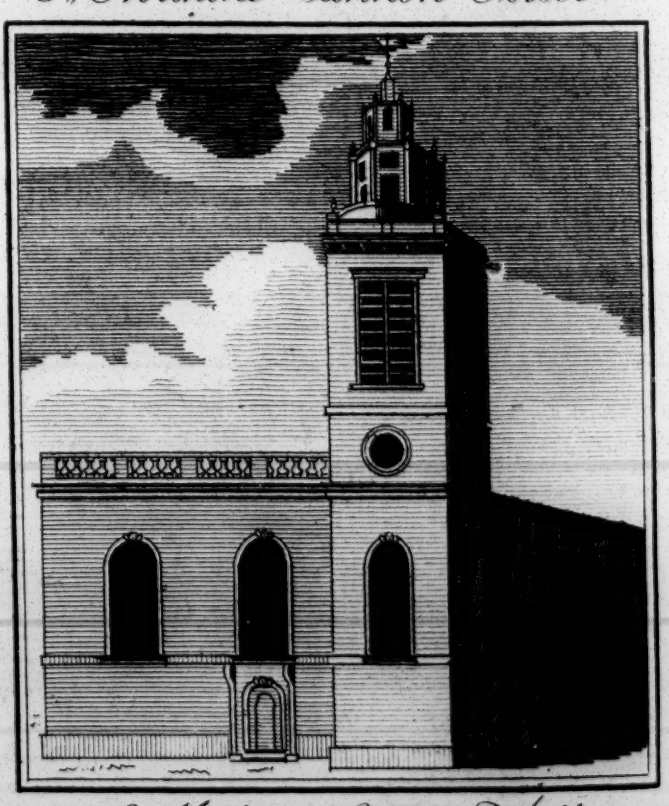


St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish Street.



St. Swithin's Cannon Street.

St. Mathew's Friday Street.



St. Michael's College Hill.

of king Stephen, againſt Maud the empreſs, in the year 1138, grew ſo far in favour with the ſaid king for his ſervice, that he built a houſe near the Tower-royal, in which tower it ſeemeth the king was then lodged, as in the heart of the city, for his greater ſafety. This proves the great antiquity of the Tower-royal.

St. Thomas Apoſtles of which there are two, viz. Great St. Thomas Apoſtles, which is in this ward; and Little St. Thomas Apoſtles, which is in Cordwainer's ward. This great St. Thomas Apoſtles is a handſome ſtreet, and well inhabited: on the north ſide of which, before the fire of London, was ſituate the church of St. Thomas Apoſtles; but that not being rebuilt, the pariſh is united to St. Mary Aldermary. In this ſtreet are the following places: Black-lion-inn, but indifferent; Baldwin's yard, a handſome open court, with tolerable good buildings; Blunderbuſs-alley, on the eaſt ſide of St. Thomas's church-yard, very ſmall. Dodſon's court, a pretty large open place, with a freeſtone paſſage into Budge-row, well built and inhabited; nearly oppoſite which, in Cloak-lane, is a neat and convenient building called

CUTLERS HALL.

This company was incorporated by king Henry V. in the year 1417, by the ſtyle of "The "maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the my-"ſtery of cutlers of London." And they were afterwards united to the Belt and Sheath-makers. It is a livery company, and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants; and is numbered the eighteenth in the city liſt.

Anchor-lane in Thames-ſtreet, is long and narrow; adjoining to which ſtands

VINTNERS HALL.

This is a handſome building, ſituate on the ſpot where once ſtood the houſe of Sir John Stody, who gave it the company; and was at that time called the Manor of the Vintry. The preſent building encloſes a ſquare court, with a large handſome iron gate in the front next the ſtreet, hung upon columns wreathed with grapes and leaves, and a Bacchus upon three tons, on each pillar. And behind the hall is a garden, with a paſſage to the Thames.

This is one of the twelve principal companies, and were anciently denominated *merchant wine tunners of Gaſcoyne*, and were of two ſorts, the *Veneatrii*, who imported the wine, and the *Tabernarii* who ſold it by retail, and kept either taverns or wine cellars. The vintners, however, were not incorporated till 15 Henry VI. who granted them a charter to make them a body politic, by the ſtyle of "The maſter, wardens, and "freeman and commonalty of the myſtery of "Vintners of the city of London;" but without a power to make bye-laws.

This company is governed by a maſter, three wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. And the freemen belonging to it have the privilege of retailing wine without a licence from the Wine-office. They have conſiderable poſſeſſions, out of which they pay to charitable uſes about 600l. per annum.

Worceſter-place runs parallel with Anchor-lane, but is not remarkable on any other account than its being built upon the ſite of the manſion belonging to the earls of Worceſter.

Proceeding from the weſt, by the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, we come to Garlick-hill. At the ſouth eaſt angle of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. JAMES *Garlick-hill, or Garlickhithe.*

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. James one of the apoſtles, and its vicinity to a garlic market, anciently held in this neighbourhood.

The old church being deſtroyed by the fire of London, the foundation of the preſent edifice was laid in the year 1676, and the church was finiſhed in 1682. It is built of ſtone, 75 feet long, 45 feet broad, 40 feet high to the roof, and the ſteeple 98 feet. The tower is divided into three ſtages. In the loweſt is a very elegant door, with coupled columns of the Corinthian order. In the ſecond is a large window, with the form of a circular one not opened over it. In the third ſtory is a window larger than the former; and the cornice above this ſupports a range of open work in the place of battlements, on a baluſtrade. From hence riſes the turret, which is compoſed of four ſtages, and decorated with columns, ſcrolls, and other ornaments.

The patronage of this rectory appears to have been in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, till the ſuppreſſion of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, queen Mary, in the year 1553, granted the ſame to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in whom it ſtill continues. The rector receives, by act of parliament, 100l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and four overſeers of the poor.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of WALLBROOK WARD.

THIS ward takes its name from a ſtreet which runs up from Cannon-ſtreet, near London-ſtone, to the ſouth weſt corner of the Manſion-houſe; and is called Wallbrook, from a brook which formerly ran down on the weſt ſide thereof.

It is bounded on the eaſt by Langbourn ward, on the ſouth by Dowgate ward, on the weſt by Cordwainers ward, and on the north by Cheap ward. It is divided into ſeven precincts, and is governed by an alderman, eight common-councilmen, including the alderman's deputy, ſeven conſtables, thirteen inqueſt-men, ſix ſcavengers, and a beadle.

The ſtreets and lanes in this ward are, Wallbrook, as far as Bucklerſbury on both ſides. Bucklerſbury, the eaſt end on both ſides, about 80 feet. Budge-row, the eaſt end on both ſides for about 70 feet. Dowgate, the north end on the weſt ſide as far as Cloak-lane, and on the eaſt ſide as far as againſt Tallowchandlers-hall, Cannon ſtreet, on both ſides as far as Green Lettice-lane on the ſouth ſide, and to Abchurch-lane on the north ſide. St. Swithin's-lane on both ſides the way almoſt as far as Bearbinder-lane. The whole of Bearbinder-lane, except about 35 feet at the eaſt end. Lombard-ſtreet, about 175 feet on both ſides of the weſt end next the Manſion-houſe. Sherborne-lane, the ſouth end on both ſides for about 120 feet. Buſh-lane from Cannon-ſtreet ſouthwards on both ſides as far as Croſs-lane, which hath the north ſide in this ward. Suffolk lane, the weſt ſide at the north end for about 85 feet downwards. Green-Lettice-lane, only the weſt ſide. Abchurch-lane, the weſt ſide as far as the church.

The firſt principal building in this ward is the Lord-mayor's manſion houſe; a particular deſcription of which has been already given in page 305, &c.

This great building is ſituate on the ſpot where once ſtood Stocks-market; the origin of which market will beſt appear from the following account. About the year of Chriſt 1282, Henry Wallis, mayor, cauſed divers houſes in this city to be built towards the maintenance of London-bridge; namely, one void place near unto the pariſh church called Woolchurch, on the north ſide thereof, where ſome time (the way being very large and broad) had ſtood a pair of ſtocks for puniſhment of offenders. This building took name of thoſe ſtocks, and was appointed by him to be a market-place for fiſh and fleſh in the midſt of the city. And it was ordained, A. D. 1322, that none ſhould ſell fiſh or fleſh out of this and the other markets, upon pain to forfeit ſuch fiſh and fleſh for the firſt offence, and to loſe their freedom for the ſecond offence.

This Stocks-market was ſome time belonging to the keepers of the bridge of London, and they let the ſhops for term of their lives to the butchers and fiſhmongers at certain rents, which were appropriated for the uſe of the ſaid bridge. But afterwards, John de Giſors, mayor, 1312, it was concluded, that no keeper of the bridge ſhould let the ſaid ſhops for life, without the concurrence of the mayor and commonalty.

On the eaſt ſide of Wallbrook, about twenty feet from the ſouth end of the manſion-houſe, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. STEPHEN *Wallbrook.*

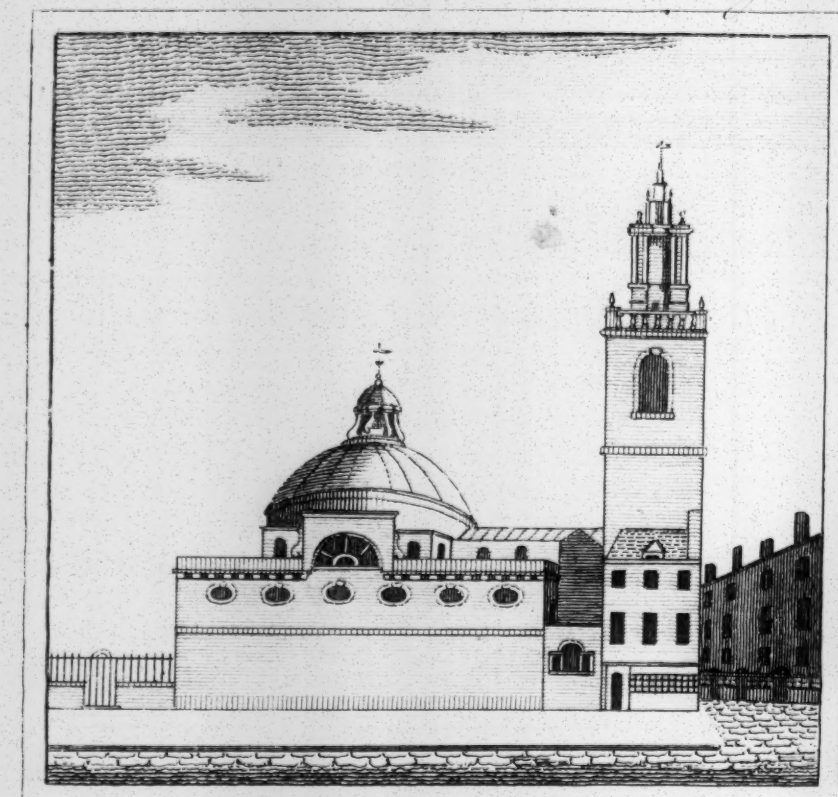
We read of a church near this ſpot dedicated to the ſame patron ſo early as the year 1135; but it then ſtood on the other ſide of the ſtreet. However, about the year 1428, Robert Chichely, mayor of London, purchaſed the ground of the preſent church and cemetry of the Grocers company, and the firſt ſtone of the new ſtructure was laid in 1429; but the work advanced ſo ſlowly, that it was not finiſhed till the year 1439.

The old ſtructure was deſtroyed by the fire of London in 1666, and the preſent noble edifice was erected in its place by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſteeple riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, and is then ſurrounded with a baluſtrade, within which riſes a very light and elegant tower in two ſtages; the firſt adorned with Corinthian, and the ſecond with Compoſite columns, and covered with a dome, whence riſes the fane.

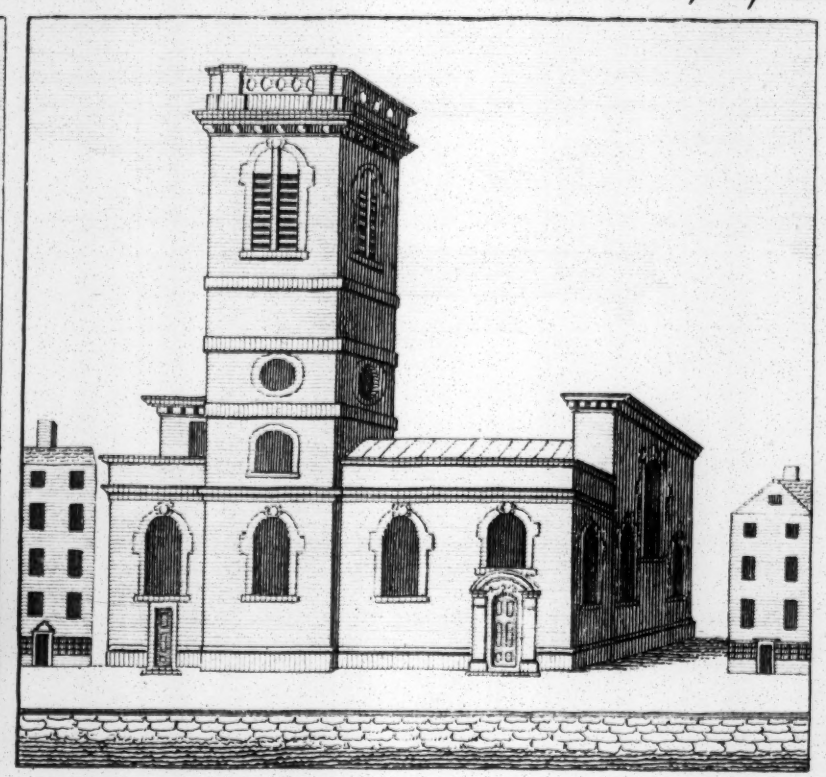
The principal beauties of this juſtly admired edifice are on the inſide; where the dome, which is ſpacious and noble, is finely proportioned to the church, and divided into ſmall compartments decorated with great elegance, and crowned with a lanthorn, while the roof, which is alſo divided into compartments, is ſupported by very noble Corinthian columns, raiſed on their pedeſtals. It has three iſles, and a croſs iſle; is 70 feet in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth; the height of the middle roof is thirty four feet, and of the cupola and lanthorn 58 feet. On the ſides under the lower roofs are only circular windows, but thoſe which enlighten the upper roof are ſmall arched ones; and at the eaſt end are three very noble arched windows.

In the opinion of ſome perſons this is Sir Chriſtopher Wren's maſter piece. It is even thought that Italy itſelf cannot produce any modern ſtructure equal to it in taſte, proportion, elegance and beauty. It has a very ſtriking effect at entering, every part at once attracting the eye, except the

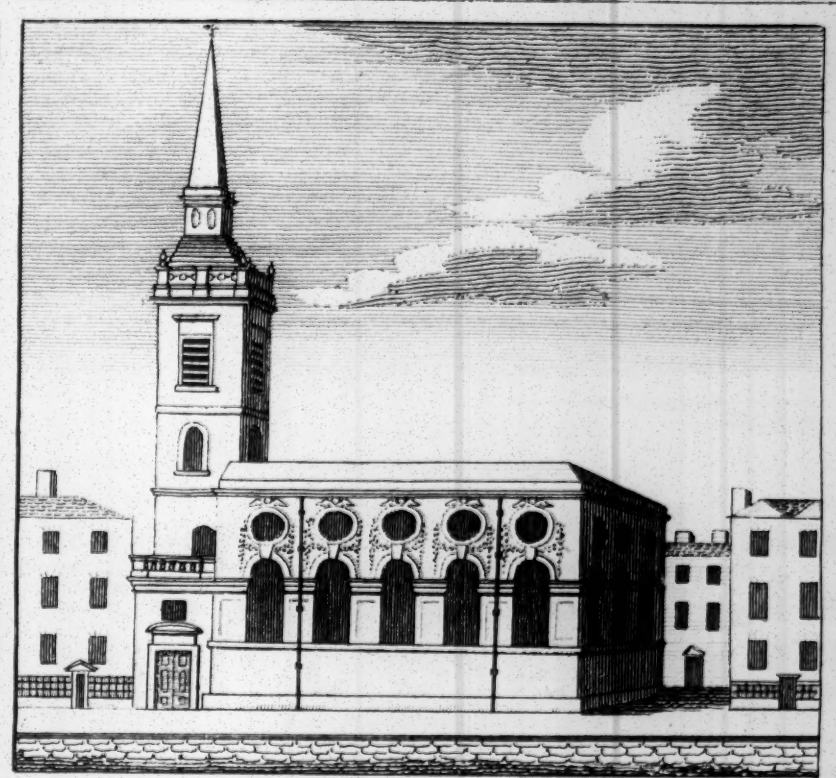
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



St Stephen's Wallbrook.

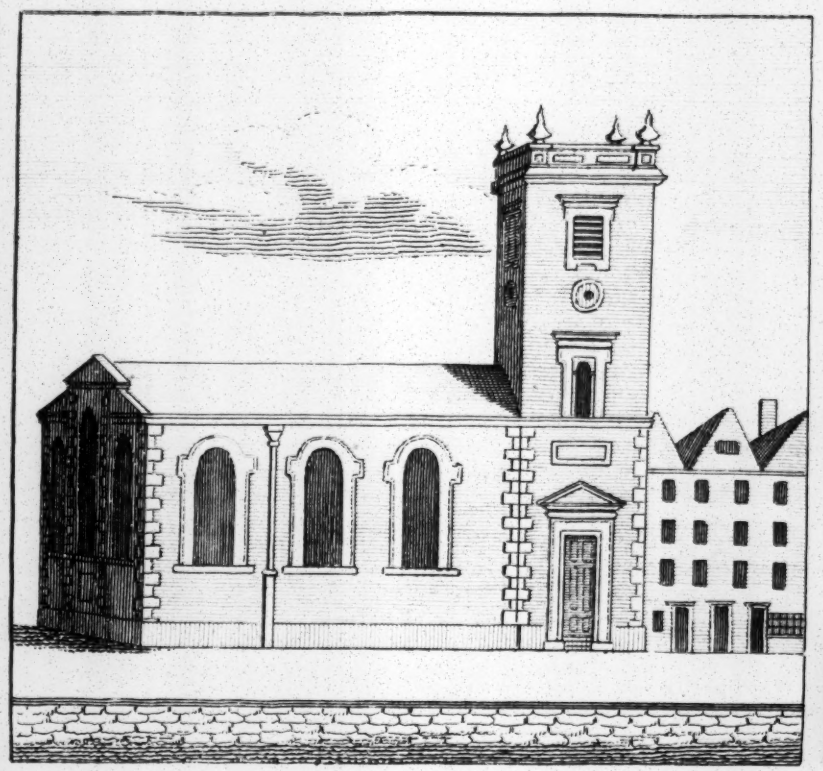


Allhallows the Great Thames Street.

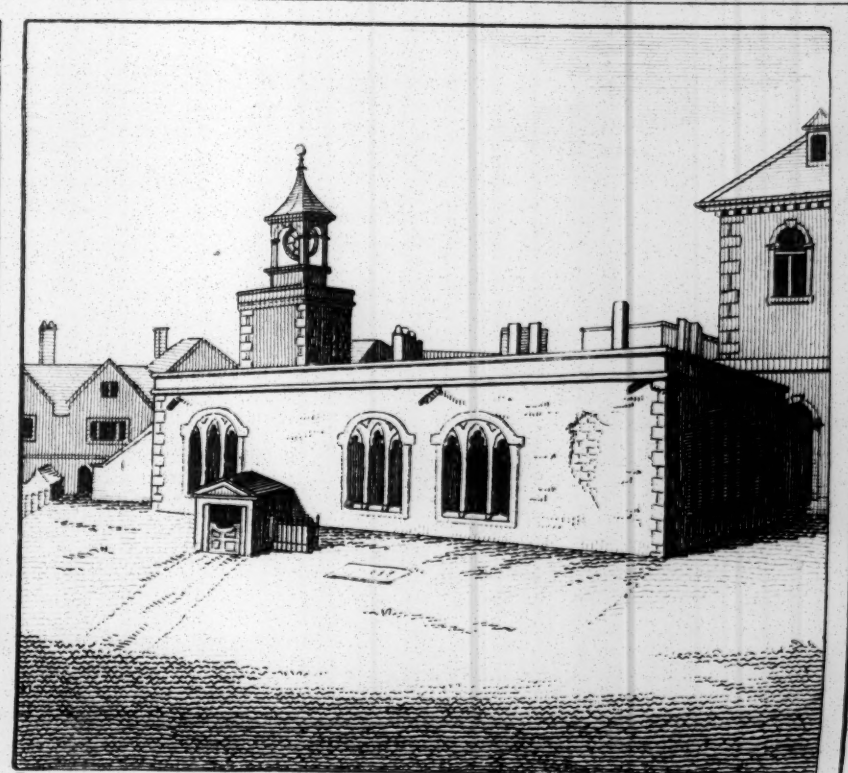


St Michaels Queenhythe.

St Mary at Hill near Billingsgate.



St Botolphs in Botolph Lane.



The Chappel in the Tower.

the baſes of the columns, which are injudiciouſly eclipſed by the carving on the top of the pews, which was not the deſign of the architect.

This church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Stephen the martyr, in the gift of the Grocers company; and being united with St. Bennet Sherehog, is worth one hundred pounds per annum in lieu of tythes. There is a good parſonage houſe adjoining to the ſouth ſide, worth forty pounds per annum. The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are only two churchwardens.

St. Bennet Sherehog, the church of which was burnt down in 1666, was a rectory, and originally dedicated to St. Oſyth, or corruptly St. Syth; from whence we derive the name of Syth-lane; and the church ſtood near St. Syth's-lane, at the eaſt end of Needler's-lane, Cheapſide. Edward Hall, who wrote the chronicle from Richard II. to the end of Henry VIII. was buried in this church; the ſite of which is now uſed as a burial place for the inhabitants, who have a general veſtry, and two churchwardens. The addition of Sherehog was given to this church frome the name of its builder or great benefactor, Benedict Shorne, citizen and ſtock-fiſhmonger, in the reign of Edward II. which in time was corruptly pronounced Shrog, and more corruptly Sherehog, or Shornehog.

At the ſouth weſt angle of St. Swithin's-lane in Cannon-ſtreet, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. SWITHIN.

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. Swithin, chancellor to king Egbert and biſhop of Wincheſter, who died in 806. We read of a church in the ſame place dedicated to the above ſaint before the year 1331, but how long it was ſtanding before that time is uncertain: however, the old ſtructure was deſtroyed by the fire of London, and the preſent edifice aroſe in its ſtead.

It is a plain, ſolid, and ſtrong building of ſtone, 61 feet long, and 42 broad; the roof is 40 feet, and the ſteeple 150 feet high. The body is well enlightened, and the windows are arched and pell proportioned.

The advowſon of this church appears anciently to have been in the prior and convent of Tortington, in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, in whom it continued till the diſſolution of their monaſtery; when coming to the crown, Henry VIII. in the year 1540, granted the ſame, together with a ſtately manſion on the north ſide thereof, to John earl of Oxford, who ſoon after diſpoſing of the ſame, it paſſed through ſeveral hands, and was at length purchaſed by the company of Salters, in whom the advowſon ſtill remains.

To this pariſh is united that of St. Mary Bothaw; whoſe church before the fire of London, ſtood on the eaſt ſide, and about the middle of Turnwheel-lane, between London-ſtone and Wallbrook corner near Dowgate-hill, and took its additional name from its vicinity to a Boat-Haw, or boat-builder's yard, in that neighbourhood.

That this church was of great antiquity is manifeſt, from Wibert, the prior, and convent of Chriſt's-church in Canterbury having in the year 1167 granted certain lands and houſes on the north ſide thereof to one Ernis and his heirs; who, in conſideration thereof, was annually to pay the ſum of ten ſhillings in money; a towel of the value of eight-pence, two pitchers, at ſix pieces of money; and a ſalt-cellar at four; which were to be delivered to the prior's ſteward for the uſe of his houſe. It was a rectory, and a peculiar to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, but is now united to St. Swithin's. In this church were buried divers noblemen, and perſonages of great diſtinction, among whom was Sir Henry Fitz-Alwin, firſt Lord-mayor of London.

The living of theſe united pariſhes is ſettled by act of parliament at 140l. per annum in lieu of tythes. The veſtry for both is general; and the pariſh officers are two churchwardens.

Cloſe under the ſouth wall of St. Swithin's church ſtands a great ſtone called

LONDON STONE.

This is a very great piece of antiquity, which has been carefully preſerved from age to age, and is mentioned by the ſame name ſo early as in the time of Ethelſtan, king of the weſt Saxons. It formerly ſtood a little nearer the channel facing the ſame place; and being fixed very deep in the ground, was ſo ſtrongly faſtened by bars of iron, as to be in no danger from the carriages.

It ſeems very ſurpriſing that ſo great a piece of antiquity has been conſtantly preſerved with ſuch care, and yet ſo little has been ſaid of it, that the original cauſe of its erection, and the uſe for which it was intended, is quite uncertain. Moſt authorities give it a Roman erection, and place it in the center of that city burnt by Boadicea, and to ſerve for the place from whence the Romans meaſured their miles, which they reckoned from all great towns and places; by ſtones pitched; and perhaps this might be the ſtone for London, from which preciſe place to meaſure their miles from this city towards the other parts of the land. And this ſtreet in former times being the chief ſtreet of London, as Cheapſide now is, this London-ſtone ſeems to have been the place (and likely enough upon this ſtone) whence proclamations and public notices of things were given to the citizens. There is a paſſage in our chronicles that favours this conceit. In Henry VI's time, Anno 1450, when Jack Cade, the Kentiſh rebel, who feigned himſelf the lord Mortimer, came through Southwark into London, he marched to this ſtone, where was a great confluence of people, and the Lord-mayor among the reſt: Here he ſtruck his ſword upon it, and ſaid, "Now is "Mortimer lord of this city:" and there making a formal, but lying declaration to the mayor, departed back again to Southwark.

Others have ſaid the ſame to be ſet for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed days and times, till of latter time payments were more uſually made at the font in St. Paul's church, and at the Royal Exchange.

At

At the north-weſt corner of St. Swithin's church ſtands.

SALTERS HALL.

This is a plain brick building, the principal entrance to which is out of Swithin's-lane; and is commodiouſly adapted for tranſacting the buſineſs of the company. The hall room is let out for a diſſenting meeting of the preſbyterian denomination.

That the company of Salters is of conſiderable antiquity will appear from the grant of a livery by Richard II. in the year 1394; but we cannot learn that they were incorporated till the 1ſt. of Elizabeth A. D. 1558, when, by letters patent, they were ſtiled "The maſter, wardens, "and commonalty of the art or myſtery of Sal-"ters of London."

This company, which is the ninth among the twelve principal companies, is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and a court of aſſiſtants. They have a very conſiderable eſtate, out of which they pay to charitable uſes about five hundred pounds per annum.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of the ward of BRIDGE WITHOUT, *the* BOROUGH *of* SOUTHWARK, *and the ſeveral pariſhes and remarkable buildings contained therein; with a liſt of the Lord-mayors of London, from Fitz-Alwyn to the preſent time.*

BRidge-ward without, contains the whole Borough of Southwark, extending ſouthward from London-bridge to Newington; to the ſouthweſt almoſt to Lambeth; and to the eaſt to Rotherhithe. The principal ſtreets are, the Borough, or High-ſtreet, Blackman-ſtreet, Long-lane, Kent-ſtreet, Tooley-ſtreet, or St. Olave's-ſtreet, and Bermondſey, corruptly, Barnaby-ſtreet.

This ward is at preſent only nominally governed by an alderman and three deputies, and has twenty wardmote inqueſt-men, ſixteen conſtables, a ſteward and a bailiff.

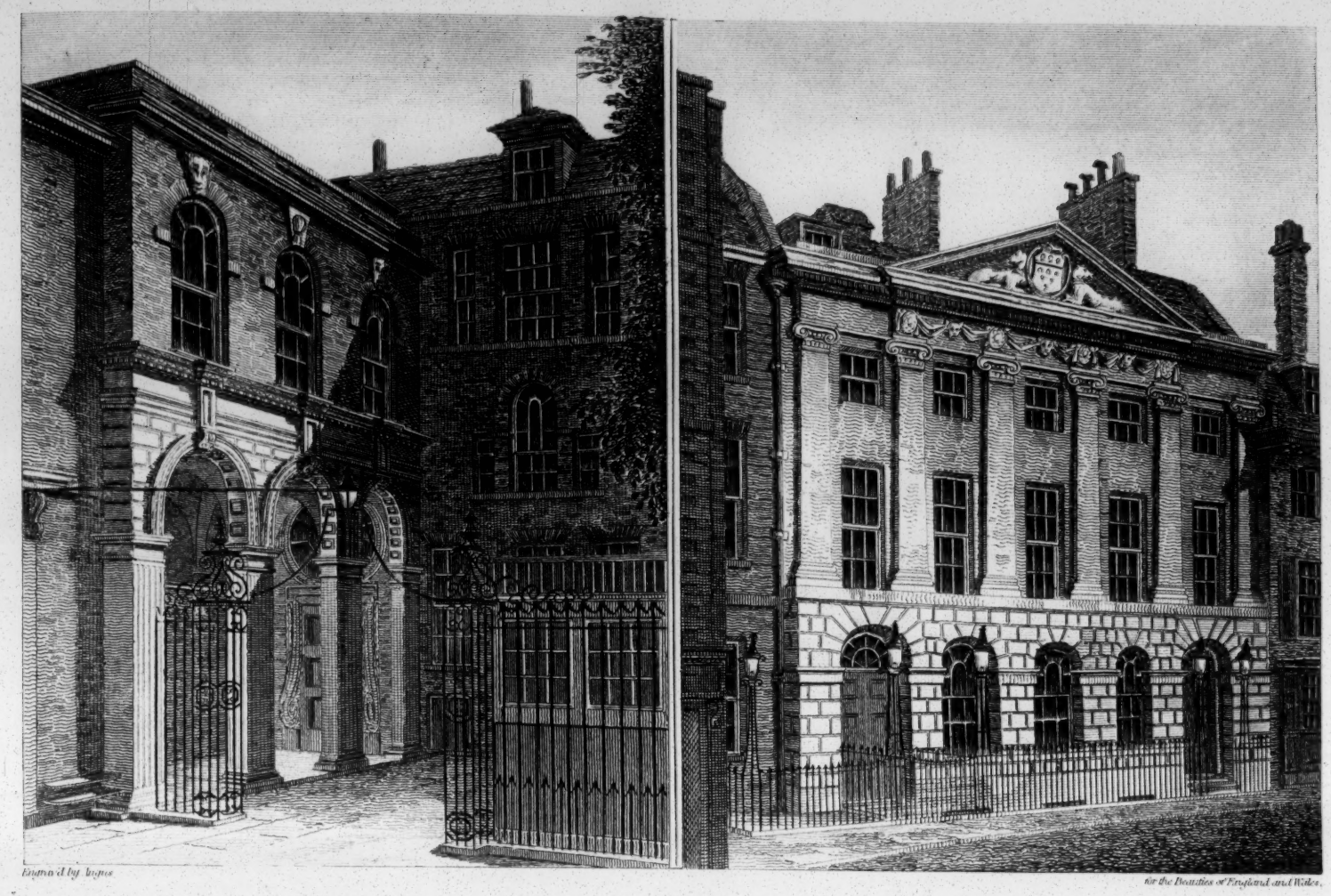
The Borough of Southwark contains divers ſtreets, ways and lanes; many of which are well built and inhabited by tradeſmen and manufacturers of reputation and property. It conſiſts of the pariſhes of St. Olave, St. Saviour, St. George, and St. Thomas; which, together with the adjacent pariſhes, compoſe that part of the diſtrict within the bill of mortality, ſituate ſouth of the river Thames, in the hundreds of Kingſton and Brixton, and county of Surrey; which is in length ſix miles, twenty-three poles, and two feet, viz. from Vauxhall-bridge to Stangate, one mile; to within three doors of the ſign of the Earl of Warwick in Upper-ground-ſtreet, one mile; to four doors eaſt of the Maze gateway in Tooley-ſtreet, one mile; to within nine doors of Blackman's-alley on Rotherhithe-wall, one mile; to within three doors of the Bull's-head in Brimſtone-ſtreet, one mile; and from thence to the eaſt end of Holding-ſtreet, one mile, twenty-three poles, and two feet.

The firſt mention we find of Southwark in hiſtory is in the year 1052, when earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having caſt anchor till the return of tide, paſſed London-bridge without oppoſition, in order to engage the royal navy, which conſiſted of fifty ſhips of war, and then lay oppoſite to Weſtminſter; but matters being accommodated between the king and earl Godwin, the latter returned, and repaſſed the bridge, which was then of wood.

Notwithſtanding the river Thames ſeparates this ward from the city of London, yet it does not deprive the inhabitants therein of their freedom, rights and privileges of that city. For, the Borough of Southwark falling totally into king Henry the VIII's hands by the diſſolution of the religious houſes, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, purchaſed the ſaid lordſhip and manor of Southwark from the crown, for the ſum of 647l. 2s. 1d. By which purchaſe they obtained a grant of all waſtes and eſtrays, treaſure trove, traitors goods, &c.

In the year 1327, the citizens finding themſeves greatly infeſted by felons, thieves, and diſturbers of the peace, who eſcaped to and took ſhelter in Southwark, petitioned king Edward III. and his parliament, for a grant of juriſdiction over the ſaid village of Southwark: and their petition appeared ſo juſt, that his majeſty, with conſent of his parliament, granted to the ſaid citizens, for himſelf and his heirs the ſaid village of Southwark, with the appurtenances, to have and to hold, to them, and their heirs and ſucceſſors citizens of the ſaid city, of the crown for ever, paying at the exchequer the farms due and accuſtomed.

In conſequence of the beforementioned grant and purchaſe confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, a court was held about a month after before Sir Rowland Hill, knt. then Lord-mayor of London, and the aldermen of the ſame city, in Guildhall; and the ſaid town or borough of Southwark was admitted into the Freedom of the city of London, and named the ward of Bridge-without; and the ſaid court of Lord-mayor and aldermen did then and there nominate and appoint Sir John Ayliffe, citizen and barber ſurgeon, the firſt alderman of the ſaid ward of Bridge without, namely, of the borough of Southwark, to be numbered as one of the



Engrav'd by Angus

for the Beauties of England and Wales.

SALTERS HALL.

SKINNERS HALL.

London Published by Vernor Hood ... Poultry Augt 2nd 1804.

the aldermen of the ſaid city; and to have the rule and government of the inhabitants of the ſaid borough, admitted by that court into the freedom of the city of London.

Thus the borough of Southwark was made part of the city of London, though lying in the county of Surry, with a juriſdiction as ancient as the firſt of king Edward III. confirmed, ſtrengthened, enlarged, and fully eſtabliſhed by the late grant of king Edward VI. Nevertheleſs, we find that the magiſtracy of the city of London have adopted this ward only as a *fine cure* for the ſenior alderman for the time being; and neglected the more eſſential intereſt of the inhabitants of ſaid ward; and the juſtices of the county of Surry have not failed to take the advantage of their indifference and neglect of their juriſdiction within the borough of Southwark, and now have ſo far encroached upon the chartered rights and privileges of the city of London, confirmed by parliament, as to contend with the citizens for their juriſdiction within the ſaid borough; even ſo far as to take upon them, without interruption, to exerciſe the power of a juſtice of the peace within the ſaid borough, and to appoint conſtables, to licence victuallers, and to exerciſe other powers, as juſtices of the peace for the county of Surry in the borough of Southwark, to the great inconvenience and hardſhip of the inhabitants, who are entitled to the freedom and privileges of the city of London; as may be more fully ſeen in the following abſtract of the memorial of H. Williams, one of the conſtables of the ſaid borough.

An abſtract of a memorial preſented to the right honourable the Lord-mayor, and as a petition to the court of common-council, to deſire the aid of that court in ſupport of the ancient rights of the Borough of Southwark.

Southwark, 14 Feb. 1761.

To the right honourable the Lord-mayor.

Your lordſhip being now entered on the high and important office, ſo honourably conferred on you by almoſt the unanimous ſuffrages of one of the fulleſt aſſemblies ever held on that occaſion, it need not be ſaid that it becomes your duty, as it is doubtleſs your intention to be the guardian and protector of all thoſe ancient rights and privileges carefully handed down by their anceſtors to the citizens of London.

It is with concern obſerved, that there ſhould be ſo ſoon an occaſion to trouble your lordſhip with recent inſtances, in which it is apprehended, theſe ancient rights have been invaded in the proclamation of his preſent majeſty.

Firſt, in that ancient franchiſe granted to the city of London in the borough of Southwark, which without enumerating former grants, was, by the great charter of confirmation, to lately as the 15th year of king Charles II. fully confirmed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London.

By this grant, which has received a parliamentary ſanction, the ſaid corporation are inveſted with all manner of royal rights and prerogatives, in and over the town and borough of Southwark, in as full a manner, as if the ſame were in the king's hands. In particular, to have all manner of liberties, cuſtoms, treaſures, waifs, eſtrays, eſcheats, fines and forfeitures, view of frankpledge, &c. Alſo to have all goods, chattels of traitors, felons, fugitives, &c. together with all manner of ſuits, perſonal actions, &c. and the execution of all writs, commands, attachments, warrants, &c. by their ſheriffs and other officers. The ſerjeants at mace for the city to arreſt for debt in the borough, in the ſame manner as they do in London.

The city magiſtrates to have the aſſay and aſſize of wine, bread, beer, victuals, and every thing ſet to ſale, together with the puniſhment and correction of all perſons dealing therein. Alſo to take and arreſt all thieves, felons, and other criminals, found in the borough, and to commit them to Newgate, until delivered by due courſe of law.

The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, who are juſtices in London, are alſo conſtituted the juſtices for the borough, where they are to exerciſe the ſame juriſdiction as they do in London. And all and ſingular the inhabitants of the ſaid borough to be under the magiſtracy and government of the mayor and officers of London, in the ſame manner as the inhabitants of the ſaid city be. And laſtly, the ſheriff of Surry, and all others the king's officers and miniſters, are expreſsly prohibited from any ways intermeddling in the ſaid borough.

It it not intended to ſhew the impropriety, as well as inconvenience, that the conſtables and other inhabitants of this city franchiſe are under, by their being ſubject to two ſeparate unconnected juriſdictions, each of which may aſſume to command their attendance at different places at the ſame time; nor yet to expatiate on the hardſhips of their being ſummoned to attend out of their borough, the commands of ſuch, as they have at ſeveral quarter ſeſſions held by your predeceſſors, been informed had no ſort of authority over them.

The particular indignity offered to the city of London, now to be pointed out, is that whereas, when the preſent conſtables were ſworn in, under the authority of the city of London, they had an aſſurance given them, that country-officers had no juriſdiction over them; nevertheleſs they were all ſummoned, under large penalties, the firſt of this month, to attend the county ſheriff to proclaim the king through the boroughwick.

As there is a bailiff appointed by the city, under the Lord-mayors, for the government of the borough (which officer, who is now living, it is known, proclaimed his late majeſty, it is ſubmitted to your lordſhip's judgment) whether ſuch officer was not the proper perſon to perform this duty, as well as he preſides at the elections for members of parliament, or executes the other duties appertaining to that important office? For

by what legal power can an officer execute any part of his office in a place the law expreſsly declares he ſhall no ways intermeddle; or how can he aſſume an authority to ſummon, under great penalties, conſtables, or any inhabitants of ſuch a place, not only to attend in, but to follow him, to their great trouble and expence, to a conſiderable diſtance from their habitations, if he is expreſsly prohibited from exerciſing any kind of juriſdiction over them?

It has been ſaid, that ſuppoſing the city of London hath not hitherto exerciſed an excluſive juriſdiction in the borough, they cannot, for that reaſon, maintain ſuch a power; even although it ſhould appear that, by the original grants, they are inveſted therewith. This objection, it is preſumed, is anſwered by that part of the city charter, which declares they ſhall loſe no privilege for *non uſe or even abuſe*. Lord Coke in his 4th inſtitute, ſays, "There is a moſt beneficial ſtatute made for the preſervation of the liberties and franchiſes of the city of London, that they ſhall enjoy their whole liberties, with this clauſe, *Licet non fuerent, vel abuſi fuerent*, and notwithſtanding any ſtatute to the contrary." On this principle Black-friars precinct was lately reſtored to the city freedom, which had, time immemorial, claimed and maintained that exemption.

Therefore, as there are many citizens that are inhabitants in the borough, who particularly think themſelves injured by being ſubject to two ſeparate juriſdictions, may it not be ſaid, it becomes the city's duty, in ſupport of the citizens rights, to fulfil the intentions of their charters, which ſo expreſsly prohibits the county ſheriff from any ways intermeddling in this city franchiſe: more eſpecially if it be a fact, that this officer has, on a legal trial, been proved to have no right to exerciſe any juriſdiction therein.

The following are part of the encroachments on the city juriſdiction, and the privileges of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, referred to in their petition.

1ſt. The licencing public houſes by the county magiſtrates.

2d. Their acting as magiſtrates of the borough, and holding ſeſſions in the town-hall.

3d. Their interfering in the government of the borough fair, granted by royal charter to the city of London.

4th. Their exerciſing juriſdiction over the borough conſtables, and taking upon them to ſwear them into that office a ſecond time, and alſo ſwearing in conſtables by their own authority, upon deaths or removals.

5th. The ſheriff of Surry exerciſing juriſdiction in the ſaid borough, and ſummoning the conſtables and other inhabitants to attend (contrary to the royal charters) the reſpective ſeſſions held by the county magiſtrates, at different parts of the county.

6th. The ſheriff and marſhal court officers arreſting for debt in the borough.

7th. The compelling the inhabitants of the borough to contribute towards the county rate, to pay the county coroner, who is prohibited any juriſdiction in the borough, and to repair bridges, gaols, &c. all of which are upheld and repaired by the city of London.

8th. The quartering ſoldiers in the borough, which, as a franchiſe and one of the city wards, it is preſumed ought to be exempted from that burden.

9th. The king's miniſters and officers of the county of Surry, taking upon them the power of ordering and governing the borough militia, which, it is alſo preſumed, ought to be ſolely ſubject to the Lord-mayor, as chief magiſtrate of this ancient city franchiſe.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this ward or borough at the ſouth end of London-bridge, and proceed eaſtward down Tooley, or St. Olave's-ſtreet; on the north ſide of which, and near the bridge, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. OLAVE.

Though the time when a church was firſt erected in this place cannot be diſcovered, yet it appears to be of conſiderable antiquity, ſince it is mentioned ſo early as the year 1281. However, part of the old church falling down in 1736, and the reſt being in a ruinous condition, the pariſhioners applied to parliament for a power to rebuild it, which being granted, they were thereby enabled to raiſe the ſum of 5000l. by a rate of 6d. in the pound, to be levied out of the rents of all lands and tenements within the pariſh; accordingly the church was taken down in the ſummer of the year 1737, and the preſent ſtructure finiſhed in 1739.

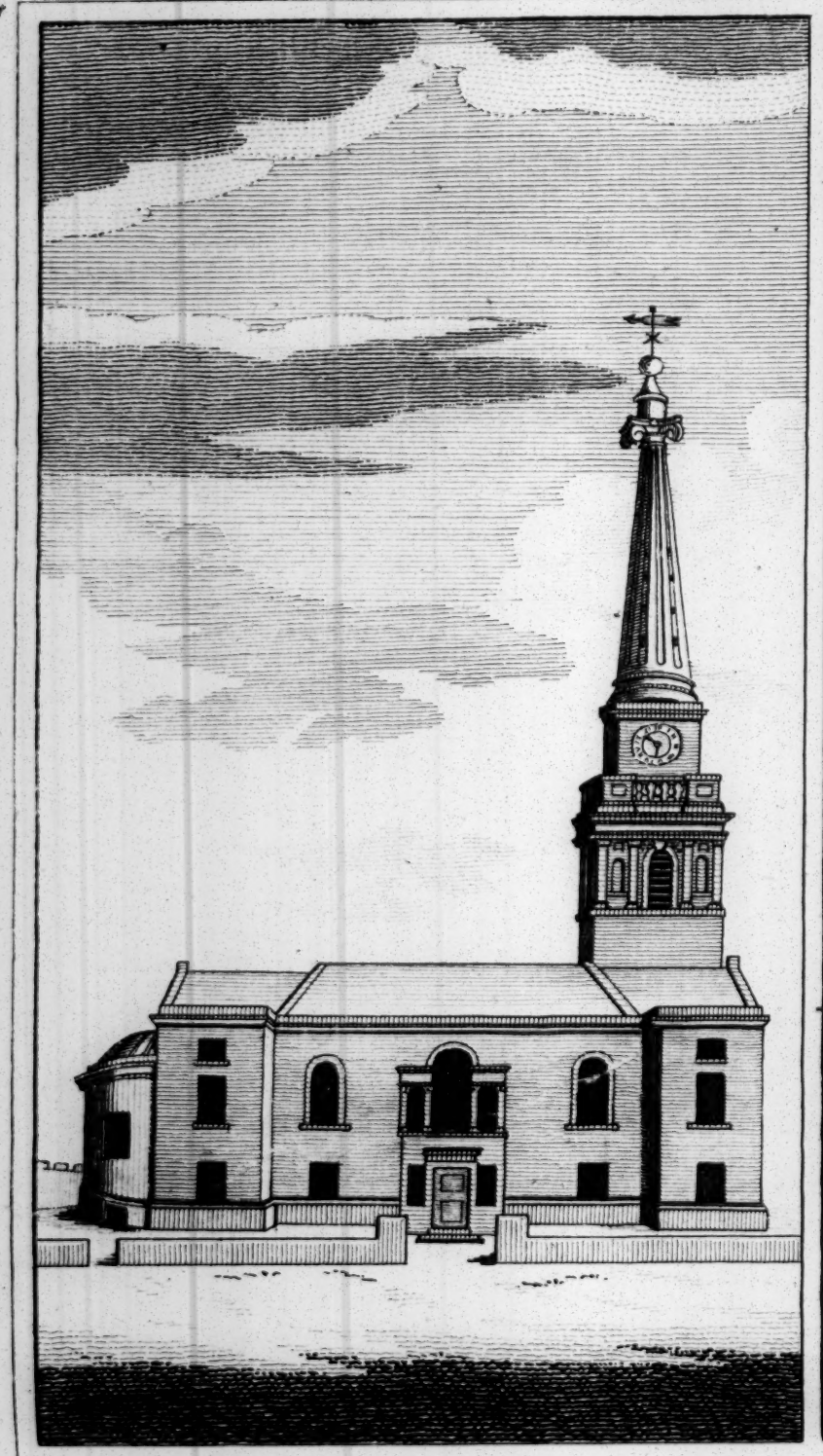
It conſiſts of a plain body ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins at the corners; the door is well proportioned without ornament, and the windows are placed in three ſeries; the loweſt is upright, but conſiderably broad; thoſe above them circular, and others on the roof are large and ſemicircular. The tower conſiſts of three ſtages, the uppermoſt of which is conſiderably diminiſhed: in this is the clock, and in the ſtages below are large windows. The top of the tower is ſurrounded by a plain ſubſtantial baluſtrade, and the whole has an air of plainneſs and ſimplicity.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown; and the incumbent's profits are ſaid to amount to about 400l. yer annum.

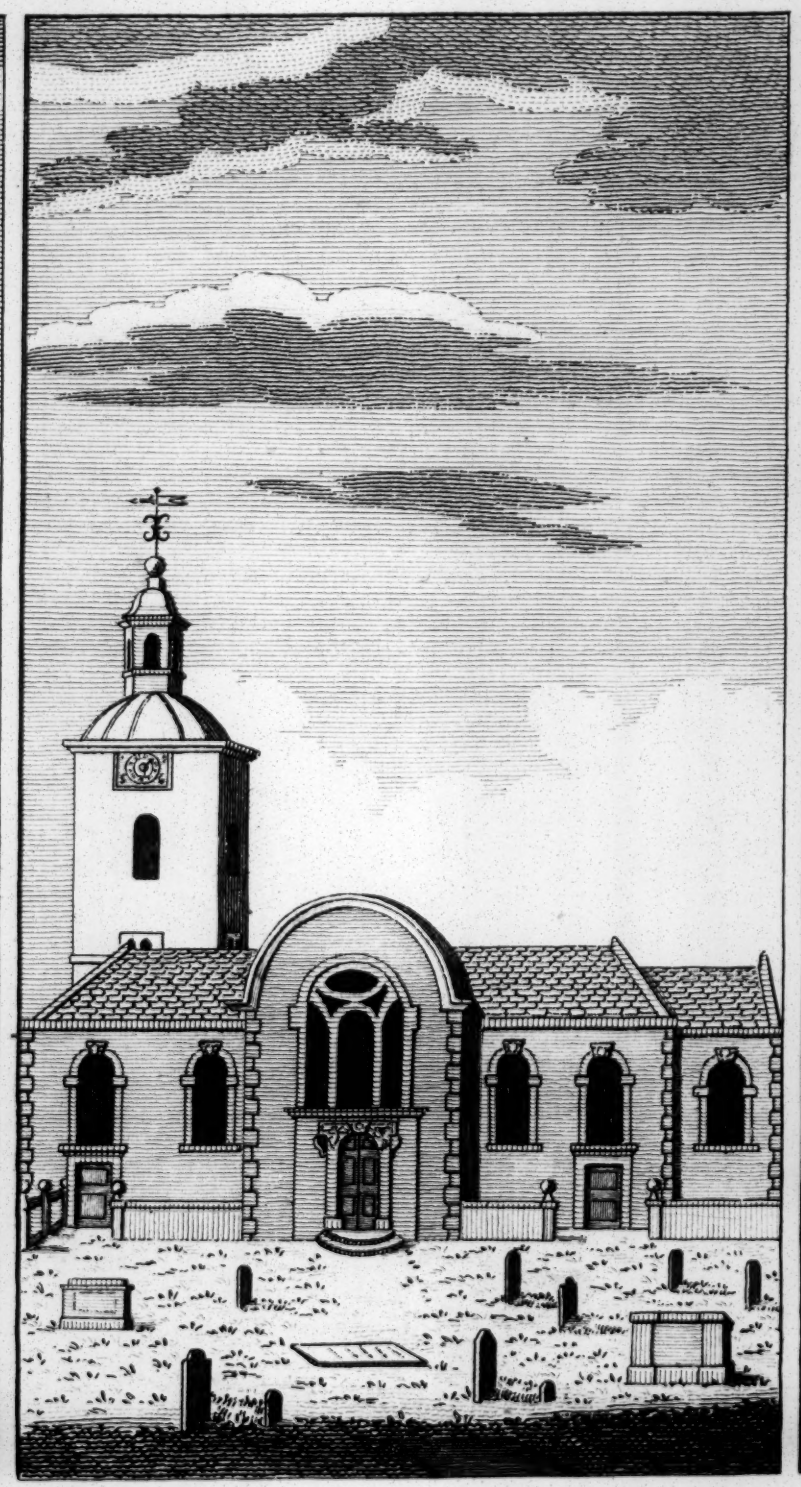
The veſtry is general; and here are five churchwardens, and eight overſeers of the poor and collectors, who are called the pariſh officers; and nine conſtables, nine ſcavengers, and two ſurveyors of the highway, who are called ward officers.

The remarkable places in this pariſh are, the Borough compter, the Bridge-houſe, and the Anabaptiſt dipping-place; and another meeting houſe of the the like denomination. A charity ſchool for forty boys; another for ſixty girls; and a free-ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, who incorporated ſixteen pariſhioners to be governors thereof. The lands and revenues with which this ſchool is endowed, were purchaſed by the pariſh, and lie chiefly in Horſleydown, for the benefit of the pariſh. The firſt maſter has a ſalary of 60l. per annum, the ſecond 40l. the writing-

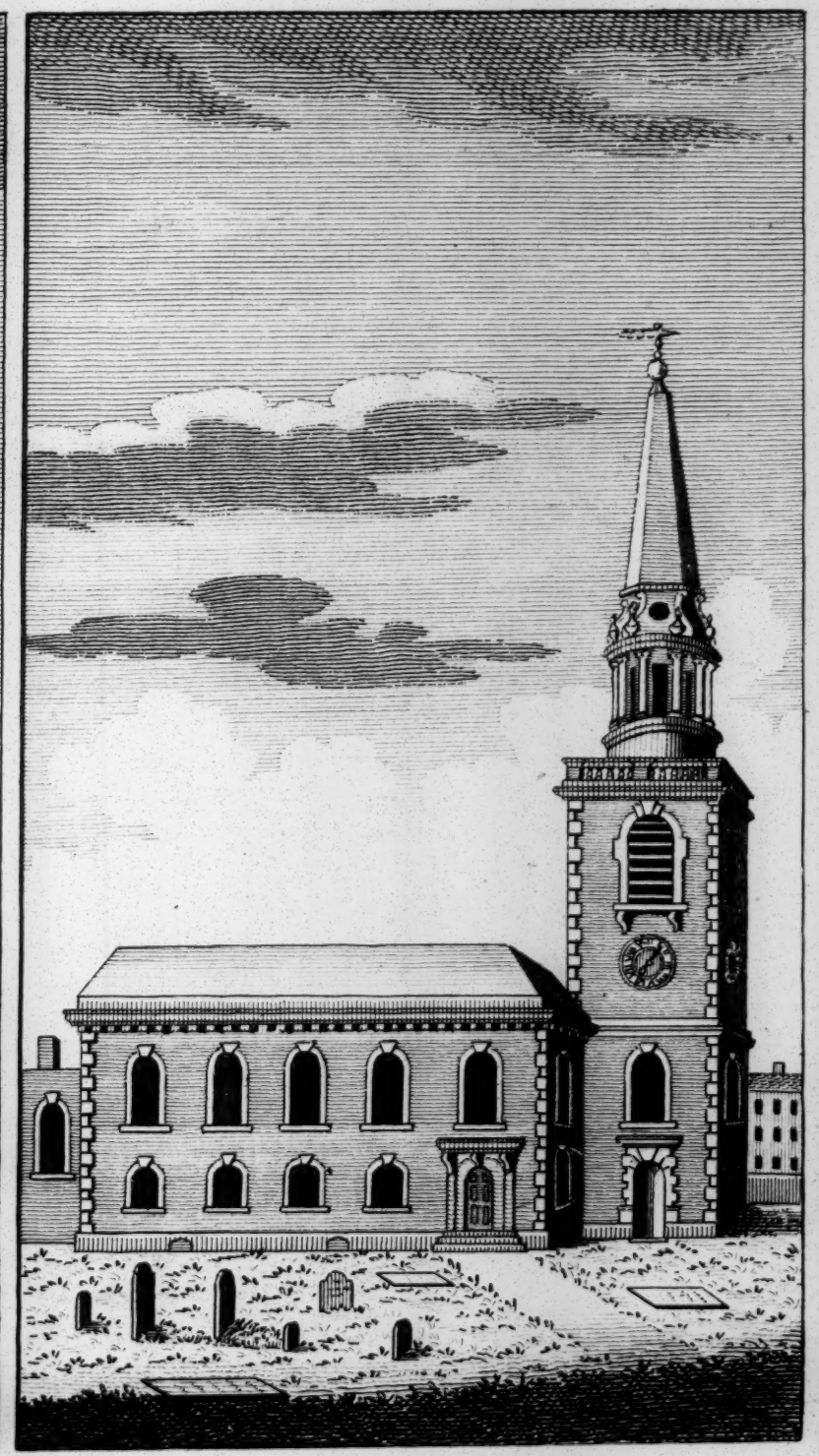
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



St. John's CHURCH *Southwark.*



St. Mary Magdalen's CHURCH *Bermondsey Street.*



St. Mary's CHURCH *Rotherhith.*

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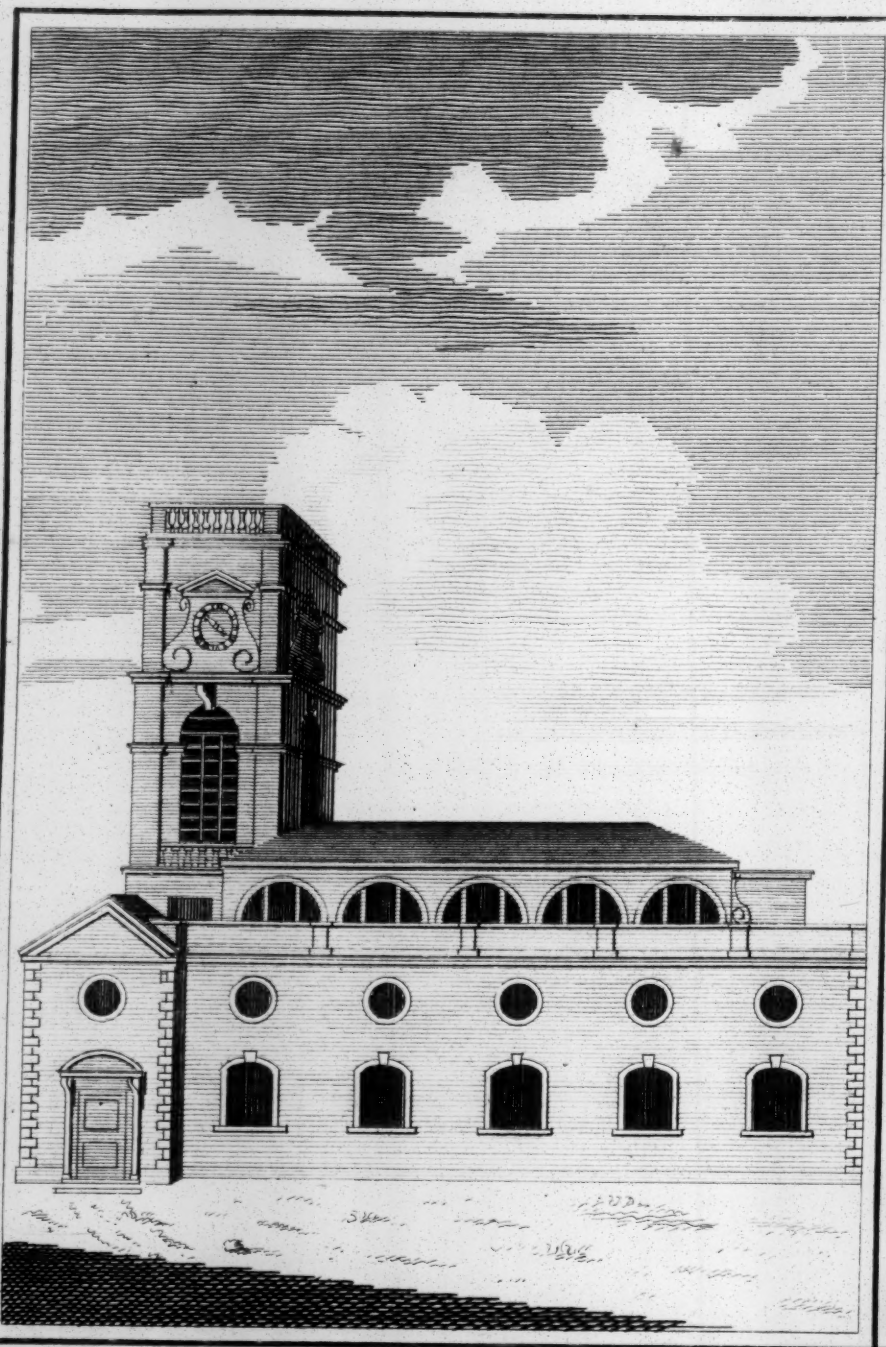
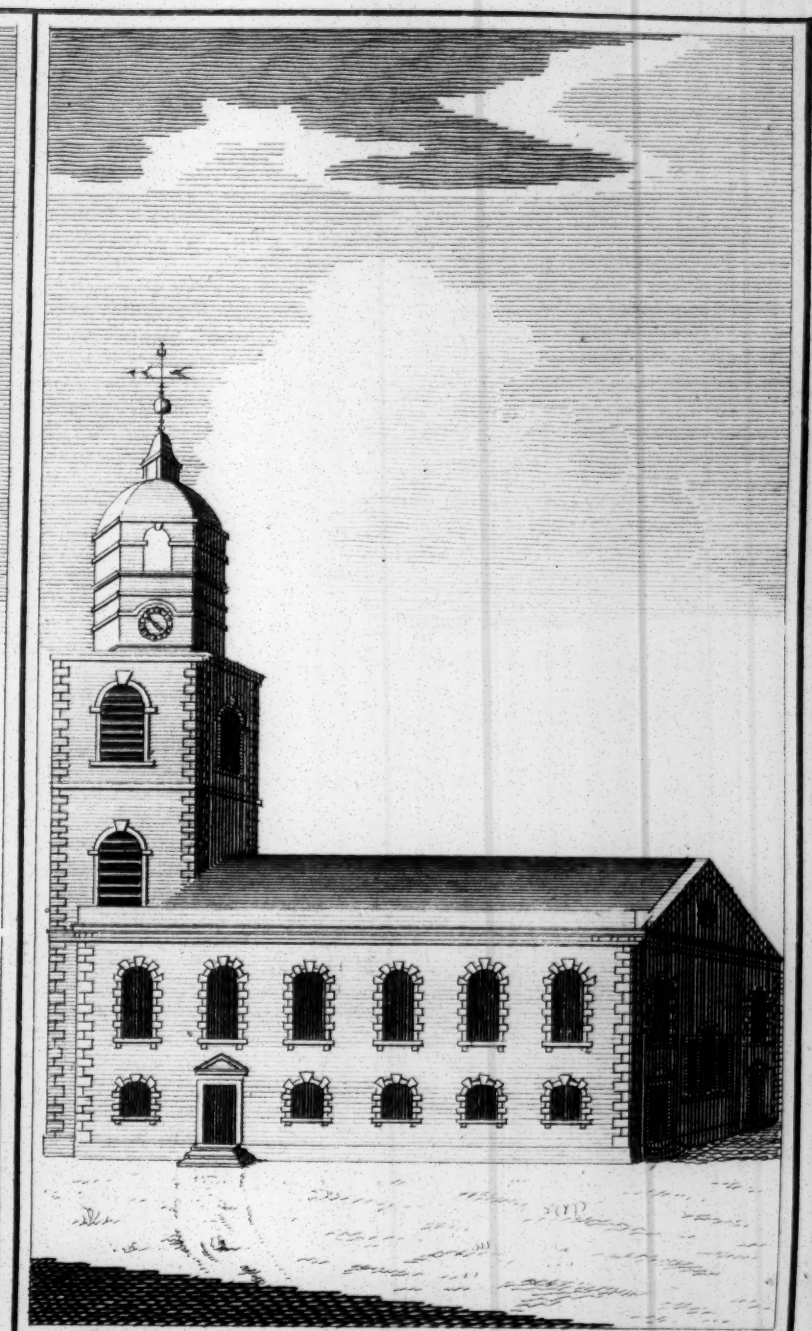


View of St. Olave's *Church*
Southwark.

View *of* St. George's
Southwark.



View of Christ's *Church*
Surry.

writing-maſter ditto, and the Engliſh maſter only 20l. per annum.

Oppoſite St. Olave's church formerly ſtood a ſpacious ſtone building, the city manſion of the prior of Lewes in Suſſex; and contiguous to the Bridge-yard was ſituate a large houſe of ſtone and wood, the city reſidence of the abbot of St. Auguſtin's in Canterbury; which coming afterwards to Sir Anthony Sentlegar, the ſite thereof was converted into a quay, which, by an eaſy tranſition, is now called Sellenger's wharf.

On the eaſt ſide of the Bridge-yard was ſituate the manſion of the abbot of Battle in Suſſex, the name whereof is partly preſerved in that of Battle-bridge; oppoſite to which, on the ſouth, lay its fine and ſpacious garden, wherein was a maze, or labyrinth, the name whereof is ſtill preſerved in the ſtreets, &c. built thereon.

Bridge-yard-houſe is a receptacle for timber, ſtone, and other materials for repairing London-bridge, and ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed at the time that bridge was firſt built of timber, and endowed with conſiderable eſtates for that purpoſe. It ſtands upon a large ſpot of ground, and contains many extenſive buildings for that uſe. In former times here were ſeveral granaries for wheat and divers ſorts of grain for the ſervice of the city; and ten ovens, and a large brewhouſe, to ſupply the poor citizens with bread and beer in times of ſcarcity. Proceeding eaſtward we come to the pariſh of Horſley-down; a plot of ground ſo called, corruptly from Horſe-down, it having been originally a grazing ground for horſes. It is now, however, well covered with brick and wood buildings, erected into a pariſh, the church of which, as well as the pariſh is called

St. JOHN *the* EVANGELIST.

This church, like ſeveral others in the ſuburbs, owed its riſe to the great increaſe of buildings and inhabitants, and is one of the fifty new churches ordered to be built by act of parliament. It was finiſhed in 1732, and the diſtrict of Horſley-down being ſeparated from St. Olave's, was by act of parliament conſtituted its pariſh. The ſum of 3500l. was alſo granted by parliament to be laid out in lands, tenements, &c. in fee ſimple; and as a farther proviſion, the churchwardens were to pay the rector the additional ſum of 60l. to be raiſed from the fees ariſing from burials.

The body of the church is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a venetian in the center. The tower riſes ſquare, with a baluſtrade on the top; from whence riſes a ſpire which is very properly diminiſhed, and well wrought. It is ſituate near the lower end of Fair-ſtreet, and the pariſh being taken out of St. Olave's it is likewiſe in the gift of the crown.

The veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that rent 10l. per annum, or upwards. They have three churchwards, four overſeers of the poor, four conſtables, four ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, one beadle, and eight watchmen.

About the middle of Tooley ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide, is Barnaby or Bermondſey-ſtreet. This is a ſpacious ſtreet, and inhabited by reputable tradeſmen, eſpecially in the hat manufactory At the ſouth eaſt extremity of this ſtreet ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY MAGDALEN, *Bermondſey*.

This church ſtands on the ſite of part of the religious foundation for monks that was ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. It was dedicated to Mary the ſiſter of Lazarus, called Magdalen, from Magdala, the place of her birth or reſidence; and it was founded under the Saxon government, as appears in the ſurvey made by William the Conqueror. It received the addition of Bermondſey from its ſituation in or near the royal manor called Bermond's-eye, corruptly Bermondſey; on which there ſtood a royal manſion in the reign of Henry VIII. the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen in the gateway that leads into a court at the ſouth end of the church-yard. This was a priory or abbey, dedicated to St. Saviour, when refounded by Alwin Child, citizen of London, for Chiniac monks, in the year 1081. In 1094, William Rufus endowed it with the manor of Bermond's-eye, which was confirmed by Henry I. in 1127, who at the ſame time gave unto this priory the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich: and William Maminot gave them a moiety of the manor of Greenwich. In 1159 king Henry II. confirmed to them the donation of the church of Camberwell, and others. And king Henry III. granted theſe monks a market every Monday at their market of Charlton, in the county of Kent; and a fair on Trinity Sunday yearly. The manor of Bermond's-eye was an ancient demeſne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it, among which were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances, and were impleadable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common law: though this houſe was no more than a call to the priory of Charity in France; and therefore accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. in conſideration of two hundred marks paid into his exchequer, made it a denizen; when it was alſo made an abbey, and Attleborough became firſt abbot. This abbey was granted by king Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, who pulled down the church and built a large houſe upon its ſite, which afterwards became the poſſeſſion and reſidence of the earls of Suſſex, who were obliged to build a place for public worſhip, which was done in or near the place where the church now ſtands.

The preſent edifice was built in 1680, at the charge of the pariſh; and is a plain ſtructure, 76 feet long, 61 feet broad, 30 feet high to the roof, and 87 feet to the top of the ſteeple. The walls are brick, covered with ſtucco, and the door-caſes and arched windows are caſed with ſtone. The advowſon of this church is in lay hands; and the rectory is valued at 200l. per annum in lieu of tythes.

Here is an organ and eight bells; five gift ſermons; twelve poor men and twelve poor women are cloathed on the fifth of November, by the legacy of Mr. John Wright, or Wrig.

There

There is a charity-ſchool for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and collections at charity ſermons; and on the ſouth ſide of the Grange road is a free-ſchool for fifty boys founded by Joſias Bacon, eſq;

This pariſh is governed by a general veſtry; and has four churchwardens, four overſeers and collectors for the poor, two conſtables, four headboroughs, two ſurveyors of the highways, four ſcavengers, and two ale-conners. It is divided into two precincts, viz. the Land-ſide and the Water-ſide.

In the Land-ſide are part of Barnaby-ſtreet, Sun-alley, Hedge-alley, part of Cruciſix-lane, part of Five Foot-lane, Clare's-yard, May's-yard, Trotter-alley, Snow's-fields, Swan-alley, Black-boy-alley, Parker's-alley, White lion-yard, part of Long lane, ſouth-weſt to Lord-mayor's ſtone, part of Kent-ſtreet, Grange-yard and road, and Court-yard.

In the Water-ſide are, part of Five Foot-lane, Dock-head, Mill-ſtreet, Hickman's-court and Folly, London-ſtreet, Water-lane, Jacob's-ſtreet, Rotherhithe-wall, Neckinger-corner, Saliſbury-lane and ſtreet, Eaſt-lane, part of Weſt lane, Marigold ſtreet, Cherry garden-ſtreet, Croſs ſtreet, Bowling-green, Saliſbury-down, and Blue-anchor-road.

Returning to London-bridge we proceed again from thence directly ſouthward up the High-ſtreet or Borough, which conſiſts of a fleſh-market on the weſt ſide, and of hop-merchants and reputable tradeſmen and inn-keepers on the eaſt. On the former ſide are ſeveral paſſages that lead to a cloſe, in which is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. SAVIOUR.

On the ſpot where this church is ſituate, anciently ſtood a priory of nuns, which was founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry over the river Thames, before the building of London-bridge. Some time after the priory was converted into a college of prieſts; but that eſtabliſhment, as well as the former, proving of no long duration, it was in the year 1106 founded by two Norman knights, and the biſhop of Wincheſter, for canons regular, and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its ſituation, was called St. Mary Overie, that is, St. Mary over the river.

This edifice was deſtroyed by fire about the year 1207; but it being ſoon after rebuilt, Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, added to it a ſpacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and this being afterwards appointed for the uſe of the inhabitants, it at laſt became their pariſh church.

This monaſtery, together with its fine church (as it at preſent appears) which was rebuilt in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. was, at the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, ſurrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, when the revenues thereof amounted to 624l. 6s. 6d. per annum. Whereupon the inhabitants of the pariſhes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, by the aſſiſtance of Stephen, biſhop of Wincheſter, purchaſed of king Henry the ſtately conventual church; which pariſhes, in the year following, were united by act of parliament by the new appellation of St. Saviour's, and the churchwardens conſtitute a body politic and corporate. And the churches of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, being laid aſide, this has ever ſince been uſed as the united pariſh church.

In the year 1611, king James I. for a valuable conſideration, granted by letters patent to the churchwardens and pariſhioners, in free ſoccage, the rectory and pariſh church of St. Saviour, together with all the glebe lands, tythes, tenths, oblations, profits, &c. with all thoſe that belonged to the rectories of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margatet. In conſideration of which the ſaid churchwardens and pariſhioners are obliged to provide a fit houſe, for a grammar-ſchool, and to keep a good maſter to teach the children of the pariſh, paying to the ſaid maſter 20l. and to an uſher 10l. per annum, and alſo, to provide two able chaplains to preach in the church, and to pay them 30l. per annum each. Theſe conditions were performed till the year 1672, when the ſaid ſums were found inſufficient to maintain the ſeveral officers aforeſaid; wherefore their reſpective ſtipends were by act of parliament advanced, thoſe of the chaplains to 100l. per annum each; and thoſe of the ſchool-maſters to 30l. each. For the paying of which ſums, and the repairs of the church, the churchwardens, &c. were empowered to raiſe upon the inhabitants, in lieu of tythes, the ſum of 350l. per annum clear of reprizes.

Both the conſtruction and extent of this Gothic ſtructure reſemble a cathedral more than a pariſh church. The length is 260 feet, and that of the croſs iſle 109; the breadth of the body is 54 feet, and the heighth of the tower, including the pinnacles, is 150 feet. The conſtruction of the windows, entrances, and every other part, is purely in the Gothic ſtile, except a modern door, which is neither Gothic nor agreeable to the rules of any other architecture. The tower, which is ſquare, and well proportioned, is ſupported by maſſy pillars over the meeting of the middle and croſs iſles; it is crowned with battlements, and has a pinnacle at each corner.

In a chapel at the eaſt end of the church is the monument of biſhop Andrews, who was interred there; and in another part of the church is that of the biſhop of Wincheſter; but the moſt remarkable monument is that of the family of the Auſtins, erected in the laſt century, and repaired, new painted, and gilt by the relations in 1706.

this firſt figure is a rock, upon which is written, *Petra erat* XTS. that is, *the rock was Chriſt*. Down this rock runs a ſtream of water; and out of it glides a ſerpent, his ſkin being ſtripped off by the rock, which is ſeen hanging on that part of his back that is not yet got through. At the foot of the rock there grows ſtanding corn, on which is a label with theſe words, *Si non moriatur, non reviviſcit*, that is, *If it dieth not, it liveth not again.* Underneath the corn is this motto. *Nos ſevit fovit, lavit, coget, renovabit*, i. e. *He hath ſown, cheriſhed, waſhed us, and ſhall gather us together, and renew us.*

On

On the top of the rock ſtands an angel, holding a ſickle in his left hand, and with his right pointing to the ſun, which ſhines, and on its lower rays is a label, upon which is written *Sol juſticiæ*, i. e. *The ſun of righteouſneſs.*

On the ſides of the monument are ſcythes, flails, ſhepherds crooks, rakes, plows, harrows, and other inſtruments of huſbandry hanging out of a death's head; and above them, *Vos eſtis agricultura*, i. e. *Ye are God's huſbandry.*

On the outſide of theſe a harveſt man with wings is ſeated on each ſide, one with a fork behind him, and the other with a rake. They have ſtraw hats, and lean their heads upon their hands, their elbows reſting upon their knees, as if fatigued with labour, and under them are theſe words, *Meſſores congregabunt*, i. e. *The reapers ſhall gather.* Under all is a winnowing fan, upon which is ſtretched a ſheet of parchment bearing a long inſcription in Latin.

Though the name of this church has been changed from St. Mary Overies to that of St. Saviour, yet the former ſtill prevails. It is a rectory in the gift of the pariſh, and the profits ariſing to the two chaplains are at this time ſaid to amount to above 300l. per annum.

This pariſh is divided into two liberties, viz. the Borough and the Clink. The officers for the Borough liberty are, ſix conſtables and five ſcavengers. Thoſe for the Clink liberty are, ſix churchwardens, choſe out of the veſtry, which is ſelect, eight overſeers and collectors for the poor, three conſtables, three headboroughs, four ſcavengers and twenty-three inqueſt men.

The remarkable places and things are, the Town-hall on St. Margaret's-hill; the Clink priſon; the dock; a good market; and the lord Montague's-houſe in Montague-cloſe, where was alſo the lord Mounteagle's houſe, now, or late, part of the eſtate of——Overman. eſq; In this cloſe it is ſaid Gunpowder-plot was diſcovered by the miſcarriage of a letter, to one of which lords it was delivered by a miſtake inſtead of delivering it to the other; for which happy diſcovery Montague cloſe enjoyed ſeveral privileges, particularly one, viz. that whoever dwelled there was exempted from having any actions of debt, treſpaſs, &c. ſerved on them. But this privilege, as alſo thoſe of other places, has been ſuppreſſed by act of parliament.

On the weſt of St. Saviour's church, fronting the river Thames, was ſituate Wincheſter-houſe, which was at firſt erected by William Gifford, biſhop of that ſee, about the year 1107, for his city manſion and that of his ſucceſſors; but this houſe having been long diſuſed by the ſaid biſhops, it is now converted into warehouſes and apartments for the poor.

Adjoining to Wincheſter-houſe, on the ſouth, was ſituate that belonging to the biſhop of Rocheſter, but when, or by whom erected, is unknown.

A little weſtward from theſe houſes is the Bank-ſide, ſo denominated from its ſituation on the ſouthern bank of the river Thames; which place was anciently very notorious for its being the ſeat of the ſtews or licenſed bawdy-houſes, wherein whores were publickly tolerated to act according to their vicious and depraved inclinations.

The firſt mention we find of theſe houſes is in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1162, when they were eighteen in number, under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter; wherefore they were commonly called Wincheſter Geeſe; for whoſe regulation certain conſtitutions were publiſhed by the ſaid biſhop, which were confirmed by parliament; among which were the following, viz.

That no ſtewholder ſhall moleſt, or obſtruct any ſingle woman from having acceſs to, and liberty to withdraw from his houſe at pleaſure.

That no ſtew-keeper permit any woman to board in his houſe.

To take no more for a woman's apartment, than fourteen pence per week.

Not to keep open his doors on holidays.

Not to detain any ſingle woman, that is willing to reform.

Not to receive any woman that is devoted to religion, nor any man's wife.

No woman to take money for lying with a man, unleſs it be for a whole night.

No man to be artfully deluded into a ſtew.

That the ſeveral ſtews be ſearched weekly, by the bailiff, conſtables, &c.

That no ſtewholder entertain any woman that has the perilous infirmity of burning, (the venereal diſtemper) nor to ſell bread, fleſh, ale, nor any other ſort of proviſions.

Theſe and divers other orders were to be obſerved by the ſaid ſtewholders, upon very ſevere penalties. And for ſecuring all perſons that were accuſed of crimes committed in this diſtrict, a priſon was erected, denominated the Clink, which is ſtill in being, and the place where the biſhop of Wincheſter, by his ſteward and bailiff, holds pleas for debt, damages, &c.

Theſe ſtews, or bawdy-houſes, in the year 1381, were plundered by Wat Tyler; at which time it appears they were kept by Flemiſh bawds. ſee page 83. And in the year 1506, they were, by order of Henry VII. ſhut up; but, being reopened ſoon after, their number was reduced from eighteen to twelve. And in the year 1546 they were, by proclamation of Henry VIII. entirely ſuppreſſed.

Oppoſite the ſouth ſide of St. Saviour's church, in the church-yard, is a free grammar ſchool, founded at the charge of the pariſh, by patent granted by queen Elizabeth, conſtituting ſix governors, choſen out of the veſtry. To this ſchool belong two maſters, the firſt of whom has 30l. and the ſecond 20l. per annum

In the ſame place, adjoining to this, is a free Engliſh ſchool, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about the year 1681, for thirty poor boys of this pariſh, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; for the maintenance of which ſhe appropriated 20l. per annum out of an eſtate in Fiſhmonger-alley, by St. Margaret's-hill; to be under the inſpection of the governors of the grammar ſchool.

In Three-ton-alley is a free-ſchool for fifty girls, that are taught and cloathed by ſubſcription.

In angel-court is a free-ſchool for eighty boys of this pariſh, who are educated and cloathed; to which belongs a freehold eſtate, beſide a voluntary ſubſcription.

In Deadman's-place is an hoſpital or college for the poor of the pariſh, founded by Thomas Cure, eſq; in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It conſiſts of ſixteen rooms for as many poor men and women, each of whom hath twenty-pence per week, beſides 3l. 6s. 8d. given by his ſon, and Mrs. Applebee gave 3l. per annum for coals. This hoſpital is governed by one of the wardens, called the College Warden; and a chapel belongs to it, in which prayers are read twice a week by one of the old men belonging to the ſaid hoſpital or college. There are alſo two more in the ſame college, founded by Henry Sprat. In the churchyard are two rooms for two poor people, founded by Mr. Henry Jackſon in the year 1682, each of whom hath twenty-pence per week. Likewiſe two houſes founded by Henry Young, eſq; who endowed them with 5l. 4s. per annum, paid weekly.

This pariſh extends from Chequer-alley on the eaſt ſide of the High-ſtreet or Borough, including the ſouth ſide of that alley to Ax-and-bottle-yard, and takes in all the yards and alleys in that ſpace of ground. It extends on the weſt ſide of the Borough or High-ſtreet from the Maidenhead-alehouſe, ſouthward to Bell-yard, and weſtward from Piper's-alley to the Falcon along the Thames ſide; from thence ſouthward to Slut's-well, including the eaſt ſide of Gravel-lane, along by the Black-ditch to Bell-yard, including all the ſtreets, alleys, &c. in that compaſs.

At ſome diſtance from this, towards the weſt, is ſituate the pariſh of

CHRIST CHURCH.

This church was founded by Mr. John Marſhal, of the Borough, gent. in 1627, who endowed it with 60l. per annum, towards the maintenance of a miniſter. In 1670 it was made parochial, and a diſtinct pariſh from St. Saviour's, and a rectory by act of parliament.

The preſent church was built in or about the year 1737, at the expence of the pariſh, and is a regular well-conſtructed building, with a ſquare tower. The patronage is at preſent in thirteen truſtees, and the value is computed at 140l. per annum beſides perquiſites.

The veſtry is free; and the pariſh offices are, ſeven auditors of accounts, two churchwardens, and two overſeers and collectors. Beſides which there are four conſtables, three headboroughs, and two ſcavengers.

There is in this pariſh a charity-ſchool for thirty boys and twenty girls, maintained by ſubſcription; a work-houſe for the poor; and a neat building ſituate about two hundred yards to the eaſt of the church, founded by Charles Hopton, eſq; about the year 1730, for twenty-ſix poor men, who have been houſekeepers, and come to decay; each of whom has an upper and lower room, with ten pounds per annum paid monthly, and a chaldron of coals; and committed to the truſt and management of the miniſter of the pariſh, two churchwardens, and ten other gentlemen.

This pariſh begins at the Falcon in Upper-ground-ſtreet, and extends weſtward to the Barge-houſe on the ſouth ſide, and ten houſes farther on the north ſide of that ſtreet, and takes in the buildings fronting the Thames from Hook's-hole, thirty-three houſes weſtward: and Marigold-lane, Queen's-arms-court, Bull-alley, Hook's-hole, Guy of Warwick-alley, and Overbodies-bridge; and from the Barge-houſe, ſouthward, in the Broad-wall, it extends to St. George's-fields, and from thence eaſtward through Melancholy-walk to Slut's-well, and from thence northward on the weſt ſide of Gravel-lane; all which part of St. Saviour's pariſh was called Paris-garden-liberty.

Returning again to the Borough we find, on the eaſt ſide thereof, near the middle,

St. THOMAS's HOSPITAL.

This is a very noble and extenſive charity, founded for the reception of the neceſſitous ſick and wounded.

With reſpect to the origin of this hoſpital, it is to be obſerved, that the priory of St. Mary Overies being deſtroyed by fire in the year 1207, the canons erected at a ſmall diſtance an occaſional edifice to anſwer the ſame purpoſe, till their monaſtery could be rebuilt; which being accompliſhed, Peter de Rupibus, biſhop of Wincheſter, for the greater convenience of air and water, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the prior of Bermondſey had two years before built an almonry, or alms-houſe for the reception of indigent children, and neceſſitous proſelytes; and having dedicated the new ſtructure to St. Thomas the Apoſtle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343l. per annum; from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondſey, and an hoſpital has continued in the ſame place ever ſince.

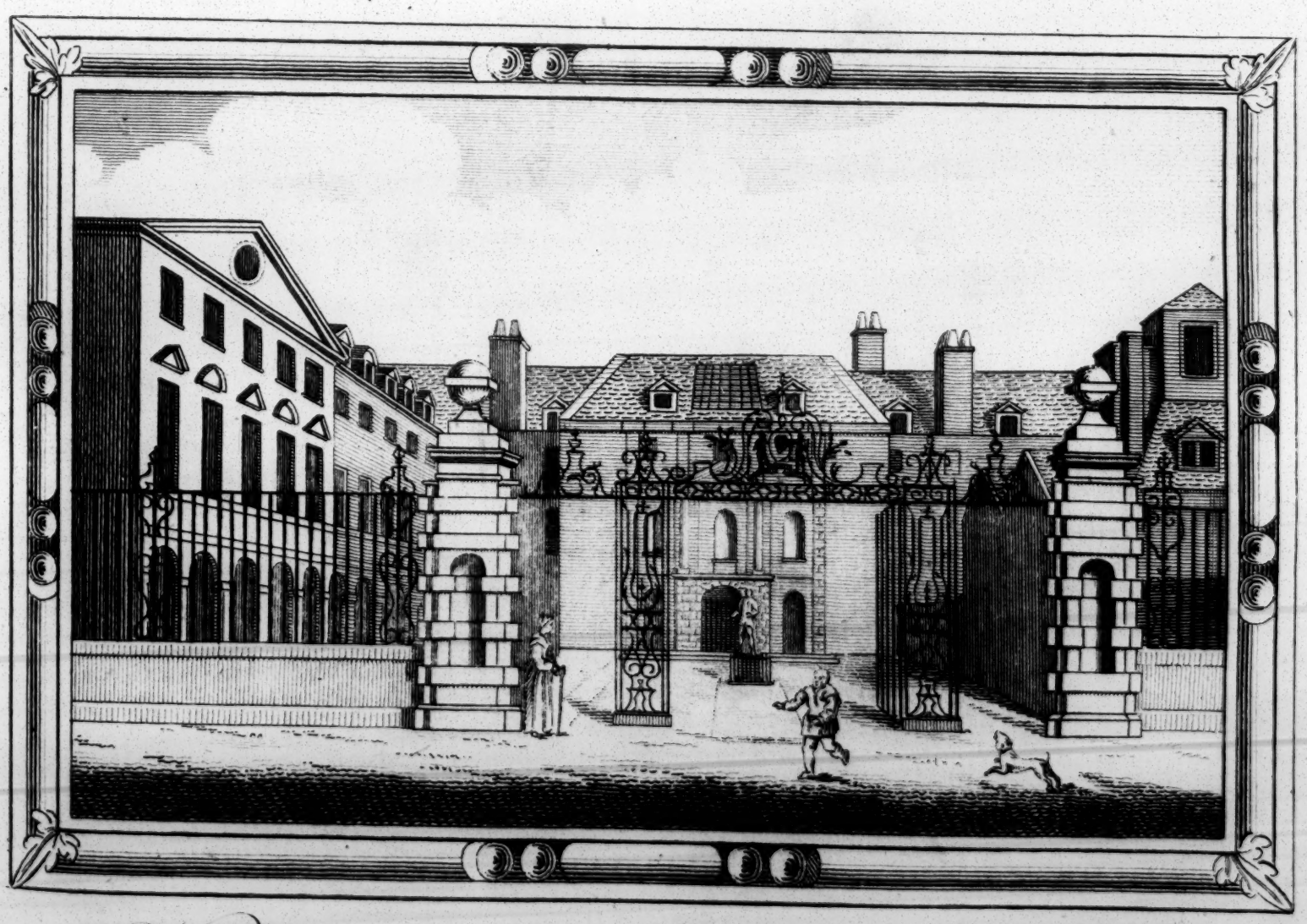
In 1428 one of the abbots granted the foundation lands to Nicholas Buckland, the maſter of the hoſpital, and in that condition they remained, till at the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII. this fell with the reſt.

In the year 1551 the Lord-mayor and citizens having purchaſed of king Edward VI. the manor of Southwark, with its appurtenances, for the ſum of 647l. 2s. 1d. a part whereof being this hoſpital, the city immediately repaired and enlarged it at the expence of about 1100l. and in November following receiving into it two hundred and ſixty poor ſick and helpleſs objects, the hoſpital ſtill retained its ancient name, St. Thomas's; and in 1553 the king incorporated a ſociety of perſons for its government, in common with the two other great charities, Bridewell and Chriſt's-hoſpital.

Though this hoſpital eſcaped the fire of London in 1666, yet it deſtroyed a great part of its poſſeſſions; and two others which happened a few years after in Southwark, contributed to the diſtreſs. By theſe accidents the hoſpital of St. Thomas was almoſt reduced to ruin. The building was old, and wanted great repairs, and the funds

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL *in Southwark.*



View of GUY'S HOSPITAL *in Southwark.*

funds that ſhould have ſupported it were exhauſted. But in the year 1699 the governors ſet on foot a voluntary ſubſcription, which they opened by large donations from themſelves and their friends, and the public followed the example. The building was begun upon a larger and more commodious plan, and erected at different times by the aſſiſtance of various benefactors, till it became entirely completed, and conſiſts in the whole of three quadrangles or ſquare courts.

Next the ſtreet is a handſome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the ſame work on each ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. Theſe are faſtened on the ſides to a ſtone pier, on each of which is a ſtatue repreſenting one of the patients. Theſe gates open into a very neat ſquare court, encompaſſed on three ſides with a colonade, ſurrounded with benches next the wall, for people to ſit down. On the ſouth under an empty niche is the following inſcription:

This building on the ſouth ſide of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Frederick, *of* London, *eſq; a worthy governor, and liberal benefactor to this hoſpital,* Anno 1708.

Under the ſame kind of niche, on the oppoſite ſide, is this inſcription:

This building on the north ſide of this court, containing three wards, was erected at the charge of Thomas Guy, *eſq; citizen and ſtationer of* London, *a worthy governor, and bountiful benefactor to this hoſpital,* Anno 1707.

The center of the principal front, which is on the weſt ſide, facing the ſtreet, is of ſtone. On the top is a clock under a ſmall circular pediment, and beneath that a niche with a ſtatue of Edward VI. holding a ſceptre in his right hand, and the charter in his left. A little lower, in niches on each ſide is a man with a crutch, and a ſick woman; and under them, in other niches, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a ſling: over the niches are feſtoons, and between the laſt mentioned figures the king's arms in relievo. Under which is the following inſcription:

King Edward the ſixth, of pious memory, in the year of our Lord 1552, founded and endowed this hoſpital of St. Thomas the apoſtle, together with the hoſpitals of Chriſt and Bridewell in London.

Underneath is a ſpacious paſſage down ſeveral ſteps into the ſecond court, which is by far the moſt elegant, It has colonades like the former, except at the front of the chapel which is on the north ſide; and is adorned with lofty pilaſters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedeſtals which riſe from the ground, and on the top is a pediment, as there is alſo on the center of the weſt and eaſt ſides. And the fronts of the wards, above the piazzas are ornamented with handſome Ionic pilaſters.

In the midſt of this court is a good braſs ſtatue of king Edward VI. by Mr. Scheemakers, and behind him is placed upon a kind of ſmall pedeſtal his crown laid upon a cuſhion. This ſtatue is ſurrounded with iron rails, and ſtands upon a lofty ſtone pedeſtal, upon which is the following inſcription in capitals:

This ſtatue
Of king Edward the ſixth,
A moſt excellent prince,
Of exemplary piety and wiſdom
above his years;
The glory and ornament of his age,
and munificent founder
of this hoſpital,
Was erected at the expence
of Charles Joyce, Eſquire,
in the year MDCCXXXVII.

On the oppoſite face of the pedeſtal is the ſame inſcription in Latin.

In the midddle of the eaſt ſide of this court is a ſpacious paſſage into the next, the ſtructure above being ſupported by rows of columns. The buildings in the third court are older than the others, and are entirely ſurrounded with a colonade, above which they are adorned with a kind of long ſlender Ionic pilaſters, with very ſmall capitals. In the center is a ſtone ſtatue of Robert Clayton, eſq; dreſſed in his robes as Lord-mayor, ſurrounded with iron rails, upon the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is his arms in relievo, and on the ſouth ſide the following inſcription:

To Sir Robert Clayton, knt. born in Northamptonſhire, citizen and Lord-mayor of London, preſident of this hoſpital, and vice-preſident of the new work-houſe, and a bountiful benefactor to it; a juſt magiſtrate, and brave defender of the liberty and religion of his country. Who (beſides many other inſtances of his charity to the poor) built the girls ward in Chriſt's hoſpital, gave firſt towards the rebuilding of this houſe 600l. and left by his laſt will 2300l. to the poor of it. This ſtatue was erected in his life-time by the governors, An. Dom. MDCCI. as a monument of their eſteem of ſo much worth; and to preſerve his memory after death, was by them beautified An. Dom. MDCCXIV.

By this noble charity many hundred thouſand of the poor have ſince its foundation received relief; and been cured of the various diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and though the eſtates at firſt belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the liberal munificence of the citizens ſince that time, the annual diſburſements have of late amounted to near 8000l. The houſe contains nineteen wards, and 474 beds, which are conſtantly occupied; beſide theſe they have a conſiderable number of out patients.

The number of governors in this and the other city hoſpitals, are unlimited, and therefore uncertain. They chuſe their own officers and ſervants, both men and women: theſe are, a preſident, a treaſurer, an hoſpitaller or chaplain, four phyſicians, three ſurgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a ſteward, a matron, a brewer and butcher, a cook,

a cook, aſſiſtant and ſervant, an aſſiſtant clerk in the compting-houſe, two porters, four beadles, nineteen ſiſters, nineteen nurſes, nineteen watch-women, a chapel clerk and ſexton, and one watchman. On the north ſide of St. Thomas's behind this hoſpital, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. THOMAS.

This church was originally erected for the uſe of the hoſpital; but the number of houſes and inhabitants having greatly increaſed in the precinct of that hoſpital, it was judged neceſſary to make the church parochial for the uſe of the inhabitants, and to erect a chapel in the hoſpital for the uſe of the patients. This church is therefore neither a rectory, vicarage, nor donative, but a ſort of impropriation in the gift of the hoſpital, the governors chuſing one out of two returned by the pariſhioners.

The church is a plain brick building enlightened by one ſeries of large windows, and the corners ſtrengthened and adorned with ruſtic, as is the corners of the tower. The principal door has a cornice ſupported by ſcrolls and a circular pediment, and the tower, inſtead of a baluſtrade, is crowned with a blocking courſe of the attic kind.

The government of this church is in a ſelect veſtry, which conſiſts of ſixteen perſons, and the miniſter; and in two churchwardens, two overſeers, two conſtables, and two ſcavengers. The miniſter receives 60l. per annum from the governors of the hoſpital in lieu of tythes.

Here are alms-houſes for the poor, and a ſchool, ſupported by private contributions, for the educating, cloathing, and puting apprentice thirty boys. And on the firſt of May the pariſhioners have a feaſt of love, at which the ſtewards collect money to put out the children of poor houſekeepers to ſervice, or to be apprentices.

Not far from St. Thomas's church ſtands

GUY's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was founded by Mr. Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookſeller of London, who, from a ſmall beginning, amaſſed an immenſe fortune, by his induſtry and frugality; and more particulaaly by purchaſing ſeamens tickets in the reign of queen Ann; and by his ſucceſs in buying and ſelling South Sea ſtock in the year 1720. He was never married nor had any near relations; and therefore, towards the cloſe of his life, conſidering how he ſhould diſpoſe of his wealth, he at length reſolved to be the founder of the moſt extenſive charity ever eſtabliſhed by one man. He was ſeventy-ſix years of age when he took this reſolution, and having no time to loſe, immediately purchaſed of the preſident and governors of St. Thomas's hoſpital, a leaſe of a piece of ground oppoſite to that hoſpital, for the term of 999 years, at a ground rent of 30l. a year.

And as this was covered with ſmall houſes that were old and ill tenanted, he immediately gave the inhabitants notice of his intention, and when they had removed their effects, pulled down the buildings in the year 1721, and proceeding with great expedition, he cauſed the foundation of the intended hoſpital to be laid the following ſpring; and this vaſt of fabric was roofed before the death of the founder, which happened on the twenty-ſeventh of December 1724.

The only motive that induced Mr. Guy to erect this hoſpital in ſo low and cloſe a ſituation, was his deſign of putting it under the management and direction of the governors of that of St. Thomas. But by the advice of his friends he altered his reſolution: it was then, however, too late to think of chuſing another ſituation, for the building was raiſed to the ſecond ſtory, but he rendered the place as agreeable as poſſible by its elevation above the neighbouring ſtreets.

The charge of erecting and furniſhing this hoſpital amounted to the ſum of 18,793l. 16s. great part of which he expended in his life-time; and the ſum he left to endow it amounted to 219,499l. both together amounting to 238,292l. 16s. a much larger ſum than was ever before left in this kingdom by one ſingle perſon to charitable uſes.

The entrance into this building is by an elegant and noble iron gate, hung on very handſome piers, which open into a ſquare; in the middle of which is a brazen ſtatue of the founder in his livery gown, and well executed. In the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

THOMAS GUY SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOPITAL IN HIS LIFE-TIME. A. D. MDCCXXI.

On the weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is repreſented in baſſo relievo the parable of the Good Samaritan; on the ſouth ſide is Mr. Guy's arms; and on that ſide facing the eaſt is Our Saviour healing the impotent man.

The ſuperſtructure of this hoſpital has three floors beſides the garrets, and the ſame conſtruction runs through the whole building, which is ſo extenſive as to contain twelve wards, in which are 435 beds; and the whole is advantageouſly diſpoſed for the mutual accommodation of the ſick, and of thoſe who attend them.

Soon after Mr. Guy's deceaſe, his executors, purſuant to his laſt will, applied to parliament to get themſelves and fifty other gentlemen nominated by the founder, to be incorporated governors of the intended hoſpital; upon which all theſe gentlemen were conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the preſident, and governors of this hoſpital;: they were to have perpetual ſucceſſion and a common ſeal, with the power of poſſeſſing the real and perſonal eſtates of the late Thomas Guy, eſq; for the purpoſes of the will, and to purchaſe in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any other eſtate whatſoever, not exceeding 12,000l. per annum.

This corporation was no ſooner eſtabliſhed by parliament, than the preſident and governors ſet heartily about the work, by finiſhing and furniſhing the hoſpital, chuſing their officers and ſervants, and taking in patients, whoſe number at firſt amounted to 402. For the more effectual preventing inferior ſervants preying upon poor patients, or their friends, they reſolved to give them handſome ſalaries; which they ſtipulated as follow.

A liſt of the Officers and Servants belonging to Guy's Hoſpital, with an account of their reſpective ſalaries and wages.

Per Annum	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the Treaſurer	00	0	0
To the Clerk	40	0	0
To the Steward	80	0	0
To the Chaplain	80	0	0
To two Phyſicians 40l. each	80	0	0
To two Surgeons 40l. each	80	0	0
To the Apothecary	80	0	0
To the Surgery Man	30	0	0
To the Apothecary's two Servants	78	0	0
To the Butler, with his horſe	67	2	8
To the Cook, and her Servant	32	0	0
To the Porter	35	0	0
To the Beadle	30	0	0
To the Matron	50	0	0
To eleven ſiſters 25l. each	275	0	0
To eight nurſes 16l. each	128	0	0
To twelve Watch-women 10l. 8s. each	124	16	0
To one Brother belonging to the Lunaticks	35	0	0
To one Siſter belonging to ditto	25	0	0
Sum Total	1349	18	8

Theſe officers and ſervants are choſen by the ſixty governors, who have carried on this noble charity in ſuch a manner as to reſtore eaſe and health to many thouſands of their fellow-ſubjects. Beſides which, the expence of the out-patients who receive medicines gratis, generally amount to about 1600l. per annum.

It may not be improper, before we conclude this article, to mention ſome other particulars relating to Mr. Guy, in order to do juſtice to the character of that great benefactor to the public, by which it will be ſeen the little foundation there is for the general opinion of his being remarkable for nothing more than his parſimony and avarice.

He was a patron of liberty and of the rights of his fellow-ſubjects, which, to his great honour, he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted in ſeveral parliaments, whereof he was a member for the borough of Tamworth in Staffordſhire, the place of his birth. To this town he was a general benefactor; and early in his life he not only contributed towards the relief of private families in diſtreſs, but erected an alms-houſe, with a library, in that borough, for the reception of fourteen poor men and women, to whom he allowed a certain penſion during his life, and at his death he bequeathed the annual ſum of 125l. towards their future ſupport, and for putting out children apprentices, &c.

In the year 1701 Mr. Guy built and furniſhed, at his own expence, three wards on the north ſide of the outer court of St. Thomas's hoſpital, and gave to thoſe wards 100l. a year, for eleven years immediately preceding the foundation of his hoſpital. Some time before his death he removed the frontiſpiece of St. Thomas's hoſpital, which ſtood over the gateway in the borough, and erected it in the place where it now ſtands, fronting the ſtreet: he alſo enlarged the gateway; rebuilt the two large houſes on its ſides, and erected the fine iron gate between them, all at the expence of 3000l. At his death, he left to his poor aged relations the ſum of 870l. a year during their life; and among his younger relations, who were very numerous, and his executors, he left the ſum of 75,589l. He left the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital, a perpetual annuity of 400l. for taking in four children annually, at the nomination of the governors; and bequeathed 1000l. for diſcharging poor priſoners within the city of London, and the counties of Middleſex and Surry, who could be releaſed for the ſum of 5l. by which ſum, and the good management of his executors, there were above ſix hundred poor perſons ſet at liberty, from the ſeveral priſons within the bills of mortality.

At the ſouth extremity of the Borough or High-ſtreet, formerly ſtood a church dedicated to St. Margaret; on whoſe ſite is now erected a court of juſtice, which court-houſe ſtands on a ſmall colonade that leads to a tavern, over which is the court-room where the ſteward for the city of London holds a court of record every Monday, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes within his limits. On the front of this edifice is the ſtatue of king Charles II. under which is the following inſcription:

Combuſtum anno 1670, *re-ædificatum anno* 1685 & 1686. Jacobo Smyth, *Mil.* & Roberto Geffery, *Mil. Prætoribus. Impenſis S. P. Q. L.*

Beſides this court, there are alſo three court-leets held in the borough: for it contains three liberties or manors, viz. the Great liberty, the Guildable, and the King's manor, in which are choſen conſtables, ale-conners, &c. There are alſo court-leets kept at Bermondſey, Rotherhithe, and Lambeth.

Directly ſouthward from this court runs a ſpacious, wide, and well inhabited ſtreet of ſubſtantial tradeſmen and dealers, and inn-keepers, which is called St. Margaret's-hill, and extends as far as the ſouth-weſt corner of St. George's church.

On the eaſt ſide of this ſtreet is ſituate

The MARSHALSEA PRISON.

This is a place of confinement for perſons who have committed crimes at ſea, as pirates, &c. and for debtors. In this priſon is the Marſhalſea court, the judges of which are, the lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold for the time being; the ſteward of the court, who muſt be a barriſter at law; and a deputy ſteward. In all civil actions tried in this court, both the plaintiff and defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold. The perſons confined here for crimes at ſea, take their trials at the Old Bailey.

In the ſame priſon is the Palace court, the juriſdiction of which extends twelve miles round the palace of Weſtminſter, the city of London only excepted; and the debtors within any part of Weſtminſter, and twelve miles round, may be taken to this priſon for a debt of 40s. Actions for debt are tried in this court every Friday, and

there are the ſame judges, counſellors and attornies here as in the Marſhalſea court; there are, beſides the judges already mentioned, a prothonotary, a ſecondary, a deputy prothonotary; four counſellors, and ſix attornies. But in this court neither the plaintiff nor defendant muſt belong to his majeſty's houſhold.

The buildings of this priſon are mean and ruinous; but the court-room is tolerably ſpacious and convenient.

How long this priſon has been kept in Southwark cannot be aſcertained; but that it is of conſiderable ſtanding will appear from the following occurrence:

In the year 1377 the duke of Lancaſter, lord-high admiral of the kingdom, having aſſembled the royal navy at London, a ſailor belonging to the ſame happened to be killed by a gentleman; which was ſo highly reſented by the ſailors in general, that they commenced a proſecution againſt him for murder; but obſerving the partiality of the court in his favour, and that a pardon had been obtained to ſecure him in caſe of danger, theſe proceedings exaſperated the proſecutors to ſuch a degree, that they ran in a body to the Marſhalſea priſon; and breaking open the ſame, ſeized the priſoner, and murdered him upon the ſpot; after which they dragged his body to the gallows, hung it thereon, and by ſound of trumpet returned to their reſpective ſhips in triumph. And in the year 1381 Wat Tyler, with his rebellious crew, broke open this priſon, with ſeveral others, and releaſed the priſoners.

At the ſouth eaſt angle of this ſtreet, on the ſame ſide ſtands the pariſh church of

St. GEORGE.

Though we cannot trace the origin of this church, yet, that it is of great antiquity is manifeſt from its being given by Thomas Arderne to the abbot and monks of Bermondſey, in the year 1122. However, the late fabrick, being greatly decayed by age, the pariſhioners applied to parliament to have the ſame rebuilt; and having obtained an act for that purpoſe, the ſame was taken down, and the firſt ſtone of the preſent ſtructure laid in the beginning of the year 1734, and the work being carried on with great expedition, the ſame was finiſhed in the year 1736.

This church which is a rectory, is thus denominated from its dedication to St. George, the the Cappadocian martyr; and the advowſon thereof is in the gift of the crown. The profits ariſing to the incumbent amount to about 220l. per annum.

To this church there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, defended by plain iron rails. The door caſe, which is Ionic has a circular pediment, ornamented with the heads of cherubims in clouds; and on each ſide of this pediment, which reaches to the height of the roof the front is adorned with a baluſtrade and vaſes. From this part the tower riſes plain, ſtrengthened with ruſtic quoins, as is the body of the building, and on the corners of the tower are again placed vaſes. From hence are raiſed a ſeries of Ionic columns ſupporting the baſe of the ſpire, which has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. The top is crowned with a ball from which riſes the fane.

The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are, three churchwardens, ſix conſtables, four ſideſmen, three ſurveyors of the highway, and four ſcavengers.

The remarkable places in this pariſh are, the King's bench priſon, the Marſhalſea, the county jail, a bridewell, or houſe of correction, and the Lock-hoſpital. A charity-ſchool for fifty boys, maintained by ſubſcription; a baptiſt meeting in White's-ſtreet; and an independent meeting in Bridewell-alley.

At the ſouth eaſt corner of Kent-ſtreet is ſituate

The LOCK HOSPITAL.

This was anciently a houſe for the reception and cure of lepers; but at preſent it belongs to St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital, and is appropriated to the cure of veneral patients.

It is a ſmall neat edifice; at the ſouth end of which is a chapel, built about 120 years ago.

The ſtreet from St. George's church, ſouthward, is called Blackman-ſtreet; at the ſouth weſt corner of which there is a road, that runs through St. George's-fields to Weſtminſter-bridge. At the north eaſt corner of this road ſtands

The KING's BENCH PRISON.

This is a place of confinement for debtors; and for thoſe ſentenced by the court of King's-bench to ſuffer impriſonment for libels and other miſdemeanors; but thoſe who can purchaſe the liberties have the benefit of walking through a part of the Borough, and in St. George's-fields.

This priſon is ſituated in a fine air; but all proſpect of the fields, even from the uppermoſt windows, is excluded by the height of the walls with which it is ſurrounded. It has a neat chapel for the performance of divine worſhip, and only one bed in each room; but theſe rooms are extremely ſmall; they are all exactly alike, and none above nine feet in length. It is a new brick building, without which the marſhal, who has the keeping of this jail, has very handſome apartments. Priſoners in any other jail may remove hither by Habeas Corpus.

On the ſouth weſt of this road, near the turnpike, is a modern charity called

The ASYLUM.

This charitable foundation was eſtabliſhed in order to preſerve poor friendleſs and deſerted girls, under twelve years of age, from the miſeries and dangers to which they would be expoſed, and from the guilt of proſtitution.

The evils this charity is intended to prevent, are not chimerical but founded on facts. It too often happens, that by the death of the father, a mother intitled to no relief from any pariſh, is left with ſeveral helpleſs children to be ſupplied from her induſtry; her reſource for ſubſiſtence

is uſually to ſome low occupation, ſcarcely ſufficient to afford bread and cloathing, and rarely the means of inſtruction. What then muſt become of the daughters of ſuch parents, poor and illiterate as they are, and thereby expoſed to every temptation? Neceſſity may make them proſtitutes, even before their paſſion can have any ſhare in their guilt. Among theſe unhappy objects, very agreeable features are frequently ſeen diſguiſed amidſt dirt and rags, and this ſtill expoſes them to greater hazards; for theſe are the girls which the vile procureſs ſeeks after; ſhe trepans them to her brothel, even while they are yet children, and ſhe cleans and dreſſes them up for proſtitution. But what is ſtill more dreadful, maternal duty and affection have been ſo thoroughly obliterated, that even mothers themſelves have been the ſeducers; they have enſnared their children to the houſe of the procureſs, and ſhared with her the infamous gain of initiating their daughters in lewdneſs: or if this has not been the caſe, they have too often been prevailed on, for a trifling conſideration, to conceal and forgive the crime of the infamous bawd.

Theſe and other conſiderations induced a number of noblemen and gentlemen, who had approved of a propoſal from John Fielding, eſq; one of the juſtices for the liberty of Weſtminſter, to hold their firſt meeting on the tenth of May 1758, for carrying into execution a plan of this Aſylum. Several other meetings were ſoon after held, in which the rules and orders for the reception and management of the children were eſtabliſhed, and the leaſe of a houſe, lately the Hercules inn near Weſtminſter-bridge, agreed for. This houſe was ſoon fitted up, and furniſhed, and the firſt children admitted on the fifth of July following.

The rules and orders eſtabliſhed are as follow:

1. The qualification of a perpetual guardian is a benefaction of thirty guineas or upwards, at one payment.

2. That of an annual guardian is a ſubſcription of three guineas or upwards per annum.

3. Ladies ſubſcribing the ſaid ſums, will be conſidered as guardians of this charity, and have a right of voting at all general elections, by proxy, ſuch proxy being a guardian, or they may ſend a letter to the board, naming therein the perſon they vote for, which ſhall be conſidered as their vote. It is eſteemed by the guardians a benefit to the charity, for the ladies occaſionally to viſit the houſe, and inſpect the management of the children; the matron being ordered to attend ſuch ladies, and to give them all neceſſary information: and, whatever obſervations they may then make, or whatever hints, at other times, may occur to them, for the good of the charity, if they will be pleaſed to tranſmit them by letter to the ſecretary, or to the committe, who meet every Wedneſday in the forenoon at the Aſylum, they will be immediately taken into conſideration, and have all reſpectful regard ſhewn to them.

4. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies, who have already ſubſcribed leſſer ſums than thirty guineas, by making up their ſubſcriptions to that ſum, within a year, will be entered in the ſubſcription book as perpetual guardians.

5. There is to be an annual general meeting of the guardians on the ſecond Wedneſday in March.

6. A general quarterly meeting is to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in July, the ſecond Wedneſday in January, the ſecond Wedneſday in April, and the ſecond Wedneſday in October, for auditing the accounts, and making laws and rules for the government of the charity and for other buſineſs.

7. A commitee is appointed, to conſiſt of thirty guardians, who are to meet every Wedneſday at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Aſylum, to tranſact the buſineſs of the charity; and they are from time to time, to report their proceedings to the following general court, and any three of the ſaid gentlemen conſtitute a quorum. In theſe committees are a preſident, vice preſident and a treaſurer.

8. The officers and ſervants of the houſe are a phyſician, two ſurgeons, an apothecary and a chaplain.

A ſecretary, who keeps the accounts of the hoſpital, and does all ſuch other buſineſs as is commonly done by ſecretaries, clerks, and regiſters, at other charities.

A matron, who ſuperintends the affairs of the houſe, takes care of the proviſions and furniture, delivers an account of the current expences weekly to the ſecretary, to be laid before the committee. She is to ſee that the children are properly employed, that they are attentive to their learning, and that they behave with decency; that the teachers do their duty, and that they treat the children with humanity. The ſervants under her, are teachers of reading, knitting, ſewing, &c. a cook, a houſe-maid, and a ſervant man.

9. The objects to be admitted are orphans, the daughters of neceſſitous parents, reſiding in pariſhes where they have no relief, and deſerted girls within the bills of mortality, from eight to twelve years of age; but infirm children are not admitted, as the objects of this charity are to be conſtantly employed in every branch of good houſwifry.

10. Each object applying for admiſſion, muſt produce ſuch certificate of her age and neceſſity, as ſhall be ſatisfactory to the guardians then preſent and in all caſes, wherein, during the infancy; of this Aſylum more objects ſhall apply for admiſſion than the Aſylum can at once receive, the names of the objects not admitted are entered in a book kept for that purpoſe, and a notice is ſent to the perſons, ſignifying the certificate of each child, of the firſt opportunity of taking in ſuch children that ſhall happen afterwards; in filling up all which, the children, before refuſed, have the preference as they ſtand upon the entry: each of the above certificates muſt be ſigned by two ſubſtantial houſekeepers, of the pariſh where the object reſides.

11. The children are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, ſewing, and in the buſineſs of the kitchen, to which latter employment four are appointed weekly, to be with the cook, to aſſiſt her, and to receive from her the neceſſary

neceſſary inſtructions in plain cookery, curing proviſions, and other employments of the kitchen. They likewiſe make the beds, clean the rooms, aſſiſt in waſhing and ironing the linen, and in other houſhold buſineſs, according to their reſpective ages and abilities, at the diſcretion of the matron.

12. The chaplain preaches on Sundays, and performs the other parts of divine ſervice, and catechiſes the children. On the other days of the week prayers are alſo read by the matron or teacher; and ſome portion of ſcripture is read by thoſe of the children who are beſt able. They have alſo each of them a common prayer book, and the new teſtament; and other good books are likewiſe provided for them.

By this noble charity a great number of unhappy children have not only been preſerved from the brink of deſtruction, but have likewiſe become an happineſs to their parents, and uſeful members to ſociety.

In the north-weſt diviſion of St. George's-fields is a new road cutting which is to lead from Black-friars bridge to Newington; near the north end of which, on the weſt ſide is, at this time, erecting a very handſome and extenſive building, as a Magdalen houſe, for the reception of penitent proſtitutes, who, as ſoon as it is finiſhed, will be removed hither from their preſent ſituation in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodmans-fields.

Proceeding ſouthward from Blackman-ſtreet, we come to a village called Newington-Butts, where, near the turnpike, is another new road which communicates between Weſtminſter bridge and the county of Kent, through Deptford and Blackheath. This village extends from Blackman-ſtreet to Kennington-common, and was ſo called from the exerciſe of ſhooting at butts, much practiſed on this ſpot of ground in ancient days; or from being the patrimony of the family of Butts in Norfolk.

A little to the ſouthward of the turnpike, on the ſouth-weſt corner of Newington, ſtand

FISHMONGERS ALMSHOUSES.

Theſe almſhouſes, which are very handſome buildings, were founded and erected at different times. The moſt ancient is St. Peter's hoſpital, a Gothic ſtructure, built with brick and ſtone, with a brick wall before it, within which are two rows of tall trees, and behind the buildings a garden.

The entrance is by a pair of iron gates opening to the center of the building, which is lofty, but irregular. On the inſide are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall with painted windows and a chapel. Inſcriptions on the ſides of theſe courts ſhew that they were built at different times.

To the ſouth of this hoſpital is another founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the fiſhmongers company, in the year 1719, whoſe ſtatue is erected upon a pedeſtal; and in the wall which extends before both, are iron rails to afford a view of this ſtatue, the more modern hoſpital, erected by that gentleman, and the pleaſant walks before it.

The fiſhmongers company erected St. Peter's hoſpital by virtue of letters patent granted by king James I. in the year 1618, for the reception of ſeveral of their poor members who had penſions bequeathed them by the wills of ſeveral members of the company: thirteen of whom were beadſmen and women of the company's great benefactor Sir Thomas Kneſworth, who in 1513 left them 8d. per week each. Sir Thomas Hunt alſo in 1615 left 20l. 10s. per annum towards the ſupport of ſix ancient poor men and women. In 1620 Richard Edmunds bequeathed an annual ſum of 6l. towards the maintenance of two poor perſons, which number of twenty-one penſioners, with one added by the company, were put into this hoſpital; and ſoon after Sir John Leman, Sir John Gayer, Mr. Harper, Arthur Mouſe and Mrs. Ann Bromſgrove, by their reſpective wills demiſed ſeveral ſums to the amount of 28l. per annum.

Each of the twenty-two alms-people have two rooms, and an allowance of 3s. per week, 15s. at Chriſtmas, and a chaldron of coals and a gown yearly. And one of the penſioners, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 40s. per annum.

The more modern ſtructure, as before mentioned, was founded by Mr. James Hulbert, citizen and fiſhmonger, for the accommodation of twenty poor men and women; who, beſides two neat rooms to lie in, have each an allowance of 3s. per week, one chaldron of coals, a gown every year, and 15s. at Chriſtmas.

Not far from theſe alms-houſes, on the weſt ſide of the village, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MARY, NEWINGTON.

This church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a rectory of very ancient foundation. It is one of the peculiars belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and is valued at 140l. per annum, in the gift of the biſhop of Wincheſter.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four ſideſmen, and four overſeers and collectors. The peace officers are, four conſtables, four headborough., two ſurveyors of the highway, and two ſcavengers.

Here are eight alms-houſes for the poor of the pariſh, and for eight of the Drapers company, founded by Mr. Waller.

On the weſt of Southwark, and near the ſouth end of Weſtminſter-bridge, is the village of Lambeth. This place takes its name from Lamehithe, i. e. dirty-harbour. It is famous in ſtory for the death of Canute, the valiant Daniſh king of England; and for many ages the reſidence of the archbiſhops of Canterbury, as it had been long before the ſeats of the biſhops of Rocheſter.

The palace belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury was originally built by archbiſhop Baldwin in 1188, whoſe firſt intention was to raiſe a ſuperb ſtructure at Hackington, near this place; but the monks, with whom he was at variance,

riance, obtained the pope's mandate againſt it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the beſt of the materials to Lambeth, with which he built the palace, a college and church, having before purchaſed the ground of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter, by a fair exchange.

In the year 2250 Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having, by his arrogance, rendered himſelf hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the ſecurity of his perſon, to this palace; and finding it in a ruinous condition, within the ſpace of three years rebuilt the whole north ſide, the archiepiſcopal apartments, the library and cloyſters, the guard chamber, the chapel, and Lollards tower.

From that time this palace became the reſidence of the greateſt perſons of the church, and was ſoon enlarged by many additional buildings: cardinal Pool built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble ſtructure. The Lollards tower, which is thus named from a room in it prepared for the impriſonment of the followers of Wickliff, the Britiſh reformer, who were called Lollards, was finiſhed by Chickely, and remains a laſting memorial of his cruelty, and antichriſtian ſpirit. It is a ſmall room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm, and there ſtill remain eight rings and ſtaples, to which chriſtians were chained, for preſuming to differ in opinion from that prelate. The ſpacious hall was erected by Juxton, and the brick edifice between the gate and the hall was begun by archbiſhop Sancroft, and finiſhed by Tenniſon.

From the preſent ſtructure being thus erected at different periods, it is not at all ſurprizing that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in moſt parts ſtrong; the corners are faced with ruſtic, and the top ſurrounded with battlements; but the principal parts are well proportioned and well enlightened. Some of the inner rooms are too cloſe and confined; but there are many others open and pleaſant in themſelves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable proſpects: for as this palace is ſituated on the bank of the Thames, it admits of a fine view up and down the river, and, from the higher apartments, a proſpect of the county each way.

In this palace is a library, which is capacious, and well ſtored with books; among which there are upwards of ſix hundred volumes of manuſcripts. And at the ſouth-eaſt corner there are preſerved ſeveral relicks of popiſh ſuperſtition, and a complete dreſs, viz. a veſtment, alb, ſtole, maniple, &c. for a prieſt to ſay maſs.

Adjoining to the ſouth-weſt angle of this palace ſtands the parochial church of

St. MARY, LAMBETH.

On the death of Richard, archbiſhop of Canterbury, A. D. 1184, a conteſt aroſe between the ſuffragan biſhops of that province and the monks of Canterbury, concerning their ſeveral pretenſions to the right of electing their archbiſhop; on which occaſion, the monks appealing to Rome, great intereſt was made in behalf of each party, till at length a mandate was obtained of the pope, wherein the biſhops and monks were injoined to unite in the election: purſuant to which, the time of chuſing was appointed; but the refractory monks not appearing, the ſuffragans choſe Baldwin, biſhop of Worceſter, for their metropolitan; which the monks highly reſenting, ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves to invalidate the election. But the king, who was a great favourer of Baldwin, being made acquainted with the demands and promiſes of the monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his election, and the electors to declare the ſame void. The monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new election, and, according to their previous declaration, re-elected Baldwin.

However, the king, willing to repreſs the inſolence of the monks, endeavoured, by the following ſtratagem, to wreſt from them the power electing their archbiſhop:

He commanded Baldwin, the archbiſhop, to build a college at Hackington, near Canterbury; for which he (the king) was to erect one prebend, and each of the ſuffragans of the province another, whereof, as founders, they were to have the perpetual patronage; which was done with a view to deprive the monks of the right of election, and to veſt the ſame in the canons of the intended college. And the more eaſily to prevail upon the pope to come into this ſcheme, they propoſed to dedicate the ſaid college to Thomas Becket, the moſt celebrated ſaint of that time, and who was held in ſuch veneration by the pope, that it was not in the leaſt doubted, but he would readily transfer the right of election from the monks of Canterbury to the canons of Hackington.

The foundation being dug, and materials provided for the intended work, the part thereof allotted to the archbiſhop to erect, was the church and a certain other part of the building. The monks, apprehenſive of the king's and the archbiſhop's deſign againſt them, applied to Rome for redreſs. In the mean time the work was carried on with ſuch expedition, that the church being almoſt finiſhed, it was conſecrated, and divers ſecular prieſts inſtituted and inſtalled therein. But the monks having ſucceeded in their application to Rome, obtained a mandate from the pope to diſſolve the new corporation, and raze the edifice; which neither the king nor archbiſhop daring to oppoſe, the arbitrary order was executed accordingly.

Pope Urban the great protector of the monks, dying ſoon after, he was ſucceeded by Gregory the eighth, a great favourer of Baldwin, who was thereby encourged to renew his deſign, but in another place; for which end having obtained of the biſhop and convent of Rocheſter, a certain ſpot of ground at Lamhee, Lamhithe, or Lambeth, (where the archiepiſcopal palace is ſituate) he began to erect a church, and manſions for the canons, about the year 1188, which he lived not to finiſh. Wherefore Hubert, one of his ſucceſſors, ſoon after endeavoured to accompliſh the ſame; but the monks of Canterbury, to defeat his deſign, as they had done that of his predeceſſor Baldwin, applied to Rome for that purpoſe; when

when, after great ſollicitations on both ſides, a compoſition was brought about, on the following terms; viz. That upon condition it were pulled down, Hubert might erect another upon a new foundation, and endow the ſame with an annual revenue of one hundred pounds, and place therein twenty canons. Purſuant to this agreement, the church was pulled down, and the foundation of a new one laid, where the preſent church is ſituate by Hubert, for canons regular, about the year 1200.

This antique ſtructure, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very plain building. The tower is ſquare, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. In the ſouth eaſt window of the middle iſle there is a picture of a pedlar and his dog painted on glaſs, in memory of a pedlar who gave to this pariſh a piece of ground at Lambeth-wall, meaſuring an acre and nineteen poles, and called to this day Pedlar's-acre.

The veſtry of this pariſh is general. The pariſh officers are, three churchwardens, three ſideſmen and five overſeers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, ſix conſtables, nine headboroughs, twenty inqueſt, or leet jurymen, four ſurveyors of the highway, and two ſcavengers.

In this pariſh is an ancient royalty, in the conqueror's ſurvey denominated Chenintuna, but at preſent Kennington, where anciently ſtood a royal manſion wherein the kings of England uſed frequently to reſide; and whither John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, in the year 1377, fled to Richard prince of Wales, to avoid the fury of the Londoners, who threatened his life for an inſult offered their biſhop. A little northward from the palace ran Canute's trench, a canal, which had its influx to the river Thames, at the lower end of Chelſea reach, and through which it is ſaid he carried his navy to the weſt ſide of London-bridge, to attack the city by water on that ſide.

The remarkable places in this pariſh are, Lambeth-wells, Vauxhall gardens, a plate glaſs-houſe, a bottle glaſs-houſe, and the ſouth end of Weſtminſter-bridge. Alſo a ſchool for twenty poor children of the marſh and wall liberties, endowed with thirty-five pounds per annum; and archbiſhops Teniſon's ſchool for thirty boys and fourteen girls, endowed with ſixty pounds per annum for the maſter. Here are alſo almshouſes and a workhouſe for the poor.

The pariſh of Lambeth is very extenſive, and is divided into four liberties, and theſe ſubdivided into eight precincts, viz. 1. The Biſhop's. 2. The Prince's. 3. Vauxhall. 4. Kennington. 5. Marſh. 6. Wall. 7. Stockwell. 8. The Dean's. And the extent of the pariſh is as follows:

From the landing-place northward and eaſtward, along the waterſide to the Old Barge-houſe; and thence on to the corner of St. George's-fields, and ſo on the weſterly ſide of the ditch ſouthward to near the Dog and Duck; and then croſs the fields ſouth eaſtward (leaving the ditch on the left hand) to Kennington; and thence ſouthward to Kennington-common, (where it meets with Newington pariſh) to the croſs digged there in the ground; and then ſouth-weſtward croſs the fields to the back of Newbury-gardens, where they mark in an oaken tree, and from thence paſs ſouthward thirty rods; and thence eaſtward to Camberwell town through a lane near Dulwich, and ſo weſtward to Delver; alſo Wood's-farm, and thence near two miles ſoutherly to Vicar's-oak, at which oak meet the pariſhes of Lambeth northward, Camberwell eaſtward, Stretham ſouth-weſtward, and Batterſea ſouth weſt by weſt. And from this oak they go weſt by northward to Norwood's-gate, and thence ſouth-weſtward to Stretham-common, (to avoid a wood) and thence north-weſtward to the Windmill-houſe, and thence through a wood, weſt and by ſouthward, to Coles-farm, which leaving to the north-eaſtward, they paſs about ſouth-ſouth weſt to the road leading from London to Croydon; and, croſſing the road, they go weſt by north to Blake-hall, and thence on the ſame point to Broom-hill, and ſo eaſtward about forty rods in the road, and thence turning due weſt, they go to the road that leads to Kennington, and eaſterly along that road to Nine-elms, and thence ſouth-weſtward about thirty rods towards Batterſea, and thence backward into the road, and through Vauxhall to the Thames, and ſo along the water ſide to the plying place at Lambeth: being in the whole a circumference of about ſixteen miles and an half.

About three quarters of a mile ſouthward from Lambeth-palace are ſituate

VAUXHALL GARDENS.

Theſe gardens are large, well planted with lofty trees that afford a delightful ſhade, with woodbines and underwoods, which furniſh a ſafe aſylum for the birds.

From the great gate through which you enter into the gardens, is a noble gravel walk, 900 feet in length, planted on each ſide with very lofty trees, which is terminated by a landſcape of the country, a bautiful lawn of meadow ground, and a grand Gothic obeliſk.

To the right of this walk, as you enter is the grove; in the middle of it is a magnificent orcheſtra, the dome of which is ſurmounted with a plume of feathers, the creſt of the prince of Wales. In fine weather the muſical entertainments are performed here. It has a very fine organ, with ſeats and deſks for the muſicians, and a vacancy at the front for the vocal performers. The ſeats or boxes round the orcheſtra are diſpoſed to the beſt advantage for hearing the muſic.

In moſt of the pavilions are pictures, painted from the deſigns of Mr. Hayman and Mr. Hogarth, on ſubjects admirably adapted to the place. In the ground pavilion are four pictures of Hayman's own hand, from the hiſtorical plays of Shakeſpear, that are univerſally admired.

At ſome diſtance are ſeveral noble viſtas of very tall trees, where the ſpaces between each are filled up with neat hedges; and on the inſide are planted flowers and ſweet ſmelling ſhrubs.

The pavilions continue in a ſweep, which leads to a beautiful piazza, and a colonade, 500 feet in length, in the form of a ſemi-circle. This ſemi-circle leads to a ſweep of pavilions that terminate in the great walk.

At

At one end of the croſs gravel walk is a beautiful landſcape painting of ruins and running water. At each end of another walk is a beautiful painting; one is a building, with a ſcaffold and a ladder before it; the other is a view in a Chineſe garden.

There are alſo ſeveral ſtatues, in particular one in marble, by Mr. Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus; and another of Milton, erected on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded with buſhes, in a ſweet lawn adjoining to the garden, as if liſtening to muſic ariſing from the ground.

In cold or rainy weather the muſical performance is in a rotunda, in which is an orcheſtra, with an organ. This rotunda is ſeventy feet in diameter.

In the center hangs a magnificent chandelier, eleven feet in diameter, containing ſeventy-two lamps in three rows.

In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two little cupolas, in a peculiar taſte, each cupola is adorned with paintings; Apollo, Pan, and the muſes are in one; and Neptune, with the ſea nymphs in the other.

Adjoining to the walls are ten three quarter columns.

Between theſe columns are four paintings, by Hayman; the firſt repreſents the ſurrender of of Montreal, in Canada to the Britiſh army commanded by general Amherſt. On a commemorating ſtone, at one corner of the piece, is this inſcription: "Power exerted, Conqueſt obtained, "Mercy ſhewn! 1760."

The ſecond repreſents Britannia holding in her hand a medallion of his preſent majeſty, and ſitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot drawn by ſea horſes, who ſeem to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet (repreſented on the back ground) by Sir Edward Hawke, November 10, 1759. The third repreſents lord Clive receiving the homage of the Nabob; and the fourth, Britannia diſtributing laurels to lord Granby, lord Albemarle, lord Townſhend, and the colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The concert is opened with inſtrumental muſic, at ſix o'clock, which having continued about half an hour, the company are entertained with a ſong; and in this manner ſeveral other ſongs are performed, with ſonatas or concertos between each, till the cloſe of the entertainment, which is generally about ten o'clock.

A curious piece of machinery is exhibited about nine o'clock, (notice whereof is given by ringing a bell) in a hollow, on the inſide of one of the hedges near the entrance into the viſtas: by removing a curtain, is ſhewn a very fine landſcape, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the pricipal objects that ſtrike the eyes are the caſcade or water-fall, and a miller's-houſe. The exact appearance of water is ſeen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill; it riſes up in a foam at the bottom, and then glides away.

After day-light is cloſed, the garden near the orcheſtra is illuminated, almoſt in an inſtant, with about 1500 glaſs lamps; which, by their glittering among the trees, render it exceeding light and brilliant. And every thing is provided in the moſt elegant manner for the entertainment of thoſe who chuſe to ſup in the garden.

Returning from Lambeth to Newington, we find, as before mentioned, the road which leads from Weſtminſter-bridge to the two great villages of Deptford and Greenwich, ſituate on the eaſt of this great metropolis, in the county of Kent.

Deptford, which conſiſts of two large pariſhes well inhabited, was anciently called Weſt Greenwich, is ſaid to have received its preſent name from there have been a deep ford over the little river Ravenſbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it has now a bridge. It is a large and populous town, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, which contain together two churches, ſeveral meeting houſes, and about one thouſand nine hundred houſes. It is moſt remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ſhips at Woolwich, and other places, where there is a greater depth of water; but notwithſtanding this the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimenſions, and a great number of hands are conſtantly employed. It has a wet deck of two acres for ſhips, and another of an acre and a half, with vaſt quantities of timber and other ſtores, and extenſive buildings, as ſtorehouſes, and offices, for the uſe of the place, beſides dwelling-houſes for thoſe officers who are obliged to live upon the ſpot, in order to ſuperintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept, and near the dock is the ſeat of Sir John Evelyn, called Say's-court, where Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, reſided for ſome time, and in this yard completed his knowledge and ſkill in the practical part of naval architecture.

In this town are two hoſpitals, one of which was incorporated by king Henry VIII. in the form of a college, for the uſe of ſeamen, and is commonly called Trinity houſe of Deptford Strond; this contains twenty-one houſes, and is ſituate near the church. The other called Trinity hoſpital, has thirty-eight houſes fronting the ſtreet, and is a very handſome edifice, with large gardens belonging to it. Though this laſt is the fineſt ſtructure, yet the other has the preference, on account of its antiquity; and as the brethren of the Trinity hold their corporation by that houſe, they are obliged at certain times, to meet there for buſineſs (as has been already mentioned) Both theſe houſes are for decayed pilots or maſters of ſhips, or their widows, the men being allowed 20s. and the women 16s. per month.

Greenwich is a very pleaſant village, and has been the birth place of ſeveral of our monarchs, particularly queen Mary and queen Elizabeth; and here king Edward VI. died. The palace was firſt erected by Humphry duke of Glouceſter, who named it Placentia. After which it was enlarged by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. but being ſuffered to run to ruin, was pulled down by king Charles II. who began another magnificent edifice and lived to ſee the firſt wing finiſhed. He alſo enlarged the park, walled it round, planted it, and cauſed a royal obſerva-

tory

tory to be erected on the top of the ſteep of the hill. This edifice his majeſty erected for the uſe of the celebrated Mr. Flamſtead, and it ſtill retains the name of that great aſtronomer, he likewiſe furniſhed it with mathematical inſtruments for aſtronomical obſervations, and a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time.

That which is properly the palace here, is an edifice of no great extent, and it is now converted into apartments for the governor of the Royal hoſpital, and the ranger of the park. This park is well ſtocked with deer, and affords a noble and delightful view of the fine hoſpital, the river Thames, and the city of London.

Greenwich is ſaid to contain 1350 houſes. Its pariſh church, which was rebuilt by the commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches, is a very handſome ſtructure, dedicated to St. Alphage, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is ſaid to have been ſlain by the Danes in the year 1012, on the ſpot where the church now ſtands. There is a college at the end of the town, fronting the Thames, for the maintenance of twenty decayed old houſekeepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight who are to be alternately choſen from Snottiſham and Caſtle-Riſing in Norfolk. This is called the duke of Norfolk's college, though it was founded and endowed, in 1613, by Henry earl of Northampton, the duke of Norfolk's brother, and by him committed to the care of the Mercers company. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the earl's body is laid, which, as well as his monument, was removed hither ſome years ago, from the chapel of Dover caſtle, The penſioners, beſides meat, drink, and lodging, are allowed 1s. 6d. a week, with a gown every year, linen once in two years, and hats once in four years.

In the year 1560 Mr. Lambard, author of the perambulation of Kent, alſo built and founded an hoſpital called queen Elizabeth's college, ſaid to be the firſt erected by an Engliſh proteſtant. There are likewiſe two charity ſchools in this pariſh, one founded by Sir William Boreman, knt. for twenty boys, who are cloathed, boarded, and educated; they wear green coats and caps: and the other by Mr. John Roan, who left his eſtate for teaching alſo twenty boys reading, writing, and arithmetic, and allowing two pounds per annum for each boy's cloaths. Theſe wear grey coats.

The river Thames is here very broad, and the channel deep; and at ſome very high tides the water is ſalt, though it is uſually ſweet and freſh.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This building ſtands on the ſpot, where once was ſituate the palace of ſeveral of our kings. The firſt wing of this noble and ſuperb edifice, erected by king Charles II. was deſigned to be applied to the ſame uſe. Indeed from the magnificence of the ſtructure, it can ſcarcely be taken for any thing leſs than the palace of a great monarch. However, king William III. being very deſirous of promoting the trade, navigation, and naval ſtrength of this kingdom, by inviting great numbers of his ſubjects to betake themſelves to the ſea, gave this noble palace, and ſeveral other edifices, with a conſiderable ſpot of ground, for the uſe of thoſe Engliſh ſeamen and their children, who by age, wounds, or other accidents, ſhould be diſabled from farther ſervice at ſea, and for the widows and children of ſuch as were ſlain in fighting at ſea, againſt the enemies of their country. king William alſo by his letters patent, in 1694, appointed commiſſioners for the better carrying on his pious intentions, and therein deſired the aſſiſtance of his good ſubjects, as the neceſſity of his affairs did not permit him to advance ſo conſiderable a ſum towards this work, as he deſired. In conformity to this requeſt, many benefactions were made to both in that and the ſucceeding reigns, to this noble charity, which, according to the tables hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to 58,209l. and afterwards the eſtate of the earl of Derwentwater, who bore a principal part in the rebellion in 1715, amounting to 6000l. per annum, was given by parliament to this hoſpital. The firſt range had coſt king Charles II. 36,000l. and another was ordered to be built on the ſame model: this has been compleated with equal magnificence, and the whole ſtructure entirely finiſhed.

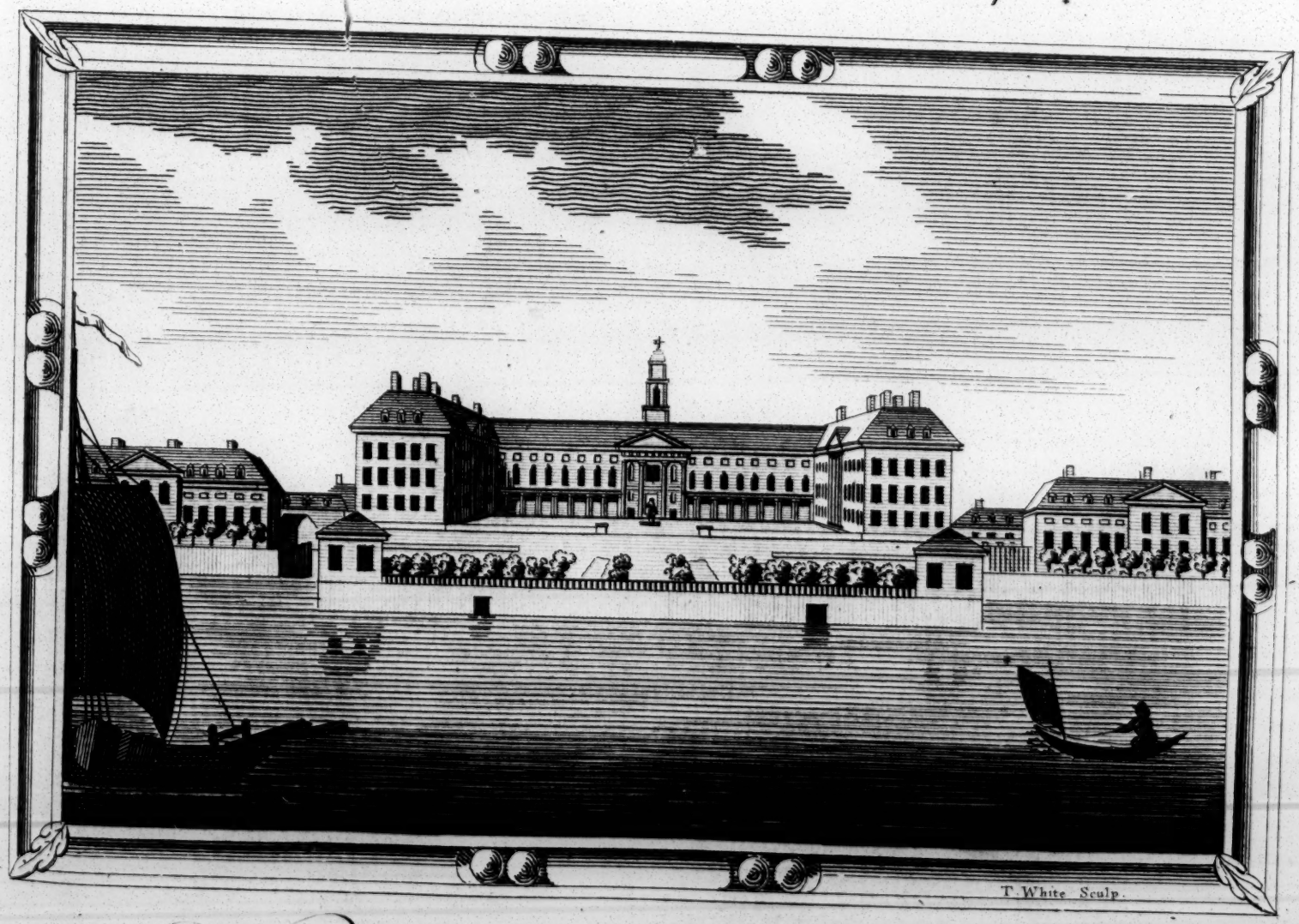
The front to the Thames conſiſts of theſe two ranges of ſtone buildings, with the governor's houſe, at the back part in the center, behind which the park, well planted with trees, riſes with a noble aſcent. Theſe buildings between which is a large area, perfectly correſpond with each other, and each range is terminated with a very noble dome.

In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns finely wrought, ſupport their pediments, and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diverſity of light and ſhade. In the center of each part, between theſe ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of theſe lofty columns are two ſeries of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermoſt, which are the ſmalleſt, have ruſtic caſes crowned with pediments; while the upper ſeries, which are larger, and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over theſe is an attick ſtory; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilaſters ſupports a regular attick courſe: the pilaſters of this order riſing over every column, and pilaſters of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly diſpoſed, and the top is crowned with a handſome baluſtrade.

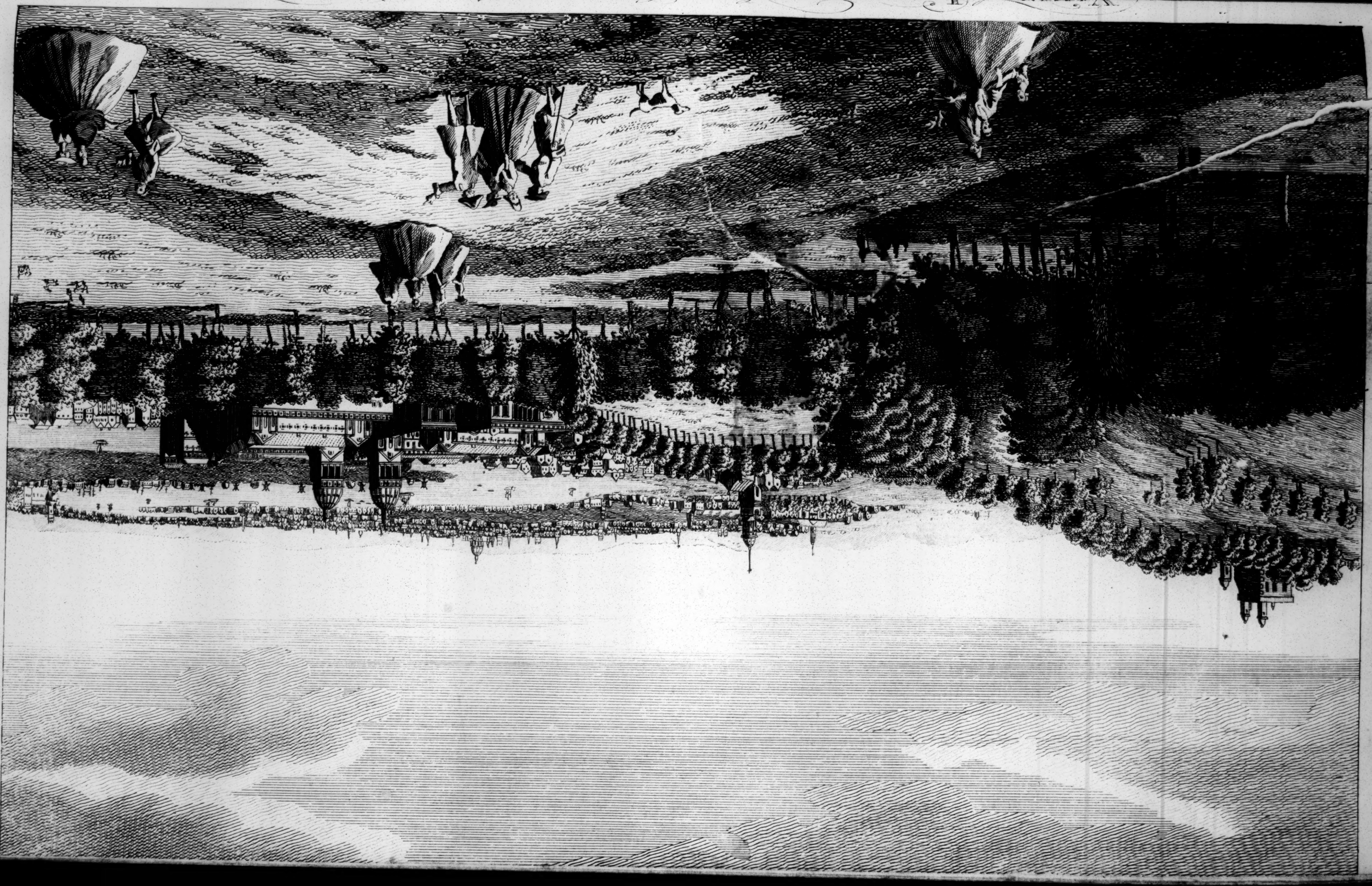
The buildings, which are continued from theſe, and face the area, correſpond with them, though in a finer, and more elegant manner. In the center of both is a range of columns ſupporting a pediment, and at each corner a range of Corinthian pilaſters. The front is ruſticated, and there are two ſeries of windows. The domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are ſupported on coupled columns, as are the porticos below; and

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of GREENWICH *Hospital.*



View of CHELSEA *Hospital.*



and under one of theſe is the chapel, which is adorned on the inſide with the greateſt elegance and beauty.

On the ſides of the gate which opens to theſe buildings, from the park are placed a large celeſtial and terreſtrial globe, in which the ſtars are gilt; and in the center of the area, is fixed on a pedeſtal, a ſtatue of his majeſty king George II.

The hall of this hoſpital is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill, particularly the ceiling and upper end; on the latter are repreſented in an alcove, the late princeſs Sophia, king George I. king George II. queen Caroline, the queen dowager of Pruſſia, Frederic prince of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, and the five princeſſes, the daughters of his late majeſty. On the ceiling over the alcove are her majeſty queen Anne and prince George of Denmark: and on the ceiling of the hall are king William and queen Mary, with ſeveral fine emblematical figures. All ſtrangers who ſee this hall pay three-pence each, and this income is applied to the ſupport of the mathematical ſchool, for the ſons of ſailors.

For the better ſupport of this hoſpital every ſeaman in the royal navy and in the ſervice of the merchants pays 6d. a month. This is ſtopped out of the pay of all ſailors, and delivered in at the Six-penny Receiver's office on Tower-hill. And therefore a ſeaman who can produce an authentic certificate of his being diſabled, and rendered unfit for the ſea ſervice, by defending any ſhip belonging to his majeſty's Britiſh ſubjects, or in taking any ſhip from the enemy, may be admitted into this hoſpital, and receive the ſame benefit from it, as if he had been in his majeſty's immediate ſervice.

There are at preſent near two thouſand old or diſabled ſeamen, and an hundred boys, the ſons of ſeamen, inſtructed in navigation, and bred up for the ſervice of the royal navy: but there are no out-penſioners, as at Chelſea. Each of the mariners has a weekly allowance of ſeven loaves, weighing ſixteen ounces each; three pounds of beef; two of mutton; a pint of peaſe; a pound and a quarter of cheeſe; two ounces of butter; fourteen quarts of beer, and one ſhilling a week tobacco money; the tobacco money of the boatſwains is two ſhillings and ſixpence a week each; that of their mates one ſhilling and ſixpence, and that of the other officers in proportion to their rank. Beſides which each common penſioner receives once in two years, a ſuit of blue cloaths, a hat, three pair of ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, five neckcloths, three ſhirts, and two night caps.

This hoſpital has about one hundred governors, compoſed of the nobility, great officers of ſtate, and perſons in high poſts under the king. The principal officers of the houſe, with their annual ſalaries, are,

	£.
The governor — —	1000
Lieutenant-governor — —	300
Treaſurer — — —	200
Three captains, each — —	200
Six lieutenants, each — —	100
Two chaplains, each — —	100
A phyſician and ſurgeon, each —	200
A clerk of the cheque — —	100
Auditor — —	100

Before we quit the ſurvey on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, it will be neceſſary to take in the pariſh of Rotherhithe.

This pariſh, which is commonly called Rederiff, was anciently a village on the ſouth-eaſt of London, on the ſouth bank of the Thames; but is now joined by buildings to Southwark. It extends eaſt to Wells's-dock, and to Weſt-lane in the weſt, including the weſt ſide of that lane.

Such parts of this pariſh as are next the river are well inhabited by maſters of ſhips, ſea-faring people and tradeſmen, depending upon navigation. And though that part between King-ſtreet and Princes-ſtreet was ſome time ago deſtroyed by fire, as related in this hiſtory, yet the ground is covered with very handſome and ſubſtantial buildings.

A little way to the eaſt of Princes-ſtreet, and near the Thames ſide, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY, *Rotherhithe*.

This church is diſtinguiſhed from others dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by the name of the place in which it is ſituated. The old church had ſtood above two hundred years, when, in 1736, it was in ſo ruinous a condition that the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to pull it down, which being granted, the preſent ſtructure was finiſhed in 1739.

This edifice is built with brick and ornamented with ſtone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both in the tower and body are ſtrengthened with a handſome ruſtic. The tower conſiſts of two ſtages: in the lower are a door and window; in the upper a window and dial; and the whole is terminated by a baluſtrade, from which riſes a circular baſe that ſupports a kind of lanthorn, very elegantly conſtructed with Corinthian columns; over theſe are urns with flames; and from the roof of this lanthorn riſes a well-conſtructed ſpire terminated by a ball and fane.

This church is a rectory in the gift of a lay patron. The profits ariſing to the incumbent are ſaid to amount to near two hundred pounds per annum.

Here is a gift ſermon every Thurſday before the ſecond Sunday in the month, for which the rector receives ten pounds. The veſtry is general. The pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, and four overſeers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, one conſtable, ſix headboroughs, two ſcavengers, and two ſurveyors of the highway.

A List of the MAYORS of LONDON.

Years.	Mayors.
1189	Henry Fitz Alwyn
1190	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1191	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1192	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1193	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1194	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1195	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1196	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1197	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1198	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1199	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1200	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1201	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1202	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1203	Henry Fitz Alwyn
1204	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1205	Henry Fitz Alwyn
1206	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1207	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1208	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1209	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1210	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1211	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1212	Henry Fitz-Alwyn
1213	Roger Fitz-Alwyn
1214	Serle Mercer
1215	William Hardel
1216	Jacob Alderman and Salmon Basing
1217	Serle Mercer
1218	Serle Mercer
1219	Serle Mercer
1220	Serle Mercer
1221	Serle Mercer
1222	Serle Mercer
1223	Richard Renger
1224	Richard Renger
1225	Richard Renger
1226	Richard Renger
1227	Roger Duke
1228	Roger Duke
1229	Roger Duke
1230	Roger Duke
1231	Roger Duke
1232	Andrew Buckerell
1233	Andrew Buckerell
1234	Andrew Buckerell
1235	Andrew Buckerell
1236	Andrew Buckerell
1237	Andrew Buckerell
1238	Richard Renger
1239	Wyllyam Joynour
1240	Gerarde Bate
1241	Reginald Bongay
1242	Reginald Bongay
1243	Rauffe Ashway
1244	Mychael Tony
1245	Johan Gysors
1246	Johan Gysors
1247	Pyers Aleyne
1248	Mychael Tony
1249	Roger Fitz-Roger
1250	Johan Norman
1251	Adam Basing
1252	John Tholozane
1253	Nicholas Batte
1254	Richard Hardell
1255	Richard Hardell
1256	Richard Hardell
1257	Richard Hardell
1258	Richard Hardell
1259	John Gysours
1260	William Fitz-Richard
1261	William Fitz-Richard
1262	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1263	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1264	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1265	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1266	William Fitz-Richard
1267	Alein Souch
1268	Alein Souch
1269	Thomas Fitz-Thomas
1270	Johan Adryan
1271	Johan Adryan
1272	Sir Walter Harvey
1273	Sir Walter Harvey
1274	Henry Waleis
1275	Gregory Rokeslie
1276	Gregory Rokeslie
1277	Gregory Rokeslie
1278	Gregory Rokeslie
1279	Gregory Rokeslie
1280	Gregory Rokeslie
1281	Gregory Rokeslie
1282	Henry Waleys
1283	Henry Waleys
1284	Henry Waleys
1285	Gregory Rokesley
1286	Rauf Sandwich
1287	Johan Breton
1288	Rauf Sandwich
1289	Rauf Sandwich
1290	Rauf Sandwich
1291	Rauf Sandwich
1291	Rauf Sandwich
1293	Rauf Sandwich
1294	Sir Johan Breton
1295	Sir Johan Breton
1296	Sir Johan Breton
1297	Sir Johan Breton
1298	Henry Waleis
1299	Elyas Russell
1300	Elyas Russell
1301	Johan Blount
1302	Johan Blount
1303	Johan Blount
1304	Johan Blount
1305	Johan Blount
1306	Johan Blount
1307	Johan Blount
1308	Nycholas Faryngdone
1309	Thomas Romayne
1310	Richard Roffham
1311	Johan Gysours
1312	John Pounteney
1313	Nycholas Faryngdone
1314	Johan Guysors
1315	Stephen Abyngdone
1316	Johan Wentgrave
1317	Johan Wentgrave
1318	Johan Wentgrave
1319	Hamond Chyckwell
1320	Nycholas Faryngdone
1321	Hamond Chyckwell
1322	Hamond Chyckwell
1323	Nicholas Faryngdone
1324	Hamond Chyckwell
1325	Hamond Chyckwell
1326	Richard Betayne
1327	Hamond Chyckwell
1328	Johan Graungham
1329	Symon Swanland
1330	Johan Pounteney
1331	Johan Pounteney
1332	Johan Preston
1333	Johan Pounteney
1334	Reynold at Conduyte
1335	Reynold at Conduyte
1336	Johan Pounteney
1337	Henry Darcey
1338	Henry Darcey
1339	Andrew Awbrey
1340	Andrew Awbrey
1341	Johan Oxynforde
1342	Symond Fraunces
1343	Johan Hamond
1344	Johan Hamond
1345	Richard Lacere
1346	Geffrey Wychyngham
1347	Thomas Legge
1348	John Lewkyn
1349	Wyllyam Turke
1350	Richard Killingbury
1351	Andrew Awbrey
1352	Adam Fraunceys
1353	Adam Fraunceys
1354	Thomas Legge
1355	Simond Fraunceys
1356	Henry Pycard
1357	Johan Stody
1358	Johan Lewkyn
1359	Symond Doffelde
1360	Johan Wroth
1361	Johan Peche
1362	Stephen Caundish
1363	Johan Notte
1364	Adam Bury
1365	Johan Lewkyn
1366	Johan Lewkyn
1267	James Andrew
1368	Symond Mordon
1369	Johan Chychester
1370	Johan Bernes
1371	Johan Bernes
1372	Johan Pyell
1373	Adam of Bury
1374	Wyllyam Walworth
1375	Johan Warde
1376	Adam Staple
1377	Nicholas Brembyr
1378	Johan Phylpot
1379	Johan Hadley
1380	Wyllyam Walworth
1381	Johan Northampton
1382	Johan Northampton
1383	Nycholas Brembyr
1384	Nycholas Brembyr
1385	Nycholas Brembyr
1386	Nycholas Exton
1387	Nycholas Exton
1388	Nycholas Swynford
1389	Wyllyam Venour
1390	Adam Bamme
1391	John Hcende
1392	Wyllyam Stondon
1393	Johan Hadley
1394	Johan Frenche
1395	Wyllyam More
1396	Adam Bamme
1397	Richard Whittington
1398	Drew Barentyne
1399	Thomas Knolles
1400	Johan Fraunces
1401	Johan Shadworth
1402	Johan Welcot
1403	William Askam
1404	Johan Hyende
1405	Johan Woodcock
1406	Richard Whittington
1407	William Stondon
1408	Drew Barentyne
1409	Richard Marlowe
1410	Thomas Knolles
1411	Robert Chycheley
1412	William Waldren
1413	William Crowmer
1414	Thomas Fawconer
1415	Nicholas Watton
1416	Henry Barton
1417	Richard Marlowe
1418	William Sevenoke
1419	Richard Whittington
1420	William Cambrege
1421	Robert Chichelee
1422	William Waldern
1423	William Crowmer
1424	Johan Michel
1425	Johan Coventre
1426	William Rynwell
1427	Johan Gedney
1428	Henry Barton
1429	William Estfeld
1430	Nicholas Watton
1431	Johan Wellis
1432	Johan Parneys
1433	Johan Brokley
1434	Robert Otley
1435	Henry Frowyk
1436	Johan Michell
1437	William Estfeld
1438	Stephen Brown
1439	Robert Large
1440	Johan Paddesley
1441	Robert Clopton
1442	Johan Atherley
1443	Thomas Chatworth
1444	Henry Frowick
1445	Symken Eyer
1446	Johan Olney
1447	Johan Gedney
1448	Stephen Brown
1449	Thomas Chalton
1450	Niclas Wifforde
1451	William Gregory
1452	Geffry Feldyng
1453	Johan Norman
1454	Stephen Forster
1455	William Marowe
1456	Thomas Caning
1457	Geffrey Boleyn
1458	Thomas Scot
1459	William Hulyn
1460	Richard Lee
1461	Hugh Wyche
1462	Thomas Cooke
1463	Mathew Philip
1464	Rauf Josselyne
1465	Rauf Verney
1466	Johan Yonge
1467	Thomas Owlgrave
1468	William Taylour
1469	Richard Lee
1470	Johan Stockton
1471	William Edward
1472	William Hampton
1473	Johan Tate
1474	Robert Drope
1475	Robert Basset
1476	Rauf Josselyn
1477	Humphry Heyforde
1478	Richard Gardiner
1479	Bartilmew James
1480	Johan Brown
1481	William Haryot
1482	Edmond Shaa
1483	Robert Billesdon
1484	Thomas Hylle
1485	Hugh Bryce
1486	Henry Colet
1487	William Horne
1488	Robert Tate
1489	William White
1490	Johan Matthew
1491	Hugh Clopton
1492	William Martyn
1493	Rauf Astry
1494	Richard Chawry
1495	Henry Colet

1496

Years.	Mayors.
1496	Johan Tate
1497	William Purchaſe
1498	Johan Percival
1499	Nicholas Alwyn
1500	Johan Reymington
1501	Sir John Shaa
1502	Bartholowmew Reed
1503	Sir William Capell
1504	Johan Wyngar
1505	Thomas Knefworth
1506	Sir Richard Haddon
1507	William Brown
1508	Stephen Jenyns
1509	Thomas Bradbury
1510	Henry Keble
1511	Roger Aichiley
1512	Sir William Copinger
1513	Will. Brown & J. Tate
1514	George Monoux
1515	Sir William Butler
1516	John Reſt
1517	Sir Thomas Exmew
1518	Thomas Mirfin
1519	Sir James Yarford
1520	Sir John Bruge
1521	Sir John Milborne
1522	Sir John Munday
1523	Sir Thomas Baldry
1524	Sir William Bailey
1525	Sir John Allen
1526	Sir Thomas Seamer
1527	Sir James Spencer
1528	Sir John Rudſtone
1529	Ralph Dodmer
1530	Sir Thomas Pargitor
1531	Sir Nicholas Lambard
1532	Sir Stephen Pecocke
1533	Sir Chriſtopher Aſkew
1534	Sir John Champneis
1535	Sir John Allen
1536	Sir Ralph Waren
1537	Sir Richard Greſham
1538	William Forman
1539	Sir William Holles
1540	Sir William Roch
1541	Sir Michael Dormer
1542	John Cootes
1543	Sir William Bowyer, Sir Raph Waren
1544	Sir William Laxton
1545	Sir Martin Bowes
1546	Sir Henry Hubarthorne
1547	Sir John Greſham
1548	Sir Henry Amcotes
1549	Howland Hill
1550	Sir Andrew Jude
1551	Sir Richard Dobbes
1552	Sir George Barnes
1553	Sir Thomas White
1554	Sir John Lion
1555	Sir William Gerard
1556	Sir Thomas Offley
1557	Sir Thomas Curteis
1558	Sir Thomas Leigh
1559	Sir William Huet
1560	Sir William Cheſter
1561	Sir William Harper
1562	Sir Thomas Lodge
1563	Sir John White
1564	Sir Richard Malorie
1565	Sir Richard Champion
1566	Sir Chriſtopher Draper
1567	Sir Roger Martin
1568	Sir Thomas Rowe
1569	Alexander Avenon
1570	Sir Rowland Heyward
1571	Sir William Allen
1572	Sir Leonel Ducket
1573	Sir John Rivers
1574	James Hawes
1575	Ambroſe Nicholas
1576	Sir John Langley
1577	Sir Thomas Ramſey
1578	Richard Pipe
1579	Sir Nicholas Woodroſe
1580	Sir John Branch
1581	Sir James Harvie
1582	Sir Thomas Blancke
1583	Edward Oſborne
1584	Sir Edward Pulliſon
1585	Sir Wolſtan Dixie
1586	Sir George Barne
1587	Sir George Bond
1588	Martin Calthorp
1589	Sir John Hart
1590	John Allot
1591	Sir William Web
1592	Sir William Rowe
1593	Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Sir Richard Martin
1594	Sir John Spencer,
1595	Sir Stephen Slany
1596	Thomas Skinner, Sir Henry Billingſly
1597	Sir Richard Saltenſtall
1598	Sir Stephen Some
1599	Sir Nicholas Moſley
1600	Sir William Ryder
1601	Sir John Gerard
1602	Robert Lee
1603	Sir Thomas Bennet
1604	Sir Thomas Low
1605	Sir Henry Hollyday
1606	Sir John Wats
1607	Sir Henry Rowe
1608	Sir Humphrey Weld
1609	Sir Thomas Cambell
1610	Sir William Craven
1611	Sir James Pemberton
1612	Sir John Swinnerton
1613	Sir Thomas Middleton
1614	Sir John Hayes
1615	Sir John Jolles
1616	Sir John Leman
1617	George Bolles
1618	Sir Sebaſtian Harvey
1619	Sir William Cockain
1620	Sir Francis Jones
1621	Sir Edward Barkham
1622	Sir Peter Proby
1623	Sir Martin Lumley
1624	Sir John Goare
1625	Sir Allen Cotton
1626	Sir Cuthbert Aket
1627	Sir Hugh Hammerſley
1628	Sir Richard Deane
1629	Sir James Cambell
1630	Sir Robert Ducy
1631	Sir George Whitmore
1632	Sir Nicholas Raynton
1633	Ralph Freeman
1634	Sir Thomas Moulſon
1635	Sir Robert Packhurſt
1636	Sir Chriſtop. Cletheroe
1637	Sir Edward Bromfield
1638	Sir Richard Fenn
1639	Sir Maurice Abbot
1640	Sir Henry Garway
1641	Sir William Acton
1642	Sir Richard Gumey
1643	Sir Iſaac Pennidgton
1644	Sir John Woollaſton
1645	Sir Thomas Atkins
1646	Sir Thomas Adams
1647	Sir John Gayre
1648	Sir John Warner
1649	Sir Abrah. Reynoldſon
1650	Thomas Toote
1651	Thomas Andrews
1652	John Kendrek
1653	John Fowkes
1654	Thomas Vyner
1655	Chriſtopher Pack
1656	John Dethick
1657	Robert Tichborne
1658	Richard Chiverton
1659	Sir John Ireton
1660	Sir Thomas Alleyne
1661	Sir Richard Brown
1662	Sir John Frederick
1663	Sir John Robinſon
1664	Sir Anthony Batemann
1665	John Lawrence
1666	Sir Thomas Bludworth
1667	Sir William Bolton
1668	Sir William Peake
1669	Sir William Turner
1670	Sir Samuel Sterling
1671	Sir Richard Ford
1672	Sir George Waterman
1673	Sir Robert Hanſon
1674	Sir William Hooker
1675	Sir Robert Vyner
1676	Sir Joſeph Sheldon
1677	Sir Thomas Dávies
1678	Sir Francis Chaplin
1679	Sir James Edwards
1680	Sir Robert Clayton
1681	Sir Patience Ward
1682	Sir John Moore
1683	Sir William Prichard
1684	Sir Henry Tulſe
1685	Sir James Smith
1686	Sir Robert Jeffrey
1687	Sir John Peake
1688	Sir John Shorter
1689	Sir John Chapman, Sir Tho. Pilkington
1690	Sir Thomas Pilkington
1691	Sir Thomas Pilkington
1692	Sir Thomas Stamp
1693	Sir John Fleet
1694	Sir William Aſhurſt
1695	Sir Thomas Lane
1696	Sir John Houblon
1697	Sir Edward Clarke
1698	Sir Humphry Edwin
1699	Sir Francis Child
1700	Sir Richard Levet
1701	Sir Thomas Abney
1702	Sir William Gore
1703	Sir William Daſhwood
1704	Sir John Parſons
1705	Sir Owen Buckingham
1706	Sir Thomas Rawlinſon
1707	Sir Robert Bedingfield
1708	Sir William Withers
1709	Sir Charles Duncombe
1710	Sir Samuel Gerard
1711	Sir Gilbert Heathcote
1712	Sir Robert Beachcroft
1713	Sir Richard Hoare
1714	Sir Samuel Stainer
1715	Sir Will. Humphreys
1716	Sir Charles Peers
1717	Sir James Bateman
1718	Sir William Lewen
1719	Sir John Ward
1720	Sir George Thorold
1721	Sir John Fryer
1722	Sir William Stewart
1723	Sir Gerard Conyers
1724	Sir Peter Delme
1725	Sir George Mertins
1726	Sir Francis Forbes
1727	Sir John Eyles
1728	Sir Edward Beecher
1729	Sir Robert Bailis
1730	Sir Richard Brocas
1731	Humphry Parſons, eſq;
1732	Sir Francis Child
1733	John Barber, eſq;
1734	Sir William Billers
1735	Sir Edward Belamy
1736	Sir John Williams
1737	Sir John Thompſom
1738	Sir John Barnard
1739	Micajah Perry, eſq;
1740	Sir John Salter
1741	Hum. Parſons, eſq; Daniel Lambert, eſq;
1742	Sir Rob. Godſchall, G. Heathcote, eſq;
1743	Robert Willmot, eſq;
1744	Sir Robert Weſtley
1745	Sir Henry Marſhall
1746	Sir Richard Hoare
1747	William Benn, eſq;
1748	Sir Robert Ladbrook
1749	Sir William Calvert
1750	Sir Samuel Pennant, John Blachford, eſq
1751	Francis Cockayne, eſq;
1752	T. Winterbottom, eſq; Robert Alſop, eſq;
1753	Sir Criſpe Gaſcoyne
1754	Edward Ironſide, eſq; Tho. Rawlinſon, eſq;
1755	Ste. Theo Janſſen, eſq;
1756	Slingſby Bethell, eſq;
1757	Marſhe Dickenſon, eſq;
1758	Sir Charles Aſgill
1759	Sir Richard Glyn
1760	Sir Thomas Chitty
1761	Sir Matthew Blackiſton
1762	Sir Sam. Fludyer, bart.
1763	William Beckford, eſq;
1764	William Bridgen, eſq;
1765	Sir Will. Srephenſon
1766	George Nelſon, eſq;
1767	Sir Robert Kite
1768	Hon. Thomas Harley
1769	Samuel Turner, eſq;
1770	William Beckford, eſq;

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Containing the hiſtory, antiquities, and government of Weſtminſter, the dutchy of Lancaſter, and places adjacent; with the deſcription of the ſeveral pariſhes and other remarkable things within the city and liberty thereof.

WESTMINSTER, which is the third diviſion of this great metropolis, receives its name from its abbey or minſter ſituated to the weſtward of the city of London; and, according to ſeveral hiſtorians, was thus denominated to diſtinguiſh it from the abbey of Grace on Tower-hill, called Eaſtminſter. A late writer, however, proves this to be a miſtake, by ſhewing that the former is called Weſtminſter in a charter of ſanctuary granted by Edward the Confeſſor in the year 1066, and that the latter was not founded till 1359; he, therefore, ſuppoſes that the appellation of Weſtminſter was given to diſtinguiſh it from St. Paul's church in the city of London.

This part of the metropolis, in ancient times, was a mean, unhealthy place, with nothing worthy of notice but its minſter or abbey, ſituated in a marſhy iſland, ſurrounded on one ſide by the Thames, and on the other by what is called Long-ditch; a branch of the river which began near the eaſt end of the place, where Mancheſter-court is now ſituated, interſected King-ſtreet, and running along where Gardener's-lane now is, to the place called from thence Long-ditch, croſſed Tothill-ſtreet, a little to the weſt of the Gate-houſe, and continued its courſe along the ſouth wall of the abbey garden, over which is erected a common ſewer. The iſland thus formed was in a manner a waſte overgrown with thorns and briers, and was thence called Thorny iſland. In this ſituation was the abbey, minſter, or monaſtery founded; for the convenience of which a few houſes were probably firſt erected, and theſe at length grew into a ſmall town, in ancient books called the town of Weſtminſter.

For many ages Weſtminſter was entirely detached from London, and there was a very conſiderable ſpace between them. The Strand was the road which led from London to that town, and it was open on either ſide to the Thames and to the fields. In 1385 we find that this road was paved as far as the Savoy; and many years after Sir Robert Cecil building a houſe at Ivy-bridge, his intereſt brought the pavement of the road to to be extended thither; and many of the houſes of the nobility were built in the Strand.

Weſtminſter owed its moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges to Henry VIII. for in the 37th year of his reign an act was paſſed to authorize him by either letters patent or proclamation, to make it an *honour*, a title of diſtinction which he was empowered by the ſame act to confer upon Kingſton upon Hull, St. Oſyth's in Eſſex, and Donnington in Berkſhire; and after the diſſolution of the monaſtery, he converted it into a biſhopric, in the year 1541, with a dean and twelve prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middleſex, except Fulham, which was ſtill to belong to the biſhopric of London, as its dioceſe.

Many years before this Weſtminſter had been the ſeat of the royal palace, the high court of parliament, and of our law tribunals. His majeſty built the palace of St. James's, and purchaſed Whitehall for his own reſidence; the old palace near the abbey being deſtroyed by fire. He alſo incloſed a fine ſpot of ground for a park between the two palaces. And from this time Weſtminſter increaſed greatly with buildings on every ſide. This biſhopric was ſoon diſſolved, in 1550, by king Edward VI. and thereby the title of city, which had been obtained by the above honour, was loſt; though, through courteſy, people ſtill give it that honourable name.

At preſent the city of Weſtminſter conſiſts but of two pariſhes, St. Margaret's and St. John the Evangeliſt; but the liberties contain ſeven pariſhes, which are as follow: St. Martin in the fields, St. James's, St. Anne's, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary le Strand, St. Clement's Danes, St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, and the precinct of the Savoy.

The government both of the city and liberties, is under the juriſdiction of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, in civil as well as eccleſiaſtical affairs, and their authority alſo extends to the precinct of St. Martin's-le-Grand, by Newgate-ſtreet, and in ſome towns of Eſſex, that are exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, and the archbiſhopric of Canterbury; but the management of the civil part has ever ſince the reformation been in the hands of laymen, elected from time to time, and confirmed by the dean and chapter.

The principal of theſe magiſtrates is the high ſteward, who is uſually one of the prime nobility. This great officer is choſen by the dean and chapter, and he holds his poſt during life; but upon his death or reſignation, a chapter is called for the election of another, in which the dean ſits as high ſteward, till the election is finiſhed.

The next magiſtrate is the deputy-ſteward, who is choſen by the high-ſteward, and confirmed by the dean and chapter. This officer, who likewiſe holds his poſt during life, ſupplies the place of a ſheriff; for he keeps the court leet with the other magiſtrates, and is always chairman at the quarter ſeſſions.

The next in rank is the high bailiff, who is nominated by the dean, and confirmed by the high

high ſteward. He alſo holds his office for life, and has the chief management in the election of members of parliament for Weſtminſter, and all the other bailiffs are ſubordinate to him. He ſummons juries, and in the court-leet ſits next to the deputy ſteward. To him belong all fines, forfeitures and ſtrays, which renders his place very beneficial; but it is commonly executed by a deputy.

Beſides theſe, there are alſo ſixteen burgeſſes and their aſſiſtants, whoſe office in all reſpects reſembles that of the aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having his proper ward under his juriſdiction; and out of theſe are elected two head burgeſſes, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who take place in the court leet next to the head bailiff.

There is alſo a high conſtable, who is choſen by the court-leet, and has all the other conſtables under his direction.

Thus the government of Weſtminſter has but little reſemblance to that of an opulent and noble city; it being much more like that of a little country borough, ſince its repreſentatives are choſen by the houſeholders, and it has not the power of making freemen; has no trading companies; nor any other courts, beſides thoſe of the leet, the ſeſſions, and a court of requeſts lately erected.

Excluſive of theſe officers there are in Weſtminſter and its liberties fifty-two inqueſt-men, twelve ſurveyors of the highways, fifty-five conſtables, thirty-one beadles, two hundred and thirty-ſix watchmen, and eighty ſcavengers, who pay to the rakers for cleaning the ſtreets upwards of 4000l. per annum.

We ſhall begin the ſurvey of this part of the metropolis at Temple-bar; on the outſide of which we enter the dutchy of Lancaſter liberty. This part extends on the ſouth ſide of the Strand to the eaſt ſide of Cecil-ſtreet, reaches down this ſtreet to the Thames, and thence to Eſſex buildings, and takes in all the houſes to Temple-bar. On the north ſide it extends from Temple-bar to where the Maypole ſtood (now ſituated the New Church) and extending down Holywell-ſtreet, behind St. Clement's, paſſes by Butcher-row, taking in all the range of buildings. Beyond the place of the Maypole this liberty begins again, near the Fountain-tavern in Catharine-ſtreet, and reaches from thence into the Strand, as far as Exeter-change; then turning up Burleigh-ſtreet, it runs up within four houſes of the corner of Eſſex ſtreet, and croſſing it, proceeds into Catharine-ſtreet, by the Fountain tavern.

The firſt public building within this diſtrict, which is ſituated on the north ſide of the Strand, is the pariſh church of

St. CLEMENT DANES.

This church is dedicated to St. Clement, a diſciple of St. Peter the apoſtle; and it receives the addition of Danes from its having been originally a burial-place for the people of that nation. A church has been ſituated on the ſame ſpot ever ſince the year 700. The preſent edifice began to be erected under the direction of Sir Chriſtopher Wren in 1680, and was compleated in two years after, though the ſteeple was not raiſed till the year 1719.

The body of the church, which is of ſtone, has two ſeries of windows, the lower plain and the upper well ornamented, and the termination is by an attic, whoſe pilaſters are crowned with vaſes. On the ſouth ſide it is entered by a portico, to which there is an aſcent of a few ſteps; the portico is covered with a dome ſupported by Ionic columns. Oppoſite to this there is another, and on each ſide the baſe of the ſteeple in the weſt front is a ſmall ſquare tower with its dome. The ſteeple is carried to a great height in ſeveral ſtages: where it begins to diminiſh the Ionic order takes place, and upon its entablature ſupports vaſes. The next ſtage is Corinthian, and above that ſtands the Compoſite ſupporting a dome which is crowned with a ſmaller one, from whence riſes the ball and its fane.

This church is a rectory, ſaid to be worth 600l. per annum, in the gift of the earl of Exeter and his heirs. The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are ſix burgeſſes and their deputies, two churchwardens, five overſeers, of which four are collectors for the poor, two ſurveyors for regulating the pavements of the ſtreets, eight conſtables, eight ſcavengers, four ſurveyors of the highway, twenty-four jurymen of the dutchy liberty, four ale-conners, and four fleſh taſters.

This pariſh is divided into two liberties, viz. the upper and the lower. The upper, which is in the liberty of Weſtminſter, contains four wards, Temple-bar ward, Sheer lane ward, Drury-lane ward, and Holywell ward. The lower liberty is in the dutchy of Savoy, and contains alſo four wards, viz. Royal ward, Church ward, Middle ward, and Savoy ward.

In the upper church-yard are three ſchools; one for ſeventy boys, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the maſter, who is allowed 40l. per annum, and coals and candles. The boys are alſo inſtructed in the mathematics, and are taught to ſing by maſters who are paid for teaching them. In the ſecond ſchool are forty girls, under a miſtreſs, who teaches them to read, ſew, knit, &c. and ſhe has 20l. per annum, beſides coals and candles: theſe girls have alſo a ſinging maſter to teach them, and both boys and girls are cloathed in blue. The third ſchool is the horn book ſchool, where thirty children are taught by a miſtreſs appointed for that purpoſe.

Here are alſo ſix alms-houſes, with ſix rooms, and twelve poor women in each houſe, who are allowed 2s. per week. And in the lower church-yard are five rooms for poor women, each of whom has 2s. 6d. per week.

The remarkable places in this pariſh are, Clement's-Inn, New-Inn, and Lyon's-Inn, the Hackney-coach office, and the ſociety for encouraging arts and manufactures.

CLEMENT'S INN.

This inn received its name from its ſituation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and conſiſts of a

hall and three courts, where the ſtudents of the law have had lodgings ever ſince the year 1478.

NEW INN.

This was ſo called in contradiſtinction to an old inn which belonged to this ſociety in Sea-coal-lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is ſituated in Wych-ſtreet, and joins to Clement's-inn. It is ſpacious and airy, conſiſting only of one well-built court, with a handſome hall and ſmall garden. This inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treaſurer, and twelve ancients.

LYON's INN.

This is oppoſite to New-inn, and is ſaid to have been in poſſeſſion of the ſtudents and practitioners of the law ever ſince the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

At the north-eaſt corner of New-inn is a paſſage which leads into

CLARE MARKET.

This is ſo called from the family of Clare, dukes of Newcaſtle, who were the original proprietors thereof. It is an excellent market for butcher's meat, poultry, fiſh, and all ſorts of garden ſtuff.

HACKNEY-COACH-OFFICE.

This office, which is kept on the weſt ſide of Surry-ſtreet in the Strand, was erected by act of parliament in the year 1696, for licenſing hackney coaches and chairs, and to put them under the government of five commiſſioners, who have each a ſalary of 150l. per annum. The number of coaches is limited to eight hundred; out of which two hundred are to ply every Sunday in their turn, on the forfeiture of 5l. for every coachman who plies out of his turn.

For the better government of theſe coaches and chairs, and preventing the drivers and owners impoſing on thoſe who employ them, each coach has its reſpective number on a tin plate fixed on each ſide. The price of each licence is 50l. No perſon is allowed to have more than two licences; and every proprietor pays 5s. per week by monthly payments, to the receiver of the office. A hackney coachman plying without a licence, uſing another's figure, or defacing his own, forfeits 5l. And no horſe, mare, or gelding, under fourteen hands high, is to be uſed in drawing hackney coaches.

If any coachman abuſes a paſſenger, exacts more for his fare than he ought to do, or refuſes to go, whether by day or night, fair or foul weather, on complaint being made to the commiſſioners, and the number of the coach delivered in, ſuch coachman will be ſummoned to appear, fined for each offence twenty or forty ſhillings, according to the nature of his crime. And as a farther regulation for the ſaid hackney coachmen and their employers, the following rates are by the ſaid act of parliament appointed to be taken by them reſpectively.

That no licenſed hackney-coachman, or driver of ſuch coach, ſhall preſume to take for his hire in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, or ten miles of the ſame, above the rate of ten ſhillings per day, reckoned at twelve hours; and by the hours, eighteen pence for the firſt, and twelve pence for every hour after; and from any of the inns of court, or thereabouts, to any part of St. James's or Weſtminſter (except beyond Tothil ſtreet) one ſhilling; and from any of the ſaid inns of court to the Royal Exchange, one ſhilling; and if to the Tower of London, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Aldgate, or thereabouts, one ſhilling and ſixpence; and from the ſame places to the ſaid inns of court; and the like rates to and from places of the like diſtances.

Purſuant to the directions of the ſaid act of parliament, and for the better aſcertaining the fares between the moſt remarkable places of this city and ſuburbs, the commiſſioners of the hackney-coach office cauſed the diſtances between the followings parts to be meaſured, and the ſeveral rates fixed accordingly.

Rates of one ſhilling.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Marlborough-ſtreet, Albemarle-ſtreet, Bolton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, Soho-ſquare, or Little Queen-ſtreet, Holbourn.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter; or the neareſt corner of Red Rion-ſquare.
Golden-ſquare to Red Lion ſquare.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Red Lion-ſquare, Queen's Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter, Thavie's-inn, or Bloomſbury-ſquare.
Red Lion-ſquare to Guildhall.
Upper end of Fetter-lane in Holbourn to Aldgate.
Royal Exchange to Hoxton-ſquare.
Newgate to the middle of Greek-ſtreet near Soho-ſquare.
The King's-head Tavern in Southwark to the ſign of Sir William Walworth, at Walworth.
Gray's-inn gate to Sadler's-wells near Iſlington.
Covent-garden to Clerkenwell church.
Temple bar to Billingſgate.
Aldgate to Shadwell.

Rates of one ſhilling and ſixpence.

From Drury-lane playhouſe to Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Weſtminſter-hall to St. Paul's church.
Weſtminſter-hall to Queen's-ſquare, Red Lion-fields.
St. James's-gate to Hatton-garden.
New Exchange in the Strand to the Royal Exchange.
Hay-market playhouſe to Hatton-garden.
Red Lion-ſquare to Weſtminſter-hall.
St. James's to Marybone church.
From any of the inns of court to the Tower, Aldgate, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, or thereabouts.
The Royal Exchange to Bloomſbury-ſquare.

The

The Royal Exchange to the watch-houſe at Mile-end.
The Outſide of Aldgate to Stepney church.
Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Coleman-ſtreet.
Bread-ſtreet to Upper Moorfields and Hoxton-ſquare.
Auſtin Friars-gate in Broad-ſtreet to Hart-ſtreet by Bloomſbury-market.
St. Martin's-lane in the Strand to Gold-ſtreet by Wood-ſtreet.
The end of Lombard-ſtreet next Gracechurch-ſtreet to Somerſet-houſe.
St. Laurence church by Guildhall to Brownlow-ſtreet in Drury-lane.
The Royal Exchange to the church at Newington beyond Southwark.
Covent-garden to the Royal Exchange.
The Manſion-houſe to Charing-croſs.
Aldgate to Ratcliff-croſs.

Hackney-chairmen are ſubject to the ſame regulations as the hackney-coachmen; and if they behave ill any perſon may have them fined or puniſhed by producing the number of the chair, and making complaint at this office. The only difference between them and the hackney-coachmen is, that they are obliged to go the ſame diſtance for eighteen-pence, which the coachmen perform for a ſhilling; they are not to take more than one ſhilling for any diſtance not exceeding a mile, nor more than eighteen-pence for any diſtance not exceeding a mile and a half.

Rates of one ſhilling.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Covent-garden, or Exeter-change.
St. James's-gate, thro' the Park, to Weſtminſter-hall.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Bolton-ſtreet
Hay-market Playhouſe to the entrance of Lincoln's-inn Fields.
St. James's-gate to Somerſet-houſe.
Somerſet-houſe to the upper end of Hatton-garden.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Soho-ſquare.
The neareſt corner of Golden-ſquare to Drury-lane Playhouſe.

Rates of one ſhilling and ſixpence.

From Weſtminſter-hall to Malborough-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, Bolton-ſtreet, and Temple-bar.
St. James's-gate to Queen Anne's-ſquare, Weſtminſter.
Golden-ſquare to Red Lion-ſquare.
Red Lion-ſquare to the Hay-market Playhouſe.
Queen's-ſquare to the ſaid houſe.
Hay-market Play houſe to Bloomſbury-ſquare.
Hay-market Playhouſe to Gray's-Inn.

In the Strand, between Eſſex-ſtreet and Milford-lane, anciently ſtood the chapel of St. Eſprit, but when, or by whom the ſame was founded, is unknown. And nearly contiguous to the ſaid Milford-lane, on the weſt, was ſituate the biſhop of Bath's palace, which coming to the earl of Arundel, it received the appellation of its new maſter; but it at laſt making way for new ſtreets, the titles of the laſt noble poſſeſſor are ſtill retained in thoſe denominated Arundel and Norfolk.

Here is a ſtreet, from a well formerly therein, called Holywell-ſtreet. It probably received this epithet from a chapel, ſaid to have ſtood near St. Innocent's church, or St. Mary-le-Strand.

At the upper end of Wych-ſtreet, and lower end of Drury-lane anciently ſtood the houſes of the noble families of Drury and Craven; and as from the former the neighbouring lane was denominated, ſo from the latter, a handſome court received the name of its buildings.

Some way farther to the weſt from St. Clements, we find the pariſh and church of

St. MARY LE SRTAND.

This church is ſo called from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its ſituation in the middle of the Strand.

The original church belonging to this pariſh is mentioned ſo early as the year 1222, when it was named St. Mary and the Innocents of the Strand; but how long it ſtood before that time is uncertain. It was then ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Strand nearly oppoſite the preſent edifice; for the erecting of which it was taken down in 1549, by order of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet; which depriving the pariſhioners of a place of worſhip, they joined themſelves to the church of St. Clement Danes, and afterwards to that of St. John Baptiſt in the Savoy, where they continued till the year 1723. At length the act having paſſed for erecting the fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, one was appointed for this pariſh, and the firſt ſtone laid on the 25th of February 1714. It was finiſhed in three years and a half, though it was not conſecrated till the firſt of January 1723, when, inſtead of its ancient name, it was called St. Mary le Strand.

This is a very ſuperb, though not a very extenſive edifice; maſſy, without the appearance of being heavy, and formed to ſtand for ages. At the entrance on the weſt end is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps cut in the ſweep of a circle. Theſe lead to a circular portico of Ionic columns covered with a dome, which is crowned with an elegant vaſe. The columns are continued along the body of the church, with pilaſters of the ſame order at the corners, and in the intercolumniations are niches handſomely ornamented. Over the dome is a pediment ſupported by Corinthian columns, which are alſo continued round the body of the ſtructure, over thoſe of the Ionic order beneath; between which are the windows placed over the niches. Theſe columns are ſupported on pedeſtals, and have pilaſters behind with arches ſprung from them, and the windows have angular and circular pediments alternately. A handſome baluſtrade is carried round the top, and its ſummit is adorned with vaſes. The ſteeple is light though ſolid, and ornamented with compoſite columns and capitals.

This

This church is a rectory in the gift of the biſhop of Worceſter; the value of the living is 225l. beſides ſurplus fees. Of this ſum one hundred pounds has been given and ſettled by parliament, and an hundred and twenty-five pounds is raiſed by the inhabitants by a rate of four-pence in the pound, in lieu of tythes.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens and two overſeers of the poor. The peace officers are, one conſtable, and two ſcavengers.

On the ſite of this church, till the year 1714. ſtood a very lofty May-pole, which, on public occaſions, was adorned with ſtreamers, flags, garlands of flowers, &c. At the digging the foundation for the preſent church, the virgin earth was diſcovered at the depth of nineteen feet; whereby it appears that the ground in this neighbourhood originally was not much higher than the Thames; therefore this village was truly denominated the Strand, from its ſituation on the bank of the river.

The moſt remarkable building in this pariſh is a royal palace, called

SOMERSET HOUSE.

This was built about the year 1549 by the duke of Somerſet, uncle to Edward VI. and protector of England, who demoliſhed the palaces of the biſhops of Cheſter and Worceſter, an inn of chancery called Strand Inn, with the church of St. Mary le Strand, that ſtood there, and building this palace with the materials, it from him obtained the name of Somerſet-houſe. But the duke being ſoon after attainted, it fell to the crown, and has uſually been aſſigned for the reſidence of the queen dowager. In this palace Anne of Denmark, queen to king James I. kept her court, whence it was called Denmark-houſe during that reign; but it ſoon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the reſidence of queen Catharine, dowager of king Charles II. and was ſettled on the late queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe had ſurvived his late majeſty. It conſiſts of ſeveral courts, and has a garden behind ſituated on the bank of the Thames. The firſt court is a handſome quadrangle, built on all ſides with free-ſtone. On the ſouth ſide is a piazza, before the great hall or guard-room; beyond which are other courts that lie on a deſcent towards the garden and the Thames; and on the ſide of the river king Charles II. added a magnificent ſtructure of free-ſtone, with a noble piazza built by Inigo Jones. This new building contains the royal apartments, which command a beautiful proſpect of the river, and the country beyond it. The garden was adorned with ſtatues, ſhady walks, and a bowling green: but as none of the royal family have reſided here ſince queen Catharine, ſeveral of the officers of the court, and its dependents, are permitted to lodge in it; and great part of it has been lately uſed as barracks for ſoldiers and recruits. The garden is entirely decayed, and the apartments are become ſuitable to thoſe who occupy them.

Near to the weſt from Somerſet-houſe, on the north ſide of the Strand, ſtands

EXETER EXCHANGE.

This is ſo called from its ſituation on the ſpot where once ſtood the manſion houſe of the earls of Exeter. It is a large building erected for the benefit of trade, and conſiſting of a lower and upper floor. The lower floor is laid out into little ſhops, ranged on each ſide a long room; and the upper one is now uſed for auctions and other like purpoſes.

Nearly oppoſite this is an ancient building, called

The SAVOY.

This place receives its name from Peter, earl of Savoy, who built a large houſe here in the year 1245, and gave it to the fraternity of Mountjoy, of whom queen Eleanor, wife of Edward III. purchaſed it for her ſon, the duke of Lancaſter. When it came into the hands of Henry VII. he founded here an hoſpital, and called it the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt. It conſiſted of a maſter and four brethren, who were to be in prieſts orders, and officiate in their turns, and they were to ſtand alternately at the gate of the Savoy, and if they ſaw any perſon who was an object of charity, they were obliged to take him in and feed him. If he proved to be a traveller he was entertained for one night, and a letter of recommendation, with ſo much money given him as would defray his expences to the next hoſpital.

In the ſeventh year of Edward VI. this hoſpital was ſuppreſſed, and the furniture given to the hoſpitals of Bridewell, St. Thomas, &c. but falling into the hands of queen Mary I. ſhe new founded and endowed it plentifully, and it was under the care of a maſter, and four brethren in holy orders, and a receiver of the rents, who was alſo the porter, and locked the gates every night; and he choſe a watchman. The original rents amounted to 22,000l. per annum, which being deemed too large an endowment, an act of reſumption was obtained in the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, ſo that the lands reverted to the crown. But thoſe who had taken leaſes from the maſter of Savoy, had them confirmed for ever, upon the payment of twenty years purchaſe; a reſerve being made of 800l. or 1000l. a year, in perpetuity for the maſter and four brethren, &c.

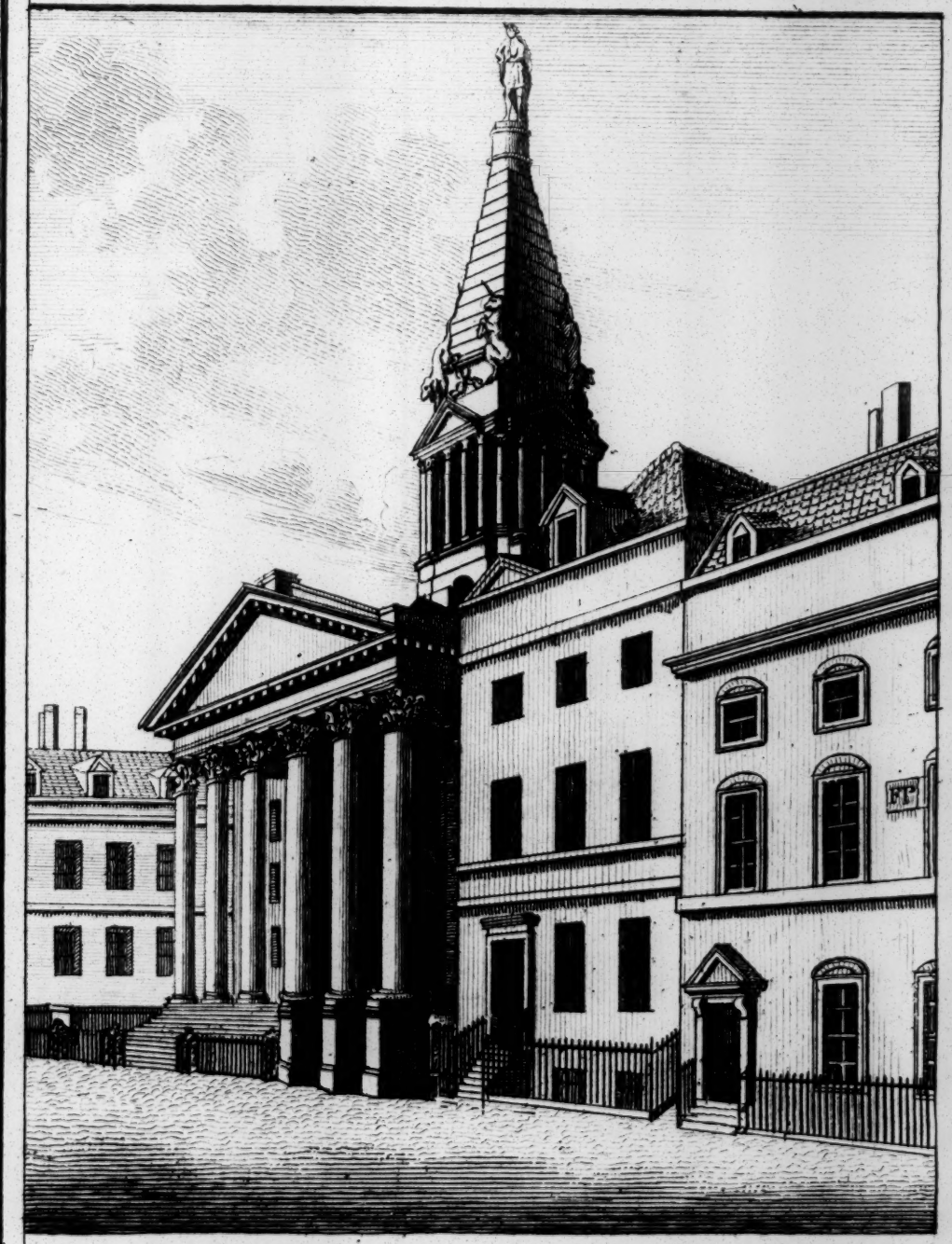
The Savoy has been reduced to aſhes ſeveral times, particularly by Wat Tyler and Jack Cade; and at other times by accident.

The chapel in the Savoy (which is called St. Mary le Savoy) is probably the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt. It is all ſtone work, and ſeems to be of great antiquity by its aſpect. It was repaired, anno 1721, at the ſole charge of his majeſty George I. who alſo encloſed the burial ground with a ſtrong brick wall, and added a door to it, half of which conſiſts of iron work.

In the firſt year of the reign of queen Anne, commiſſioners were appointed to viſit the hoſpital, who were ſeven lords ſpiritual, and as many lords temporal: the commiſſion was opened by Sir Nathan Wright, then lord-keeper of the

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

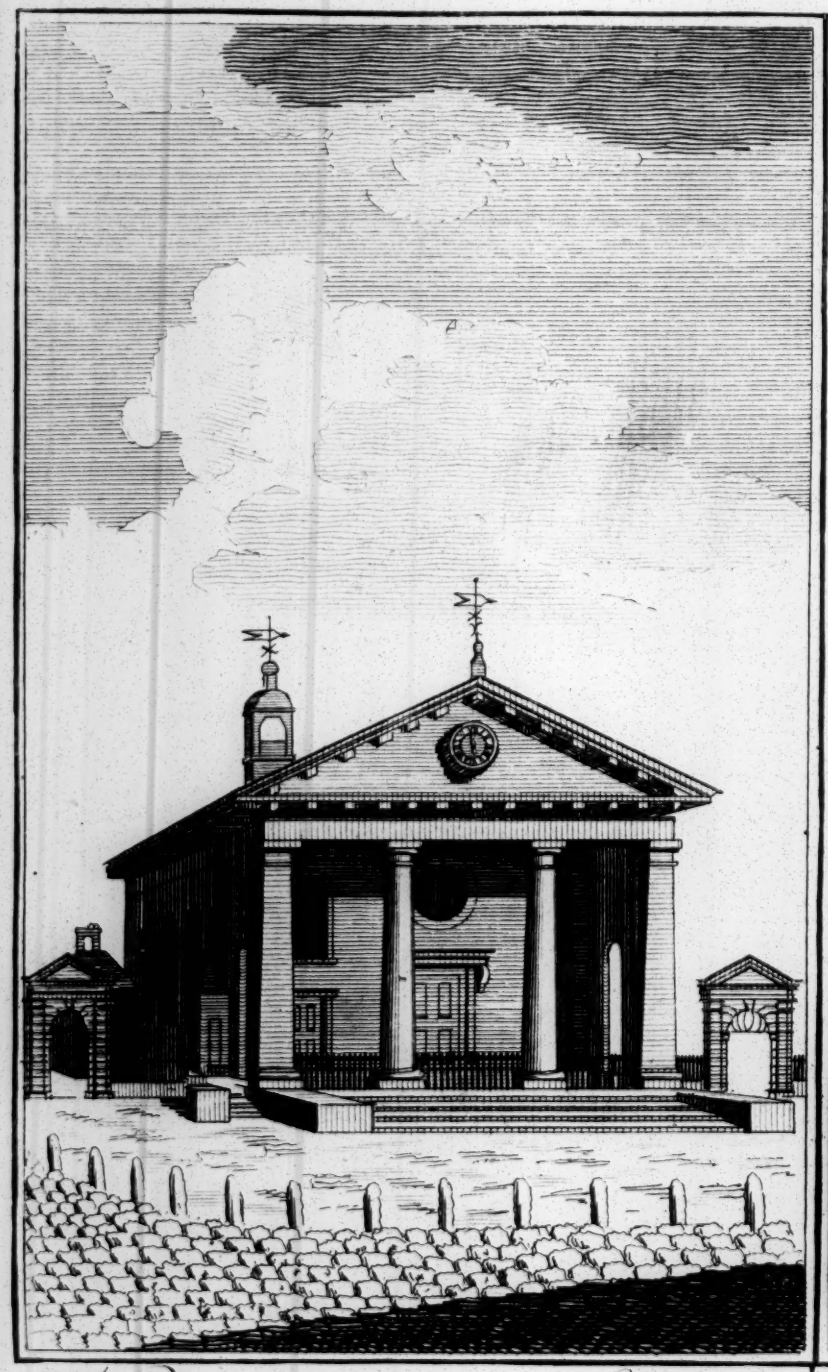
View of the ROYAL STABLES *& part of* St Martins Church.



A. Smith sculp.

View of ST GEORGES CHURCH *Bloomsbury.*

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of St. Paul's *Church Covent Garden.*

View of St. Mary *le Strand.*

View of St. Clements *Church Strand*

the great ſeal; and three of the brethren, or chaplains, were diſcharged, becauſe they had other benefices, as was alſo the fourth, by reaſon he was a teacher of a ſeparate congregation.

The chapel is ſituate by the church-yard of the Savoy, which ſtands between the ſouth ſide of the Strand, and the Thames, and in the county of Middleſex.

It is in the gift of the lord high treaſurer, or commiſſioners of the treaſury for the time being.

The value is uncertain, but computed to be worth by fees, dues, &c. 80l. per annum. The veſtry conſiſts of fourteen inhabitants. The officers are, two chapel wardens, and two overſeers.

The remarkable places and things are, two German churches, one of which is a Calviniſt, and the other a Lutheran; one French church, and one Quakers meeting. Barracks for 500 ſoldiers; the Savoy priſon for deſerters and other delinquents of the army, and for ſecuring the recruits. Here is alſo an handſome infirmary for ſuch of the guards as fall ſick, and for three or four officers.

A little to the weſtward from the Savoy ends the dutchy liberty, at Cecil-ſtreet, on the ſouth ſide of the Strand; and about oppoſite this ſtreet is Southampton-ſtreet, which leads up to *Covent-garden*.

This place received its name from being formerly a garden belonging to the abbot and monks of the convent of Weſtminſter, whence it was called Convent-garden, a name ſince corrupted into Covent and ſometimes Common-garden. At the diſſolution of religious houſes it fell to the crown and was given firſt to Edward duke of Somerſet; but ſoon after upon his attainder, it reverted again to the crown, and Edward VI. granted it in 1552 to John earl of Bedford, to gether with a field, named the Seven Acres, which being afterwatds built into a ſtreet, is from its length called Long Acre.

Here is a large ſquare called Covent-garden market. It contains about three acres of ground, and is the beſt market in England for herbs, fruit and flowers. It is ſurrounded by a wooden rail, and a column is erected in the middle of it, on the top of which are four ſun-dials. There is a magnificent piazza on the north ſide of this ſquare, deſigned by Inigo Jones, which, if carried round it according to the plan of this celebrated architect, would have rendered it beyond diſpute one of the fineſt ſquares in Europe. There was another piazza at the ſouth eaſt corner; but that being lately conſumed by fire has not been rebuilt.

On the weſt ſide of this ſquare ſtands the parochial church of

St. PAUL, *Covent-Garden.*

This church, which is dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in the year 1640, as a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin's in the Fields, at the expence of Francis earl of Bedford, for the convenience of his tenants, who were then very conſiderably increaſed. It is remarkable for its majeſtic ſimplicity, and the gates on each ſide are very elegant and ſuitable to the ſtructure.

In 1645 the precinct of Covent-garden was ſeparated from St. Martin's, and conſtituted an independent pariſh, which was confirmed after the reſtoration in 1660, by the appellation of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, when the patronage was veſted in the earl of Bedford: and as it eſcaped the fire in 1666, which did not reach ſo far, it remains as it came from the hands of that great architect Inigo Jones.

In the front is a plain, but noble portico of the Tuſcan order, executed in the moſt maſterly manner; the columns are maſſy, and the intercolumniation large, which has an air of noble ſimplicity. The building, though as plain as poſſible, is happily proportioned; the walls are of brick covered with plaiſter, and the corners of ſtone; the roof is flat, and though of great extent, is ſupported by the walls alone, without columns. The pavement is ſtone; the windows are of the Tuſcan form like the portico, and the altar-piece is adorned with eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry.

This church ſtands in the liberty of Weſtminſter, and is a rectory valued at 400l. per annum, beſides a parſonage houſe in the gift of the duke of Bedford.

The veſtry in moſt caſes is in the nature of a ſelect one, compoſed of the churchwardens, or any two of them being preſent, and the ancients of the pariſh, who have ſerved the office of churchwardens. The pariſh officers are, three churchwardens, choſen yearly in Eaſter week, viz. one by the duke of Bedford, one by the rector, and one by the inhabitants, being houſholders of the pariſh, or the major part of them, and two overſeers of the poor. The peace officers are one burgeſs aſſiſtant, four conſtables, four ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, and two ſurveyors of the ſtreets.

In this pariſh are two charity ſchools, maintained by ſubſcription; one for thirty boys, which is kept under the belfry, who are taught to read, write, and caſt accounts, are cloathed, and have five pounds given to put each of them apprentice; the maſter's ſalary is twenty-five pounds per annum. The other is for twenty girls, who are cloathed, taught to work, read and write, and have three pounds given to put each of them out to do all manner of houſhold work: the miſtreſs, who finds a ſchool room, has a ſalary of 32l. per annum. Here is likewiſe a theatre called Covent-garden playhouſe, and a round-houſe.

Returning to the Strand, and proceeding weſtward from Southampton-ſtreet, we come to St. Martin's-lane, near the ſouth eaſt angle of which is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. MARTIN *in the Fields.*

This church is ſo called from its dedication to St. Martin, and being originally ſituated in the fields. Though the preſent ſtructure is of a modern date, there was very early a church upon the ſame ſpot, dedicated to the ſame ſaint;

for there are authentic records of a diſpute in 1222, between the abbot of Weſtminſter and the biſhop of London, concerning the exemption of the church of St. Martin in the fields, from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London. How long before this building for the ſervice of religion was erected there, is not eaſy to determine; but it was probably a chapel for the monks of Weſtminſter, when they viſited their convent garden, which then extended to it. However, the endowments of this church fell with the monks who poſſeſſed it, and in Henry the VIIIth's reign a ſmall church was built there, at the king's expence; but this ſtructure not being capacious enough to accommodate the pariſhioners, it was greatly enlarged in 1607. At length, after many expenſive repairs, that building was taken down in 1721, and ſoon after the firſt ſtone of the preſent edifice was laid. Five years compleated the work, and in 1726 it was conſecrated.

The whole expence of building and decorating this church amounted to 6?,891l. 10s. 4d. of which 33,450l. was granted by parliament, and the reſt raiſed by ſubſcription, and the ſale of ſeats in the church.

This is an elegant edifice, built of ſtones. It has a noble portico on the weſt front, of Corinthian columns, ſupporting a pediment, in which are the royal arms cut in bas relief. The aſcent to this portico is by a flight of very long ſteps. The length of the church is about one hundred and forty feet, the breadth ſixty, and the height forty-five. It has a fine arched roof, ſuſtained by Corinthian ſtone columns. The ſteeple has a beautiful ſpire, and one of the beſt ſet of bells in London.

The living of this church, which is a vicarage and impropriation in the gift of the king, is ſaid to be worth 600l. per annum, though rated at no more than 12l. in the king's books.

The veſtry is ſelect, and the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four ſideſmen, and nine overſeers of the poor. The peace officers are, five burgeſſes, five aſſiſtant-burgeſſes, eight conſtables, two ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, and two of the ſtreets.

The pariſh of St. Martin, which is ſuppoſed to have been originally taken out of St. Margaret's, has ſo increaſed both in houſes and inhabitants, that it is now one of the largeſt and moſt populous in the bills of mortality; and though the pariſhes of St. Paul's Covent-garden, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's Hanover-ſquare, have been taken out of it, the number of its houſes is computed at upwards of five thouſand.

The remarkable places and things in this pariſh are, part of the Privy garden; part of St. James's-park; the Cockpit; in which is the Treaſury, the Wardrobe, and the Plantation-office; the Tilt-yard-guard; the Horſe-guards; Whitehall; the Banquetting-houſe; the Royal Tennis court; the effigies of king Charles I. in a Roman military habit, on horſeback, at Charing-croſs; and king James II. ſtanding on a pedeſtal with a truncheon in his hand, in the Privy garden; alſo the Lottery-office in the ſame garden; the Jewel-office, and the Secretary of War's office in Whitehall; the king's muſe; a play-houſe on the weſt ſide of the Haymarket; a chapel in Coventry-court; part of Leiceſter-ſquare; part of the king's play-houſe, called the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane; the New Exchange in the Strand; Northumberland-houſe; a French chapel in Spring-garden; another in Long's-paſſage in Orange ſtreet; a chapel in Chapel-court, Long-acre; another in Broad-court, Drury-lane, called Taviſtock-chapel; one in Oxendon-ſtreet; and one in Privy-garden.

In Hungerford-market is a charity ſchool, ſupported by voluntary ſubſcription; the boys are cloathed, and taught to read, write, and caſt accompts: the ſum of 5l. is given with each of them when put apprentice. The girls are cloathed, and taught to work, knit and ſew; they have 2l. 10s. given with each of them when put out to ſervice, &c.

In Caſtle-ſtreet by the Muſe, is a free-ſchool, erected and endowed by Dr. Thomas Tenniſon, late archbiſhop of Canterbury; over which ſchool there is a fine library; and adjoining to it a work-houſe for employing the poor.

Nearly oppoſite the ſouth end of St. Martin's-lane, ſtands

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

This building is ſo called from its having been in poſſeſſion of the earls of Northumberland for more than an hundred years. It was firſt built in the reign of king James I. by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, and is almoſt the only houſe of the ancient nobility remaining in London. It originally conſiſted of three ſides only, but is now a ſpacious quadrangle, with a large garden and fine walks behind it, extending almoſt to the Thames.

The entrance into it is on the ſide of the court oppoſite to the great gateway; the veſtible is about eighty-two feet long, and more than twelve feet broad, being properly ornamented with columns of the Doric order. Each end of it communicates with a ſtair-caſe, leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden. They conſiſt of ſeveral ſpacious rooms, fitted up in the moſt elegant manner. The ceilings are embelliſhed with copies of antique paintings, or fine ornaments of ſtucco, richly gilt. The chimney pieces conſiſt of ſtatuary and other curious marble, carved and finiſhed in the moſt correct taſte. The rooms are hung either with beautiful tapeſtry or the beſt damaſks, and magnificently furniſhed with large glaſſes, chairs, ſettees, marble tables, &c. with frames of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, and richly gilt. They alſo contain a great variety of landſcapes, hiſtory pieces, and portraits, painted by Titian and the moſt eminent maſters. In ſome of the rooms are large cheſts, embelliſhed with old genuine japan; which being great rarities are almoſt ineſtimable.

The left wing, which forms a ſtate gallery or ball-room, is admirable in every reſpect, whether we conſider the dimenſions, the taſte, and maſterly manner in which it is finiſhed, or the elegant magnificence of the furniture. It is 106 feet long,

long, the breadth being a fourth part of the length, and the height equal to the diagonal of the breadth. The ceiling is coved and ornamented with figures and feſtoons richly gilt. The flat part is divided into five copartments, ornamented with fine imitations of ſome antique figures; as, a flying Fame blowing a trumpet; a Diana; a triumphal car drawn by two horſes; a Flora; and a Victory holding out a laurel wreath. The entablature is Corinthian, and of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip. The light is admitted through nine windows in the ſide next the garden, being equidiſtant from each other, and in the ſame horizontal direction. Above theſe is another row of windows, which, though not viſible in the room, are ſo artfully placed as to throw a proper quantity of light over the cornice, ſo that the higheſt parts of the room are as much enlightened as the loweſt, and the pictures on the oppoſite ſide are free from that confuſed glare which would ariſe from a leſs judicious diſpoſition. In the ſpaces between the windows there are tables of antique marble, and ſtools covered with crimſon damaſk, alternately. The piers are likewiſe ornamented with large ſquare and oval glaſſes, arranged in the aforeſaid order; the frames of which form a beautiful variety of foliage to adorn the higher parts quite up to the entablature.

The oppoſite ſide is divided into three large ſpaces by two chimney pieces made of ſtatuary marble, with cornices ſupported by figures of Phrygian captives, copied from thoſe in the capitol of Rome, and executed in a maſterly manner. The finiſhing above the chimney pieces conſiſts of terms, ſphinxes, feſtoons, &c. and within the ſpaces formed by theſe ornaments are placed whole length portraits of the earl and counteſs of Northumberland in their robes.

The three grand diviſions on this ſide are ornamented with copies of five of the moſt admired paintings in Italy, which are placed as follows: In the middle and largeſt diviſion is Raphael's celebrated ſchool of Athens, copied from the original in the vatican by Raphael Mengs. In the two other diviſions on the right and left hand ſide of the former are placed the feaſt and council of the Gods, which were alſo painted by Raphael, and copied by Pompeio Battoni from the originals in the Little Farneſe. The two ends of the gallery are ornamented with the triumphal proceſſion of Bacchus and Ariadne (originally painted by Annibal Caracci in the Farneſe palace) and Guido's Aurora. The former was copied by Felice Conſtanſi, and the latter by Meſuccio, a ſcholar of Carlo Maratti, from the original in the Villa Roſpiglioſi. All theſe pictures are very large, being exactly of the ſame dimenſions with the originals, and are copied in a very maſterly manner.

Under theſe pictures are placed large ſophas, covered with crimſon damaſk and richly ornamented. This gallery is lighted up for the reception of company in the evenings, by means of four glaſs luſtres, conſiſting in all of as many branches as will receive one hundred large wax candles, and ſuſpended from the ceiling by long chains, magnificently gilt.

Excluſive of the apartments already deſcribed, there are above 140 rooms in this houſe, which are chiefly appropriated to the private uſes of the family. The apartments of lord and lady Northumberland are very commodious and elegantly furniſhed: her ladyſhip's cloſet is even a repoſitory of curioſities, and, amongſt other valuable things, contains ſo fine a collection of pictures, as to afford a moſt pleaſing and almoſt endleſs entertainment to a connoiſſeur. The two libraries alſo conſiſt of a great variety of books on the moſt uſeful and curious ſubjects, collected with judgment.

The garden lies between the houſe and the Thames, and forms a pleaſing piece of ſcenery before the principal apartments; for it conſiſts of a fine lawn ſurrounded with a neat gravel walk, and bounded next the walls by a border of curious flowers, ſhrubs, and evergreens.

Near Northumberland-houſe is a large opening called Charing-croſs, from one of the croſſes which king Edward I. cauſed to be erected in memory of his queen Eleanor, and Charing, the name of a village which ſtood on the ſpot where the croſs was built. The croſs continued till the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I. when it was entirely deſtroyed by the Fanatics, as a monument of popiſh ſuperſtition; but after the reſtoration, an equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles I. was ſet up in its ſtead. This ſtatue, which ſtill remains is of braſs, and very finely executed. It ſtands on a pedeſtal ſeventeen feet high, and is ſecured by a palliſade, incloſing an area of thirty feet diameter, which is elevated about twelve inches above ſtreet.

Not far from this, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Scotland-yard, ſtands

The ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

This is a magnificent ſtructure built with brick and ſtone. The eaſt front has two deep wings, and a very lofty portico, ſupported by four very large ſtone pillars. Beſides a hall, and other common rooms, here are ſeven ſpacious houſes for as many commiſſioners of the admiralty. The wall before the court is built in an elegant manner: a piazza, conſiſting of beautiful columns runs almoſt from one end to the other, and each ſide of the gate is ornamented with the figure of a ſeahorſe cut in ſtone.

In this office are tranſacted all maritime affairs belonging to the juriſdiction of the admiralty, who here regulate the affairs of the navy; nominate admirals, captains, and other officers to ſerve on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, and give orders for the trial of thoſe who have failed in their duty, or been guilty of other irregularities.

Farther from this, on the oppoſite ſide the ſtreet, is a magnificent building called

WHITEHALL.

This was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, before the year 1243. It afterwards came to the archbiſhops of York; whence it was called York Place, and continued to be the city reſidence of the archbiſhops, till it was purchaſed by

by king Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolſey, in 1530; then it became the place of reſidence for the court, and continued ſo till the year 1697, when, by accidental fire, it was all burnt down, except the part called the Banquetting-houſe, which had been added to the palace of Whitehall by king James I. according to a deſign of Inigo Jones. This Banquetting-houſe is an elegant and magnificent ſtructure, built of hewn ſtone, adorned with an upper and a lower range of pillars, of the Ionic and Compoſite order; the capitals are enriched with fruit and foliage; and between the columns are the windows. The roof is covered with lead, and ſurrounded with a baluſtrade. The Banquetting-houſe chiefly conſiſts of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high, and a proportionable length and breadth. The ceiling is painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Paul Reubens. It is now uſed only as a chapel-royal, and the reſt of the houſe ſerves for ſtate-offices.

Oppoſite the Banquetting-houſe is a noble edifice called

The HORSE GUARDS.

It conſiſts of a center and two wings, and has an air of ſolidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building. It receives its name from the Horſe-guards, who, while the king is at St. James's, are here on duty, two at a time being conſtantly mounted and completely armed, under two handſome ſloped porches detached from the building, and erected to ſhelter them from the weather. This ſtructure is equally calculated for the uſe of the foot as well as the horſe on duty.

In the center of this edifice is an arched paſſage into St. James's-park, and the building over this has a pediment, in which are the king's-arms in bas relief. The wing on each ſide of this center is a pavillion, and in the middle riſes a cupola: the wings are plainer than the center, and conſiſt each of a front, projecting a little, with ornamented windows in the principal ſtory, and a plain one in the ſides. Each has its pediment, with a circular window in the center.

Near the Horſe-guards, and fronting the parade in St. James's-park, is a ſtone building called

The TREASURY.

This edifice conſiſts of three ſtories, of which the loweſt is of the baſement kind, with ſmall windows, though they are contained in large arches. This ſtory has the Tuſcan proportion, and the ſecond the Doric, with arched windows of a larger ſize; but what is very remarkable, the upper part of this ſtory is adorned with the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric freeza, though the range of ornament is ſupported by neither columns nor pilaſters. Over this ſtory is a range of Ionic columns in the center, ſupporting a pediment.

The Treaſury is under the government of five lords commiſſioners, one of whom is called firſt lord of the Treaſury: under theſe are two joint ſecretaries, four chief clerks, and ſixteen under clerks, with other officers.

This edifice has on the inſide a court ſurrounded with buildings, and here is kept the office of trade and plantations. This office is under the government of eight commiſſioners, and other officers, whoſe buſineſs it is to examine the Cuſtom-houſe accounts of all the goods exported and imported to and from the ſeveral parts of the kingdom, in order to diſcover the advantages and diſadvantages of the trade of this nation with other kingdoms and ſtates, in regard to the balance of trade, and alſo to benefit our plantations, by promoting their trade, and encouraging ſuch branches as are moſt conducive to their reſpective intereſts, as well as that of the kingdom in general.

We come now to that noble pile of antiquity Weſtminſter-abbey, of whoſe foundation, gradual increaſe, and preſent ſtate, together with a deſcription of the monuments contained therein, the reader will find in page 138, &c.

Near the north door of this abbey, and at the weſt end of King-ſtreet, ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARGARET.

This church was originally erected by Edward the confeſſor, who having reſolved to rebuild the conventual church of St. Peter with great magnificence, imagined that it would be a diſhonour to his new and ſtately edifice, to have the neighbouring people aſſemble in it as uſual, for the performance of religious worſhip, as well as prove troubleſome and inconvenient to the monks; therefore, about the year 1064, he cauſed a church to be erected on the north ſide of St. Peter's, for the uſe of the neighbouring inhabitants, and dedicated it to St. Margaret, the virgin and martyr of Antioch.

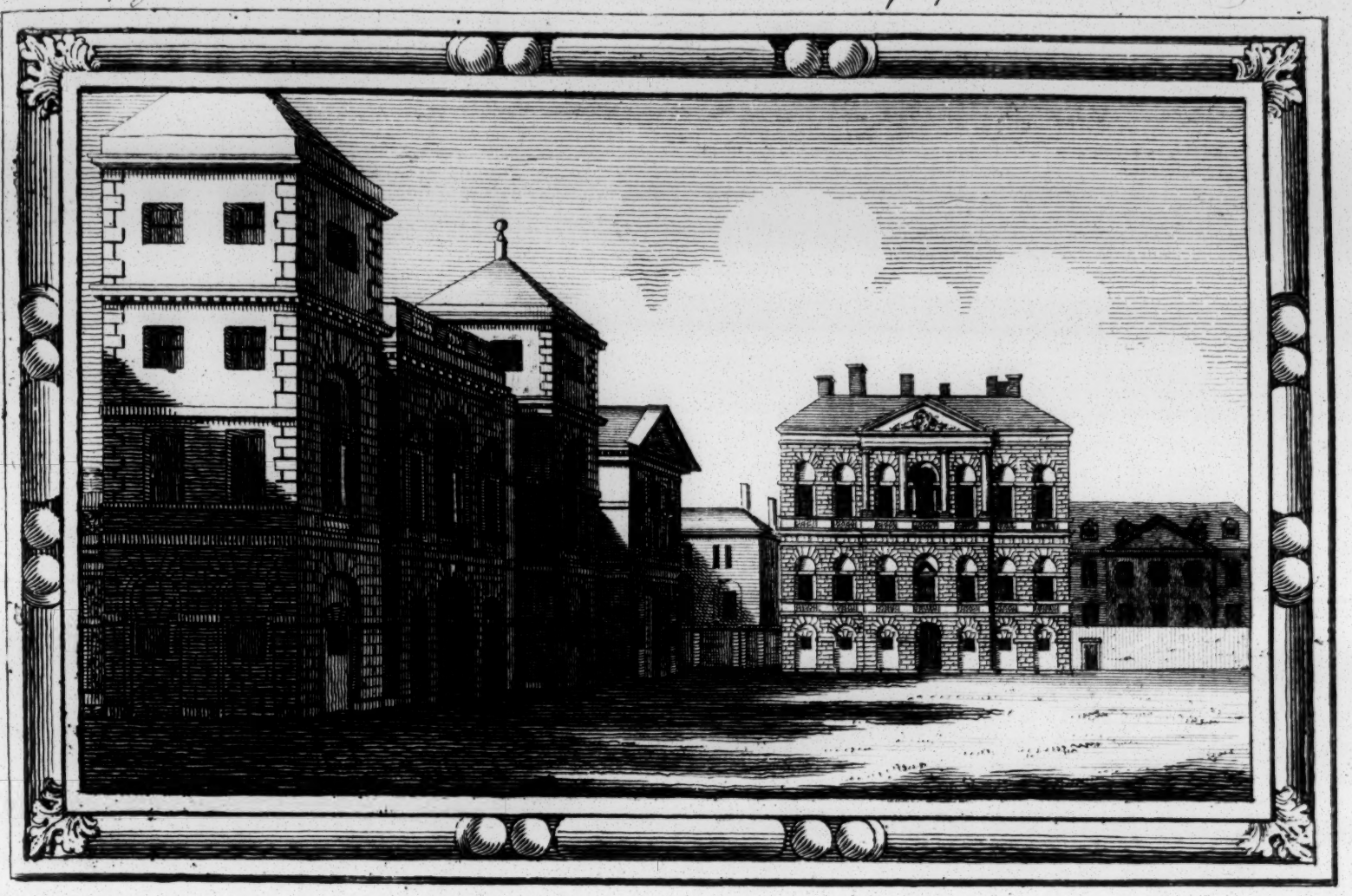
This church, which is ſituated only thirty feet to the north of the abbey, was rebuilt in the reign of king Edward I. by the pariſhioners and merchants of the ſtaple; except the chancel, which was erected at the expence of the abbot of Weſtminſter. In the year 1735 it was not only repaired, but its tower was caſed, at the expence of three thouſand five hundred pounds, granted by parliament in conſideration of its being the church where the houſe of commons attend divine ſervice on ſtated holidays, as the peers do at Weſtminſter abbey.

It is a plain, neat, and not inelegant Gothic ſtructure, well enlightened by a ſeries of large windows. It has two handſome galleries of conſiderable length, adorned in the front with carved work: theſe are ſupported by ſlender pillars, which riſe to the roof, and have four ſmall black pillars running along each of them, adorned with gilded capitals both at the galleries and at the top, where the flat roof is neatly ornamented with ſtucco. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, which riſes to a conſiderable height, and is crowned with a turret at each corner, and a ſmall lanthorn ornamented with carved work in the center, from whence runs a flag ſtaff.

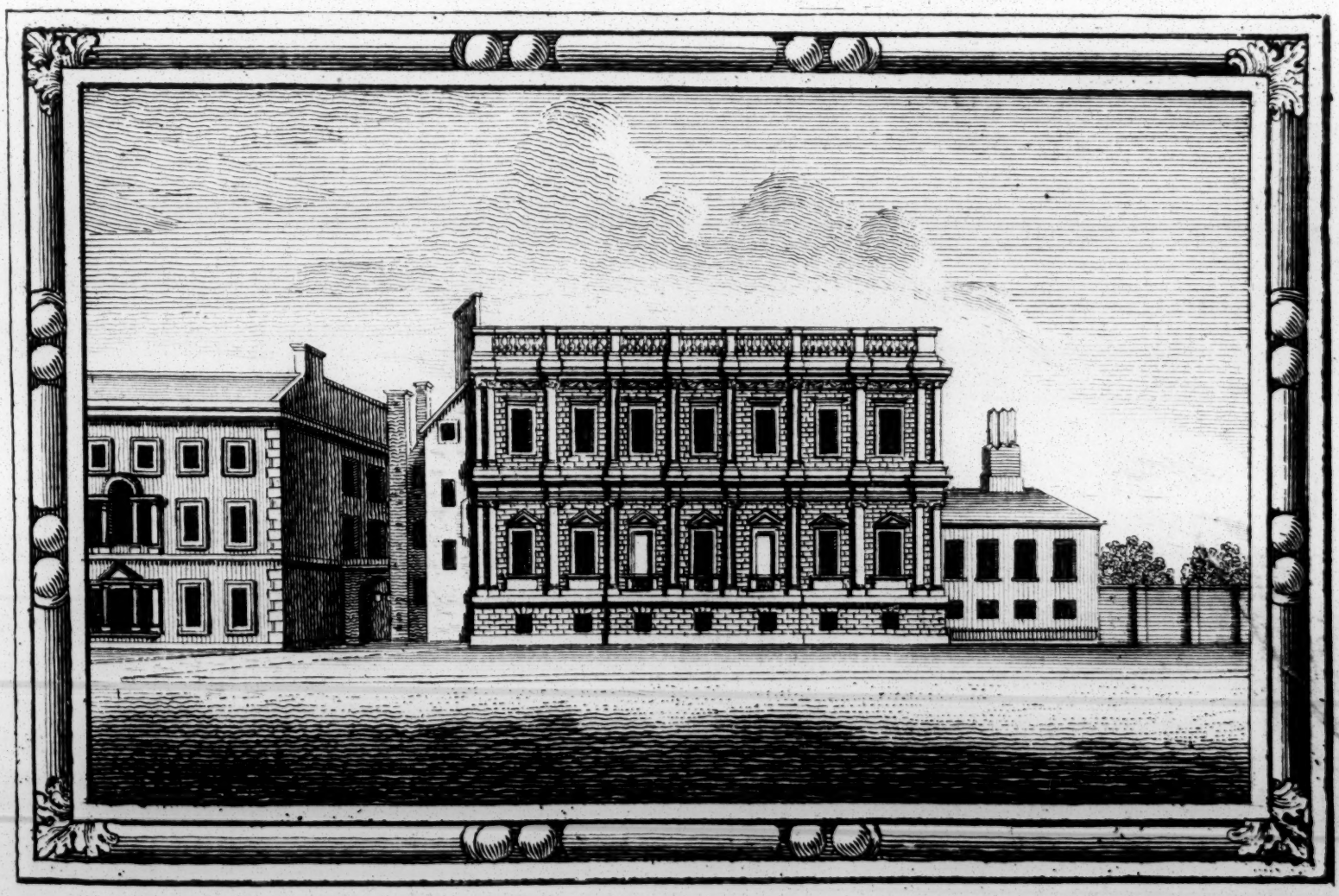
In 1758 it was repaired at the public expence, and ornamented with new gilding and painting.

At the eaſt end of this church is a window curiouſly painted, with the hiſtory of the crucifixion,

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



VIEW *of the* TREASURY & HORSE GUARDS.



VIEW *of the* BANQUITING HOUSE.

fixion, together with the figures of ſeveral apoſtles and ſaints, finely executed. It belonged formerly to a private chapel at Copt hall, near Epping, in Eſſex, and was purchaſed by the officers of this pariſh, a few years ago, for four hundred guineas.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, and is valued at 400l. per annum.

The veſtry is ſelect. The pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and ſix overſeers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers and others are, one high ſteward, one deputy-ſteward, one high bailiff and his deputy, ſeven burgeſſes, ſeven aſſiſtant burgeſſes, thirteen conſtables, eight inqueſt-men, four ſurveyors of the highways, two ſurveyors of the ſtreets, and ſixteen ſcavengers.

The remarkable places and things in this pariſh are, the tombs, and monuments in the abbey of Weſtminſter; Weſtminſter-hall; the courts of judicature; the Exchequer; the Houſe of Commons; the court of requeſts; the Painted Chamber; the Houſe of Lords; Lindſey-houſe, Lindſey-lane; Strafford houſe; Buckingham-houſe, now the Queen's-palace; the canal in St. James's-park; an infirmary; the New chapel; a chapel at the back of Tothill-ſtreet; the Gate-houſe; and a chapel in Queen's-ſquare.

The king's-ſchool, or college, is ſituated near the abbey, and was founded by queen Elizabeth, anno 1560, as a nurſery for the propagation of religion, and orthodox literature. To this ſchool belong one ſchool-maſter, a ſecond maſter, and four uſhers, and forty ſcholars, called the king's ſcholars; of theſe forty, when qualified, ſix or more are elected yearly, in Eaſter term, and tranſlated to the univerſities, viz. To Trinity-college, in Cambridge, and to Chriſt-church in Oxford. The ſcholars have each a black gown every year; and there are four lords ſcholars (as they are called) who wear purple gowns, and receive a ſtipend yearly from the treaſurer of the college, out of certain rents ſettled by John Williams, D. D.

The Almonry-ſchool was founded by Mr Emery Hill, where a miſtreſs has 6l. per annum, a houſe and a chaldron of coals, for teaching poor children of this pariſh.

Near Tothill-fields is a free-ſchool, founded by James Palmer, B. D. for a maſter and twenty boys. The maſter has twelve pounds and a chaldron of coals per annum, alſo a houſe, and a gown once in two years.

In Chapel-ſtreet is a charity ſchool, where about ſixty boys have their learning and cloaths, and are put out apprentice, by ſubſcription and collection at the church door. Theſe children wear blue coats, to diſtinguiſh them.

In Tothill-ſide is the Grey coat-hoſpital, founded by letters patent in the year 1706, for ſeventy boys and forty girls, who are maintained with all neceſſaries of meat, drink, waſhing, lodging, and cloaths, and put out apprentices.

In Tothill ſide there is alſo the Green coat hoſpital, for the poor fatherleſs children of this pariſh, founded by king Chares I. anno 1633, who endowed it with fifty pounds per annum, which is paid out of the treaſury. This hoſpital was rebuilt at the charge of doctor Buſby and Charles Twitty, eſq; anno. 1700.

Lady Ann Dacres alms houſes, called Emanuel-college, were founded by her the 17th of December, anno 1601, for ten poor men and ten poor women, (each of whom has liberty to bring up one poor child) according to the ſettlement for ſeventeen of St. Margaret's pariſh, two of Hays, and two of the pariſh of Chelſea. She gave 100l. per annum iſſuing out of the manor of Bramſburton, in the county of York, until the expiration of a leaſe of 199 years, and afterwards the whole manor (ſaid to be worth 600l. per annum) is to accrue to augment this foundation. The 100l. is paid out of the chamber of London, and is under the care and inſpection of the Lord-mayor and court of aldermen. No perſon that is wicked, or cannot ſay the creed and ten commandments in Engliſh, or under fifty years of age, or who has inhabited leſs than three years in one of the ſaid reſpective pariſhes to be admitted into this hoſpital.

In Tothill-ſide are Mr. George Whitcher's alms-houſes, founded in the year 1683, for ſix poor people who have each five pounds per annum and a gown. Here is a chapel for their uſe, and he that reads prayers to the reſt has twenty ſhillings more per annum.

In Tothill-ſide Weſtminſter, are alſo twelve alms-houſes, ſix for men and ſix for women, founded by Mr. James Palmer, B. D. anno 1654. They have each ſix pounds and a chaldron of coals per annum and a gown once in two years. Here is a chapel for their uſe, where he prayed with the poor people twice every day, and preached twice every week.

Near theſe are two alms-houſes founded in the year 1705, by Mrs. Judith Kifford, wife of Mr. Thomas Kifford, for two decayed, virtuous, poor gentlewomen; one to be choſen out of this pariſh, each of whom has five pounds per annum.

A little nearer the chapel in Tothill-fields are two large alms-houſes for men and their wives, each houſe has ſix pounds per annum. They were founded and endowed by Nicholas Butler, eſq; in the year 1675.

Near Tothill-fields are twelve alms-houſes erected out of the money left by Emery Hill, who by his will in the year 1677, endowed them for the maintenance of ſix poor men and their wives, and ſix widows. The ſingle perſons have each 4l. 16s. per annum and the others 7l. 4s. Beſides each has a gown once in two years, and a chaldron of coals yearly.

In the Little Almonry are twelve alms-houſes for poor men and their families; to each is paid 6l. per annum by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

In the wool ſtaple towards the eaſterly end, are eight alms-houſes for poor people, and to each is paid out of the treaſury 5l. per annum. They were founded by Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign.

In Lady-alley about the middle of King's-ſtreet, are four alms-houſes for four poor women, each of whom has 1l. 6s. 8d. per annum paid out of the treaſury.

In or near Petty France and the New Chapel, are twenty alms-houſes built by Cornelius Vanden, but not being endowed are inhabited by the pariſh-penſioners.

There is in the Little Almonry a workhouſe, where the poor of this pariſh, and of St. John the Evangeliſt, are employed and maintained.

To this pariſh belongs a priſon called the Gatehouſe, where perſons are confined for debt, by writ directed to the high bailiff of Weſtminſter: it is alſo a gaol for criminal perſons, who have committed any crime in the city or liberty of Weſtminſter. Alſo

By Tothill-fields is a Bridewell, or houſe of correction, adjoining to the eaſt end of the Green-coat hoſpital, for ſuch as beg or live idly, or lead looſe lives in this city or liberty. It is alſo a gaol for criminals, who commit offences within the ſaid city and liberty, ſo made by an act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne.

Proceeding weſtward from St. Margaret's church, we come to a place called Mill-bank; on the weſt ſide of which ſtands the parochial church of

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The pariſh of St. Margaret being greatly increaſed in the number of houſes and inhabitants, it was judged neceſſary to erect one of the fifty new churches within it. This church being finiſhed, was dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt; a pariſh was taken out of St. Margaret's, and the parliament granted the ſum of 2500l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, tenements, &c. for the maintenance of the rector: but beſides the profits ariſing from this purchaſe, it was alſo enacted, that as a farther proviſion for the rector, the ſum of 125l. ſhould be annually raiſed by an equal pound rate upon the inhabitants.

This church was finiſhed in 1728, and is remarkable only for having ſunk while it was building, which occaſioned an alteration in the plan. On the north and ſouth ſides are magnificent porticos, ſupported by vaſt ſtone pillars, as is alſo the roof of the church. At each of the four corners is a beautiful ſtone tower and pinnacle: theſe additions were erected, that the whole might ſink equally, and owe their magnitude to the ſame cauſe. The parts of this building are held together by iron bars, which croſs even the iſles.

The advowſon of this church is in the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter: and to prevent this rectory being held in commendam, all licences and diſpenſations for holding it are, by act of parliament declared null and void.

The veſtry is ſelect. The pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, and two overſeers and collectors for the poor. The peace officers are, four burgeſſes, with each his aſſiſtant, two conſtables, one ſurveyor of the highways, two ſurveyors of the ſtreets, and two ſcavengers.

Returning to Weſtminſter-abbey we find, on the north ſide thereof, an old Gothic building called

WESTMINSTER HALL.

This was firſt built by William Rufus, as an addition to a royal palace there, and afterwards rebuilt by king Richard II, in the year 1397. It is reckoned one of the largeſt rooms in Europe, being two hundred and ſeventy feet long, ſeventy-four feet broad, and ninety feet high, ſupported only by buttreſſes, without one pillar. The roof is timber, and was a few years ago ſlated, the old covering of lead being thought too heavy: the pavement is of ſtone. In this ſpacious room the kings of England have generally held their coronation and other ſolemn feaſts. It is generally uſed for the trial of peers; and here, ever ſince the reign of Henry III. the three great courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas have been held at the four terms of the year; and above ſtairs is held the court of Exchequer.

The *Court of Chancery* took its name from the croſs bars of iron or wood, called by the Romans *cancelli*, with which it was formerly incloſed, to prevent the officers being incommoded by the crowding of the people. The ſupreme and ſole judge of this court is the lord high chancellor. This great officer, who is aſſiſted by the maſters in Chancery, takes precedency after the archbiſhop of Canterbury; and, next to the king and princes of the blood, is the higheſt perſon in the kingdom in civil affairs. He is generally keeper of the great ſeal, and is thence ſtiled lord keeper.

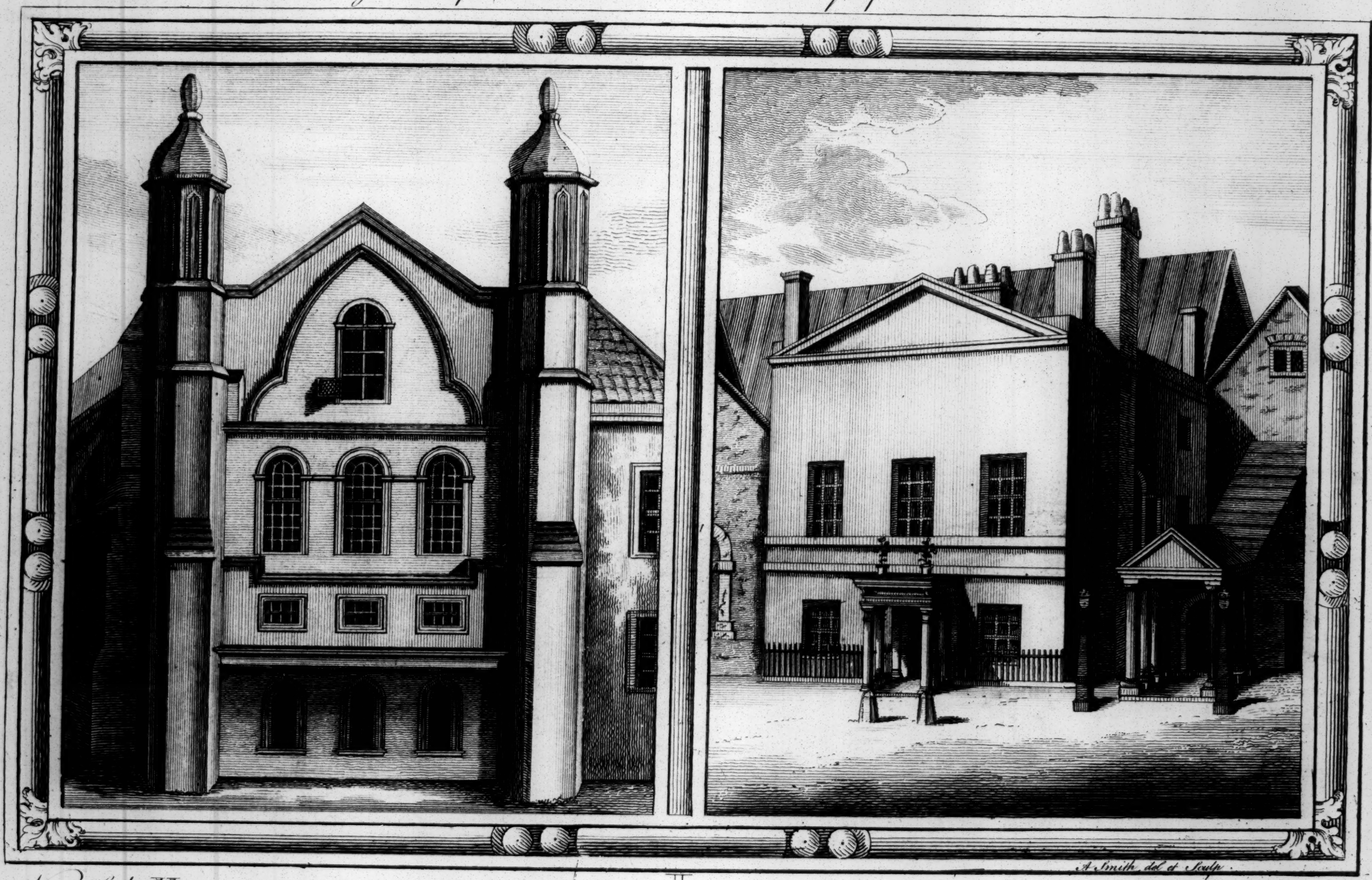
The chancery conſiſts of two courts, in one of which the lord chancellor proceeds according to the laws and ſtatutes of the kingdom, and in the other according to equity, judging rather by the ſpirit than the letter of the laws. In caſe of abſence his place upon the bench is ſupplied by the maſter of the rolls, who alſo determines cauſes in the ſame equitable manner.

Out of this court are iſſued writs for parliaments, charters, patents for ſheriffs, writs of *certiorari* to remove records and falſe judgments in inferior courts, writs of *moderata miſericordia*, when a perſon has been amerced too high, and for a reaſonable part of goods for widows and orphans. Here alſo are ſealed and enrolled treaties with foreign princes, letters patent, commiſſions of appeal, oyer and terminer, &c. The actions in this court are by bill or plaint; the witneſſes are privately examined; there is no jury, but all the ſentences are given by the judge of the court.

The twelve maſters in Chancery are aſſiſtants of the chancellor or lord-keeper; the firſt of whom is maſter of the rolls, which is a place of great dignity, and is in the gift of the king. Theſe gentlemen ſit at Weſtminſter-hall, with the lord chancellor, three at a time while the term laſts, and two at a time when the chancellor ſits to hear cauſes in his own houſe. The ſalary of the maſters in chancery, excluſive of robe money, is 100l. per annum, paid quarterly out of the exchequer.

The *Court of King's Bench* is the higheſt court of common law in England. It is ſo called becauſe the king ſometimes ſat there in perſon on an high

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

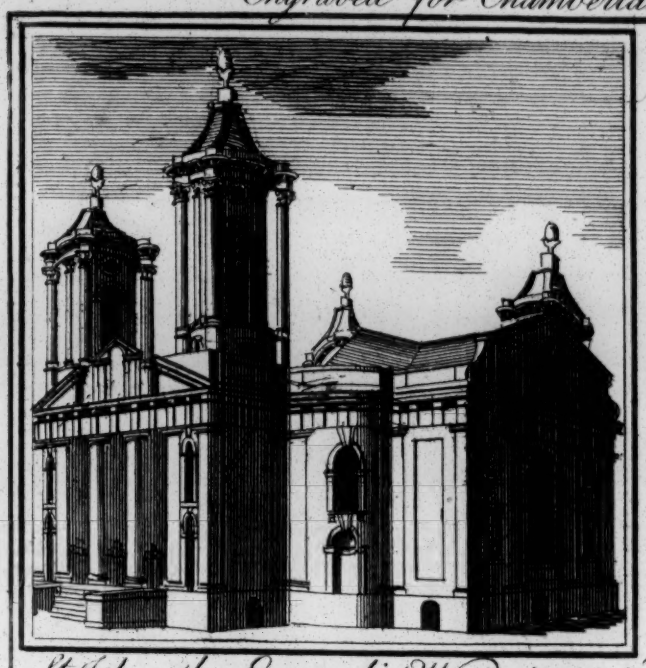


A. Smith. del. et Sculp.

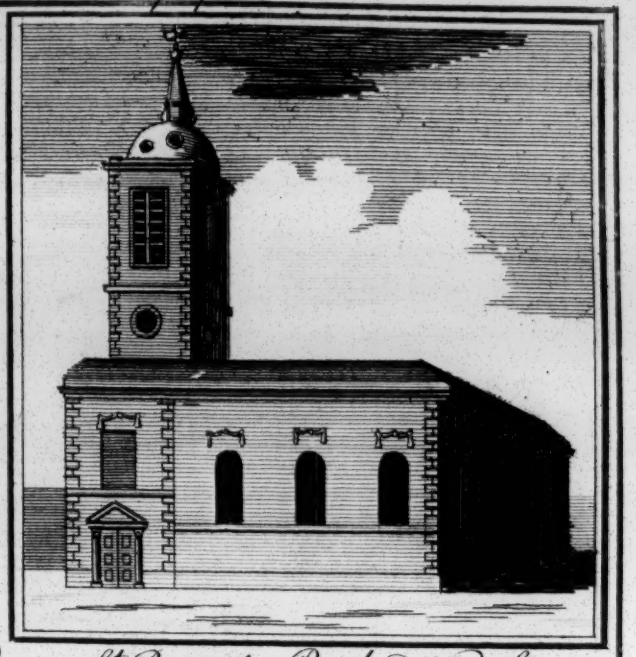
View of the HOUSE OF COMMONS *from the River Thames.*

View of the Office of Ordnance with the Entrance of the HOUSE OF LORDS

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



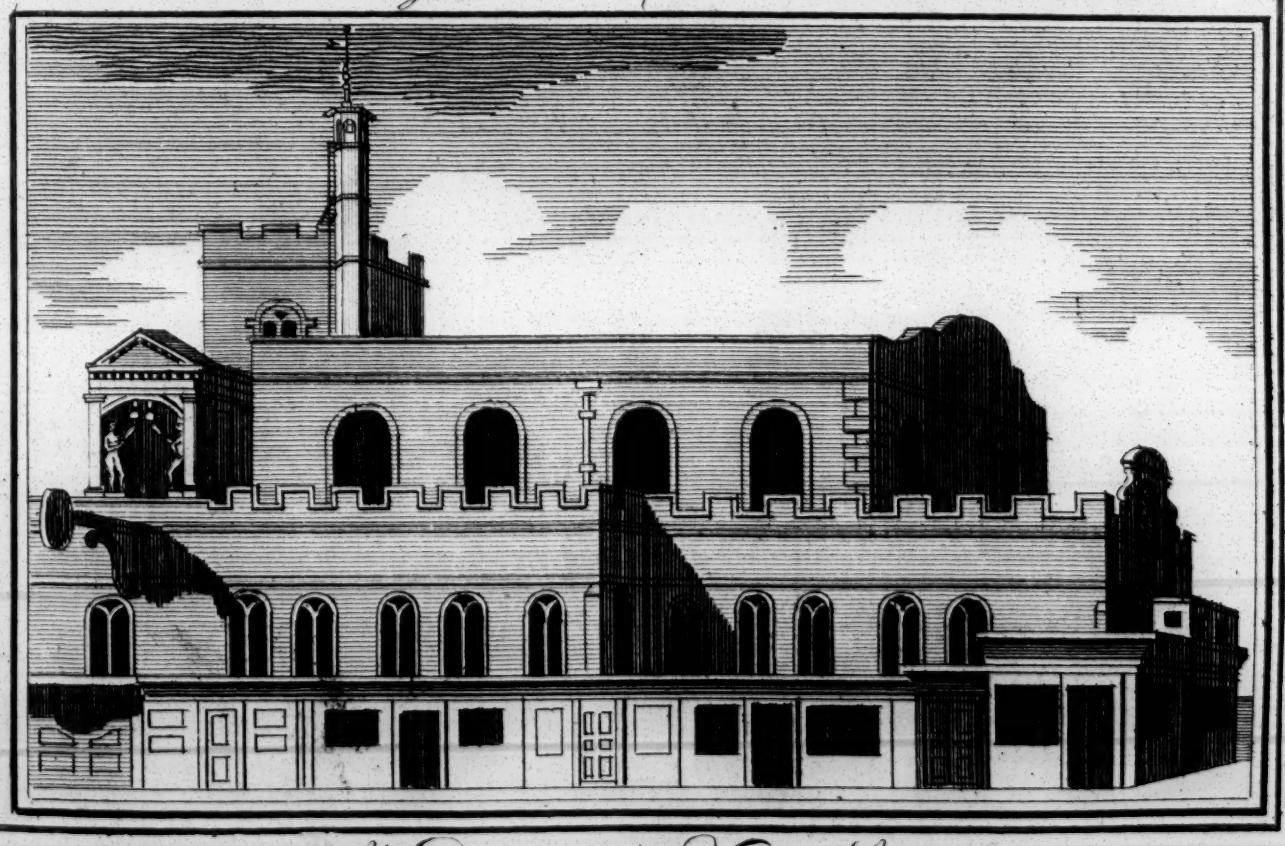
St. John the Evangelist Westminster.



St. Bennets Pauls Wharf.

St. Martin's Ludgate.

St. Bride's Fleet Street.



St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street.

high bench, and judges, to whom the judicature belongs in his abſence, on a low bench at his feet. Or becauſe this court determines pleas between the crown and the ſubject of treaſons, felonies, and other pleas, which properly belong to the king; and alſo in whatever relates to the loſs of life or member of any ſubject in which the king is concerned. Here likewiſe are tried breaches of peace, oppreſſion, and miſgovernment; and this court corrects the errors of all the judges and juſtices of England, in their judgments and proceedings, not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, perſonal, and mixed; except only pleas in the exchequer. This court is general, and extends to all England: and wherever it is held the law ſuppoſes the ſovereign to be there in perſon. In this court there generally ſit four judges, the firſt of whom is ſtiled the lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench, and ſometimes the lord chief juſtice of England.

The *Court of Common Pleas* was anciently ambulatory, and followed the king whereſoever he went; but at the confirmation of Magna Charta by king John in 1215, it was fixed at Weſtminſter, where it ſtill continues. It is ſo denominated becauſe in this court are debated the uſual or common pleas between ſubject and ſubject, and all civil cauſes whatſoever. After this court was fixed at Weſtminſter, ſuch a number of cauſes was brought before it, that the king, for the greater diſpatch of buſineſs, found it neceſſary, inſtead of three, to conſtitute ſix judges, whom he appointed to ſit in two places. At preſent, however, the number is only four, the principal of which is ſtiled lord chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. Theſe ſit together in Weſtminſter-hall to hear and determine cauſes; but no counſellor can plead before them under the degree of a ſerjeant.

The other officers of this court are, the Cuſtos Brevium; three prothonotaries and their ſecondaries; ſeveral clerks, who have their reſpective counties allotted them, and are to engroſs the fines levied on lands in their ſeveral diviſions: the Chirographer; the Regiſter of the fines, and a clerk of the proclamations. The prothonotaries and chirographer ſit in the court covered with black round caps, which was the faſhion before the invention of hats and wigs. Theſe are all ſworn, and have their offices for life. There are likewiſe ſeveral other officers who are not ſworn.

The *Court of Exchequer* is ſo called from a chequered cloth, which antiently covered the table where the judges, or chief officers ſat. This court was firſt erected by William the conqueror, for the trial of all cauſes relating to the revenues of the crown; and in the ſame court there are now alſo tried matters of equity between ſubject and ſubject.

The judges of this court are, the lord chief baron of the exchequer, and three other judges called barons of the exchequer. There is alſo the curſitor baron of the exchequer, who adminiſters the oaths to the ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, bailiffs, ſearchers, ſurveyors, &c. of the Cuſtom-houſe; but is no judge. When at any time the barons are of different opinions concerning the deciſion of any cauſe, they call to their aſſiſtance the chancellor of the exchequer, who decides in favour of one of the parties by his caſting vote.

Adjoining to the ſouth-eaſt angle of Weſtminſter-hall is a building formerly called St. Stephen's chapel, from its having been dedicated to St. Stephen. It was founded by that king, and rebuilt in 1347 by king Edward III. who converted it to a collegiate church; but ever ſince it was ſurrendered to Edward VI. it has been uſed for the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the commons of England, and is now generally called

The HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This is a ſpacious room wainſcotted to the ceiling. It is capable of holding ſix hundred perſons, and has commodious apartments about it, as the Speaker's chamber, rooms for committees, and other offices. The benches for the members, which gradually aſcend one above another, as in a theatre, are covered with green cloth; the floor is matted, and there are wainſcot galleries around it, ſuſtained by cantilevers adorned with carved work, where ſtrangers are often permitted to ſit and hear the debate.

At the upper end of this room the ſpeaker is placed upon a raiſed ſeat, ornamented behind with Corinthian columns, and the king's arms carved and placed on a pediment; before him is a table, at which the clerk and his aſſiſtant ſit near him on each hand, juſt below the chair; and on either ſide, as well below as in the galleries, the members are placed promiſcuouſly. The ſpeaker and clerks always wear gowns in the houſe, as the profeſſors of the law do in term time; but no other of the members wear robes, except the four repreſentatives for the city of London, who, the firſt day of every new parliament, are dreſſed in ſcarlet gowns, and ſit all together on the right hand of the chair, next to the ſpeaker.

The time of ſitting is upon any day in the morning, except on Sundays, or ſome other high feſtivals or faſt days, upon which it is not uſual to aſſemble, unleſs upon the moſt urgent occaſions: but though the ſpeaker always adjourns the houſe to nine o'clock of the morning of the day when they agree to meet again, the houſe ſeldom meets till twelve.

This houſe has an equal ſhare with the lords in making laws, nor can any be made without the conſent of the commons, who are the guardians of the liberties of the people; and as they are the grand inqueſt of the nation, they have a power to impeach the greateſt lords in the kingdom, both ſpiritual and temporal.

On the day prefixed by the king in the writ of ſummons, his majeſty goes in perſon to the houſe of lords, where being ſeated with the crown on his head, and cloathed in his royal robes, he ſends for the commons by the gentleman uſher of the black rod, who coming to the bar of the houſe, bows, and advancing a few ſteps, repeats this mark of reſpect a ſecond and a third time, ſaying, "Gentlemen of the houſe of commons, the "king commands this honourable houſe to attend "him

" him immediately in the houſe of peers; and then retiring backwards, bowing, withdraws: the commons then immediately attend his majeſty in the houſe of lords, when the lord chancellor or keeper commands them in the king's name to chuſe a ſpeaker, upon which they return to their own houſe. One of the members then ſtanding up in his place, and making a ſhort introductory ſpeech, moves that ſuch member as he then names, may take the chair, and his motion being ſeconded by ſome other member, if no conteſt happens, they lead the perſon mentioned from his ſeat to the bar of the houſe, from whence they conduct him bowing thrice, up the chair; where being placed, he ſtands up, and returns thanks to the houſe for the honour done him, and modeſtly acknowledging his inability to diſcharge ſo great a truſt, deſires they would make choice of a more able perſon, which being diſapproved, he ſubmits to their pleaſure; and after receiving the directions of the houſe, on the uſual requeſts to be made on his appearing before his majeſty, adjourns to the day appointed for that purpoſe.

But before the commons can enter upon any buſineſs, or even the choice of a ſpeaker, all the members enter the court of wards, where they take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, with thoſe appointed by the act of the firſt of William and Mary, in the preſence of an officer appointed by his majeſty, who is uſually the lord ſteward of the houſhold; and after they have choſen the ſpeaker, they take the ſame oaths again in the houſe, at the table, and ſubſcribe their opinions againſt the doctrines of tranſubſtantiation, the invocation and adoration of ſaints, and the ſacrafice of the maſs; and before they can give any vote in the houſe, except for the choice of a ſpeaker, they are obliged alſo to abjure the pretender.

Upon the day appointed, the uſher of the black rod is again ſent for the commons, when he alters his ſtile, and addreſſes himſelf to the ſpeaker. The members, obeying this ſummons, return to the houſe of lords, and preſent their ſpeaker to the king, who is again ſeated on the throne, and have obtained his approbation, the ſpeaker deſires, that the commons, during their ſitting, " may have free acceſs to his majeſty, " freedom of ſpeech in their own houſe, and " freedom from arreſts." After which the king makes his ſpeech to both houſes, the whole houſe of commons being ſuppoſed to be at the bar of the houſe of lords.

After the ſpeaker and members have taken the oaths, the ſtanding orders of the houſe are read, and grand committees appointed to ſit on uſual days: which being done, the houſe generally begins with reading ſome bills left unfiniſhed the ſeſſions before. Any member of parliament is at liberty to move for a bill to be brought in; which being agreed to by the houſe, the perſon who made the motion, with ſome of thoſe who ſeconded it, are orderd to prepare, and bring it in. When the bill is ready, ſome of the members who were ordered to prepare it, read the order at the ſide bar of the houſe, deſiring leave to bring the bill to the table; which upon the queſtion being agreed to, it has a firſt reading by the clerk at the table; and then the ſpeaker taking the bill in his hand, reads the abbreviate or abſtract of it: which done, after the debate upon the bill, if any happens, he puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall have a ſecond reading; and ſometimes upon a motion being made appoints a day for it.

When the bill has been read a ſecond time, the queſtion is put, whether it ſhall be committed, which is either to a committee of the whole houſe, if the bill be of importance; or to a private committee, any member at pleaſure naming the perſons to be of that committee; and their names being read by the clerk at the table, they are ordered to meet in the ſpeaker's chamber, and report their opinion to the houſe. Accordingly meeting there, they chuſe their chairman, and and either adjourn to ſome other time, or proceed upon the bill, which in this laſt caſe, the chairman orders a clerk who attends them to read, then taking the bill himſelf, and reading it paragraph by paragraph, he puts every clauſe to the queſtion, fills up the blanks, and makes amendments according to the opinion of the majority of the committee, of whom there muſt be eight of the perſons named, to proceed regularly, though five may adjourn.

When the committee have gone through the whole bill, the chairman by their deſire makes his report at the ſide bar of the houſe, reading all the alterations made by the committee, and how any of theſe amendments have altered the ſcope of the bill, the clerk having before written down in what page and line of the bill thoſe amendments are to be found; and if the committee have thought fit to add any clauſes, they are marked alphabetically, read by the chairman and delivered to the clerk, who reads all the amendments and clauſes. The ſpeaker then puts the queſtion, whether they ſhall be read a ſecond time, and if this be agreed to, he then reads them himſelf, and particularly as many of them as the houſe agrees to. After which the queſtion is put, whether the bill ſo amended ſhall be ingroſſed, that is, written fair on parchment; and read the third time ſome other day. It being at length read the third time, the ſpeaker holds the bill in his hand, and puts the queſtion, whether the bill ſhall paſs, and if the major part be for it, the clerk writes on the bill *Soit baillè aux Seigneurs*, i. e. Be it delivered to the lords.

When an engroſſed bill is read, and any clauſes referred to be added to it, they muſt be on parchment ingroſſed like the bill, which are then called *riders*; and if agreed to, they are added to the bill.

Petitions are offered like bills at the bar of the houſe, and brought up and delivered at the table, by the member who preſents them.

When a member ſpeaks to a bill, he ſtands up uncovered, and addreſſes himſelf only to the ſpeaker; but if he be anſwered by another, he is not allowed to reply the ſame day, unleſs perſonally reflected on: for nobody is to ſpeak to a bill above once in a day, unleſs the whole houſe be turned into a committee, and then every member may reply as often as the chairman thinks proper. But if a bill be rejected, it cannot be any more propoſed, during the ſame ſeſſions.

Meſſengers

Meſſengers from the lords, and all perſons appearing at the bar of the houſe, are introduced by the ſerjeant attending the houſe, with the mace upon his ſhoulder.

While the ſpeaker is in the chair, the mace lies upon the table, except when ſent upon any extraordinary occaſion into Weſtminſter-hall and the court of requeſts, to ſummon the members to attend. But when the members reſolve themſelves into a committee of the whole houſe, the mace is laid under the table, and the chairman to that committee takes the chair where the clerk of the houſe uſually ſits.

Forty members are neceſſary to make a houſe, and eight a committee. But the ſpeaker is not allowed to vote, except the houſe be equally divided: nor is he to perſuade or diſſuade in paſſing a bill; but only to make a ſhort and plain narrative.

The members of the houſe of commons vote by yeas and noes; but if it appear doubtful which is the greater number, the houſe divides. If the queſtion relates to any thing already in the houſe, the noes go out; but if it be to bring any thing in, as a bill, petition, &c. the ayes go out: where the houſe divides, the ſpeaker appoints four tellers, two of each opinion, who after they have told thoſe within, place them in the paſſage between the bar and the door, and tell the others who went out; which done, the two tellers who have the majority take the right hand, and place themſelves within the bar, all four advancing bowing three times; and being come up to the table deliver the number, ſaying, the ayes who went out, are ſo many; the noes who ſtaid ſo many; or the contrary: which is repeated by the ſpeaker, who declares the majority.

In a committee of the whole houſe, they divide by changing ſides, the ayes taking the right hand of the chair, and the noes the left; and then there are only two tellers.

If when a bill is paſſed in one houſe, and ſent to the other, they demur upon it; a conference is then demanded in the painted chamber, where certain members deputed from each houſe meet, and debate the affair, while the lords ſit covered at the table, and the commons ſtand without their hats. If they diſagree, the affair is dropped; but if they come to an agreement, it is at length brought, with all the other bills that have paſſed both houſes, to receive the royal aſſent, in the houſe, where the king being ſeated in the chair of ſtate, the clerk of the crown reads the title of each bill; and as he reads the clerk of the parliament, according to the inſtructions he hath received from his majeſty pronounces the royal aſſent; if it be a public bill by ſaying, *Le Roy le veut*, i. e. The king will have it ſo: or if a private bill, *Soit fait comme il eſt deſiré*; i. e. Be it done as is deſired. But if his majeſty does not approve the bill, the anſwer is *Le Roy s'aviſera:* that is the king will conſider of it.

Money bills always begin in the houſe of commons; becauſe the greateſt part of the ſupplies are raiſed by the people, and for this reaſon the commons will not allow the lords to alter them; and on the preſenting theſe bills to his majeſty, the anſwer is, *Le Roy remercie ſes loyaux ſujets, accepte leur benevolence, & auſſi le veut:* that is, the king thanks his loyal ſubjects, accepts of their benevolence, and therefore grants his conſent.

A bill for a general pardon has but one reading in each houſe; becauſe they muſt take it as the king will pleaſe to give it: and when this bill is paſſed the anſwer is, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communei, en ce parlement aſſemblez, au nom du tous vos autre ſujets, remercient très humblement votre Majeſté, & prient Dieus vos donner en ſanté bonne vie & longue:* that is, the biſhops, lords, and commons in this parliament aſſembled, in the name of all your other ſubjects, moſt humbly thank your majeſty, and beſeech God to grant you a long and healthful life.

The king without his perſonal preſence, may, by a committee granted to ſome of his nobles, give his royal aſſent to any bill that requires haſte.

When his majeſty prorogues or diſſolves the parliament, he generally comes in perſon, and being ſeated with the crown on his head, ſends the black rod for all the houſe of commons to come to the bar of the houſe of lords; and then the ſpeech being read by the lord chancellor, he, by the king's ſpecial command, pronounces the parliament prorogued or diſſolved.

The parliament was formerly diſſolved at the death of the king; but to prevent tumults and confuſion, it is now expreſsly provided by a ſolemn act, that a parliament ſitting, or in being at the king's demiſe, ſhall continue; and if not ſitting ſhall meet expreſsly, for keeping the peace of the realm, and preſerving the ſucceſſion.

Adjoining to Weſtminſter-hall, on the ſouth ſide is an edifice called

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

This houſe is ſo denominated from its being the place where the peers of Great Britain aſſemble in parliament. It is an oblong room, ſomewhat leſs than that in which the commons meet, and is hung with fine old tapeſtry, with hiſtorical figures, repreſenting the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada in 1588, the gift of the ſtates of Holland to queen Elizabeth.

At the upper end of the room is the throne upon which the king is ſeated on ſolemn occaſions, in his robes, with the crown on his head, and adorned with all the enſigns of majeſty. On the right hand of the throne is a ſeat for the prince of Wales, and on the left another for the next perſon of the royal family.

Below the throne, on the king's right hand, are the ſeats of the two archbiſhops, and a little below them the bench of biſhops. Before the throne, are three broad ſeats ſtuffed with wool; on the firſt of which, next to the throne, ſits the lord chancellor or keeper of the great ſeal, who is a ſpeaker of the houſe of peers; and on the other two ſit the lord chief juſtice, the maſter of the rolls, and the other judges, who attend occaſionally to be conſulted in points of law. The benches for the lords ſpiritual and temporal are covered with red cloth; and there is a bar acroſs the houſe, at the end oppoſite to the throne. Without the bar ſits the king's firſt gentleman

uſher, called the black rod, from a black wand he carries in his hand. Under him is a yeoman uſher, who waits at the inſide of the door, a crier without, and a ſerjeant at mace, who always attends the lord chancellor.

When the king is preſent with the crown on his head, the lords ſit uncovered and the judges ſtand till his majeſty gives them leave to ſit. In the king's abſence the lords, at their entrance, do reverence to the throne, as is done by all who enter the preſence chamber. The judges then may ſit, but muſt not be covered till the lord chancellor or keeper ſignifies to them, that the lords permit them to be ſo.

When the king goes in ſtate to the houſe, either at the opening or breaking up of the ſeſſions, the park guns are diſcharged; and his majeſty arriving at the houſe of lords, enters a room adjoining to it, called the prince's chamber, where he puts on his robes and crown, and from thence is conducted into the houſe by the lord chamberlain, where all the lords are dreſſed in their ſcarlet robes, and being ſeated on the throne, ſends for the commons by the gentleman uſher of the black rod. On their appearing, his majeſty's ſpeech is read by the lord chancellor to this grand united aſſembly; after which his majeſty returns in the ſame manner as he came, in his ſtate coach drawn by eight beautiful horſes, attended by his guards, and the guns firing.

The houſe of lords in conjunction, with the king and commons, have the power not only of making and repealing laws, but of conſtituting the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom; the lords here aſſembled take cognizance of treaſons and high crimes committed by the peers and others; try all who are impeached by the commons; and acquit or condemn without taking an oath, only laying their right hand upon their breaſt, and ſaying, *Guilty*, or *Not guilty upon my honour*. They receive appeals from all other courts, and even ſometimes reverſe the decrees of chancery; and from this higheſt tribunal lies no appeal. All the lords ſpiritual and temporal have the peculiar privilege of appointing proxies to vote in their ſtead, when from ſickneſs or any other cauſe, they cannot conveniently appear; but ſuch as would make proxies are obliged, at the beginning of every parliament, to enter them in perſon.

The lords give their ſuffrages or votes, beginning at the puiſne, or loweſt baron, and then proceeding in a regular ſeries, every one anſwering apart, *content*, or *not content*. If the affirmatives and negatives are equel, it paſſes in the negative, the ſpeaker not being allowed a voice, unleſs he be a peer of the realm.

Between the houſe of lords and the houſe of commons is an apartment called the painted chamber. This is ſaid to have been Edward the Confeſſor's bed-chamber, and the rooms in which the parliaments were anciently opened. Conferences are often held here between the two houſes, or their committees, there being a gallery of communication for the members of the houſe of commons to come up without being crowded.

At the ſouth end of New Palace-yard is a plain old building called the *Exchequer*, or *the office of the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer*, where the king's revenue is received and diſburſed.

This important office is under the direction of the chancellor of the exchequer, who has the comptrollment of the rolls of the lords of the treaſury, and ſits in the court above the barons of the exchequer. He has the gift of the office of comptroller of the pipe, and that of clerk of the Nihils.

Another great officer is, the auditor of the receipts of the exchequer. He files the bills of the tellers, and draws all orders to be ſigned by the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, for iſſuing forth all money, in virtue of privy ſeals, which are recorded by the clerk of the pells, and entered and lodged in the auditor's office. He likewiſe, by warrant from the lords of the treaſury, makes debentures to the ſeveral perſons who have fees, annuities or penſions, by letters patent from the king, out of the exchequer, and directs them for payment to the tellers. He daily receives the ſtate of each teller's account, and weekly certifies the whole to the lords commiſſioners, who immediately preſent the eſtimate, or balance to the king. He makes half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, a book called a declaration, containing a methodical abſtract of all the accounts and payments made the preceding half year, and delivers one of them to the lords of the treaſury, and another to the chancellor of the exchequer; and by him are kept the regiſters appointed for paying all perſons in courſe, upon ſeveral branches of the king's revenue. For the diſcharge of theſe offices he has a chief clerk, a clerk of the debenture, a clerk of the regiſters and iſſues, a clerk of the caſh book, and a clerk for making out exchequer bills; and in the offices for annuities under the auditor are two chief clerks, under whom are nine other clerks.

The other great officers are the four tellers of the exchequer, each of whom has his deputy, his firſt clerk and four other clerks. Their office is to receive all moneys due to the king, and thereupon to throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally court, where it is received by the auditor's clerk, who there attends to write the words of the bill upon a tally, and then delivers the ſame to be entered by the clerk of the pells, or his under clerk, who attends to enter it in his book; then the tally is cloven by the two deputy chamberlains, and while the ſenior deputy reads one part the junior examines the other.

The clerk of the pells is another great officer. He enters the the tellers bills on a parchment ſkin, in latin Pellis, and likewiſe all receipts and payments for the king; this officer is in the nature of a comptroller; he has a deputy and two clerks.

To the tally court belong the two chamberlains of the exchequer, in whoſe cuſtody are many ancient records, leagues and treaties with foreign princes, the ſtandards of money, weights, and meaſures, thoſe ancient books called the black book of the exchequer, and dooms-day book, which laſt contains an account of all the cities, towns, villages and families in the reign of William the Conqueror. This book is kept under three locks and keys, and cannot be examined for

leſs than 6s. 8d. and for every line tranſcribed is paid four-pence.

Under theſe officers are four deputy chamberlains, in whoſe offices are preſerved all the counter-foils of the above tallies, ſo exactly ranked by months or years, that they may be eaſily found out, in order to be joined with their reſpective tallies, which being done and proved true, they deliver it atteſted for a lawful tally to the clerk of the pipe, to be allowed in the great roll.

The other officers of this court, are the uſher of the exchequer, his deputy and clerk; three paymaſters of exchequer bills, their deputy, and a comptroller of exchequer bills; a tally writer for the auditor, who has two aſſiſtant clerks, and a tally cutter.

There are ſeveral other offices belonging to the exchequer, as the Pipe office in Gray's Inn; Foreign Appoſer's office, and King's Remembrancer's office, in the Temple; Clerk of the pleas office, in Lincoln's Inn, &c.

In leaving this diviſion we proceed from Weſtminſter-bridge (which has been already deſcribed in p. 301, &c.) through a fine ſtreet which opens and leads to St. James's Park.* At the weſt end of this park, fronting the mall and grand canal, ſtands

The QUEEN's PALACE.

This building was originally known by the name of Arlington-houſe; but being purchaſed by the late duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it in 1703, with brick and ſtone, it was called Buckingham-houſe till the year 1762, when his preſent majeſty bought it; and it has obtained the name of the Queen's Palace from the particular pleaſure her majeſty has expreſſed in the retirement of it. It is in every reſpect a fine building, and not only commands a proſpect of St. James's-park in front, but has a park, lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itſelf behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a proſpect of the adjacent country. It has a ſpacious court-yard, incloſed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each ſide, ſeparated from the manſion-houſe by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuſcan, Doric, and Ionic orders. Each front of this houſe has two ranges of pilaſters of the Corinthian and Tuſcan orders.

To this palace has been lately added a new library ſupplied with the beſt authors in various languages. Here is alſo a fine collection of prints; and the whole ſtructure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the moſt eminent maſters. Among which are the famous cartoons by Raphael, remove
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from the New T
patterns for tapeſ
with great delicacy
the deſcription of

1. *The miraculous c.*
this Chriſt appears in ti.
vine gentleneſs; the large
ſhore in the fore-ground have
them, and prevent the heavineſs wh.
of the picture would otherwiſe have had, by breaking the parallel line that would have been made by the boat, and the baſe of the picture.

2. *The delivery of the keys*, John xxi. As this is the appearance of our Saviour after the reſurrection, preſent authority, late ſuffering, humility and majeſty, command and love, are finely mixed in his divine aſpect. He is wrapped only in one large piece of white drapery; his left arm and breaſt are bare, and part of his legs naked. The figures of the eleven apoſtles all expreſs the ſame paſſion of admiration, but diſcover it differently according to their characters. Peter receives his maſter's orders on his knees, with an admiration mixed with a more particular attention; the beloved diſciple has, in his countenance [wonder loſt in love. The laſt perſonage whoſe back only is ſeen, one would imagine to be Thomas, whoſe perplexed concern could not be better drawn than by this acknowledgement of the difficulty to deſcribe it. The mixture of tints in the draperies all together produce a wonderful harmony.

3. *The miracle of healing the cripple at the beautiful gate of the temple*, Acts iii. All the figures are admirably performed.

4. *The death of Ananias*, Acts v. Here is the greateſt dignity in the apoſtles; they are, however, only a ſubordinate group, becauſe the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almoſt all the figures. What a horror and reverence is viſible in the whole aſſembly on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

5. *Elymas the ſorcerer ſtruck with blindneſs*, Acts xii. How admirably are terror and aſtoniſhment expreſſed in the people preſent, and how variouſly according to their ſeveral characters! What grace and majeſty is ſeen in the Great Apoſtle of the Gentiles, denouncing vengeance on the ſorcerers! The proconſul has a greatneſs and a grace ſuperior to his character, equal to what might be ſuppoſed in a Cæſar.

6. *The ſacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the people of Lycaonia*, Acts xiv. The occaſion of this is finely told; the man healed of his lameneſs, to expreſs his ſenſe of the divine power which ap-

peared

* This place was originally a wild wet field, till king Henry VIII. incloſed it, laid it out into walks, and drained it by cutting canals, for a pleaſure ground to his new palace at St. James's. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by king Charles II, who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful viſta, near half a mile in length, called the mall from its being adopted to a play at bowls ſo called. He alſo formed the water into a canal of 100 feet broad, and 2800 feet long; and furniſhed the park with a decoy, and other ponds for water fowl. This park, which is near a mile and a half in circumference, and ſurrounded with magnificent ſtructures, is conſtantly open and uſed as a thoroughfare by all ſorts of people. At the eaſt end is a ſpacious parade for the exerciſe of the horſe and foot-guards.

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b he remembers
ıg great devotion
entiments ſeen in
ɔy. The group of
rom a bas relievo in

.ıg *to the Athenians*, Acts
ɔrator is the chief figure; and
. conducted with the greateſt judg-
ment. The attitude of St. Paul is as fine as poſſible, pointing to the ſtatue of Mercury, alluding to their idolatry; for the men of Lyſtra would call him by that name. The little drapery thrown over the apoſtle's ſhoulder, and hanging down to his waiſt, poiſes the figure, which otherwiſe would ſeem ready to tumble forwards.

There were in all twelve of theſe pieces: two are in the poſſeſſion of the French king; the king of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a ſum of money. When the perſon who had taken this valuable depoſit found it was to be redeemed, he greatly damaged the drawing, for which the gentlamen brought his action in Weſtminſter-hall.

On the north ſide of St. James's-park, near the center, is an old building called

St. JAMES's PALACE.

On the ſpot where this edifice ſtands was once an hoſpital dedicated to St. James, originally founded by the citizens of London for only fourteen maids afflicted with the leproſy, who were to live a chaſte and devout life; but afterwards new donations increaſed the extent of the charity, and eight brethren were added to miniſter divine ſervice. This hoſpital, which is mentioned in a manuſcript of the Cotton library, ſo early as in the year 1100, was at length ſuppreſſed by king Henry VIII. who allowed the ſiſters penſions during the term of their lives, and taking down the edifice built a palace in its room, which retained the name of the hoſpital, and is ſtill ſtanding. In this edifice our kings have reſided ever ſince Whitehall was conſumed by fire in 1697, and his majeſty uſually reſides here during the winter ſeaſon. It is an irregular building, of a mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hoſpital was converted to the uſe of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar exempted from all epiſcopal juriſdiction. The ſervice in the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that end there belongs to it a dean, a lord-almoner, a ſub-dean, forty-eight chaplains, who preach in their turns before the royal family, twelve gentlemen of the chapel, two organiſts, ten children, a ſerjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the veſtry, and a bell-ringer.

On the eaſt ſide of this palace is Malborough-houſe, which is a very large brick edifice, ornamented with ſtone, and built in a peculiar taſte. It has two wings, and a very ſpacious court before it. The front, which is very extenſive, has only two ſeries of windows. The building is terminated by a baluſtrade on the top; and the apartments are magnificent, well diſpoſed and richly furniſhed.

But the moſt elegant building, not only in point of architecture, but in richneſs of furniture, is lord Speencer's houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of St. James's-palace. Nothing can be more pleaſingly elegant than the park front, which is ornamented to an high degree, and yet not with profuſion; nor is the fitting up and furniture of the rooms inferior to the beauties of the outſide. The library which is thirty feet by twenty-five, is moſt beautifully ornamented. The chimney-piece very light, of poliſhed white marble. On one ſide of the room hangs a capital picture of the nature of witchcraft; the expreſſion and finiſhing is very great; and the extent of the painter's imagination ſtriking, in drawing into one point ſuch a multitude of the emblems of witchcraft, and all deſigned with a fine wildneſs of fancy. It is ſomewhat in the ſtile of Scarlatti.

From hencce you enter the dining room, forty-ſix by twenty-four; exceedingly elegant: the decorations in the fineſt taſte, and the richeſt of their kind; the ceiling and cornice of white and and green, very beautiful. The ſlabs of Siena marble, large and finely veined. The chimney-piece, baſſo relievo, of white marble beautifully poliſhed. On one ſide of it is a landſcape, the killing of a dragon, the general brilliancy of which is very fine, and the trees beautifully expreſſed. On the other ſide is another yet more pleaſing, the trees of which are likewiſe ſtriking. The figures are a centaur carrying off a naked woman: her back appears, which is painted with a moſt delicate ſoftneſs: ſhe has a little ſlight drapery, which is very elegantly deſigned, though perhaps not perfectly natural.

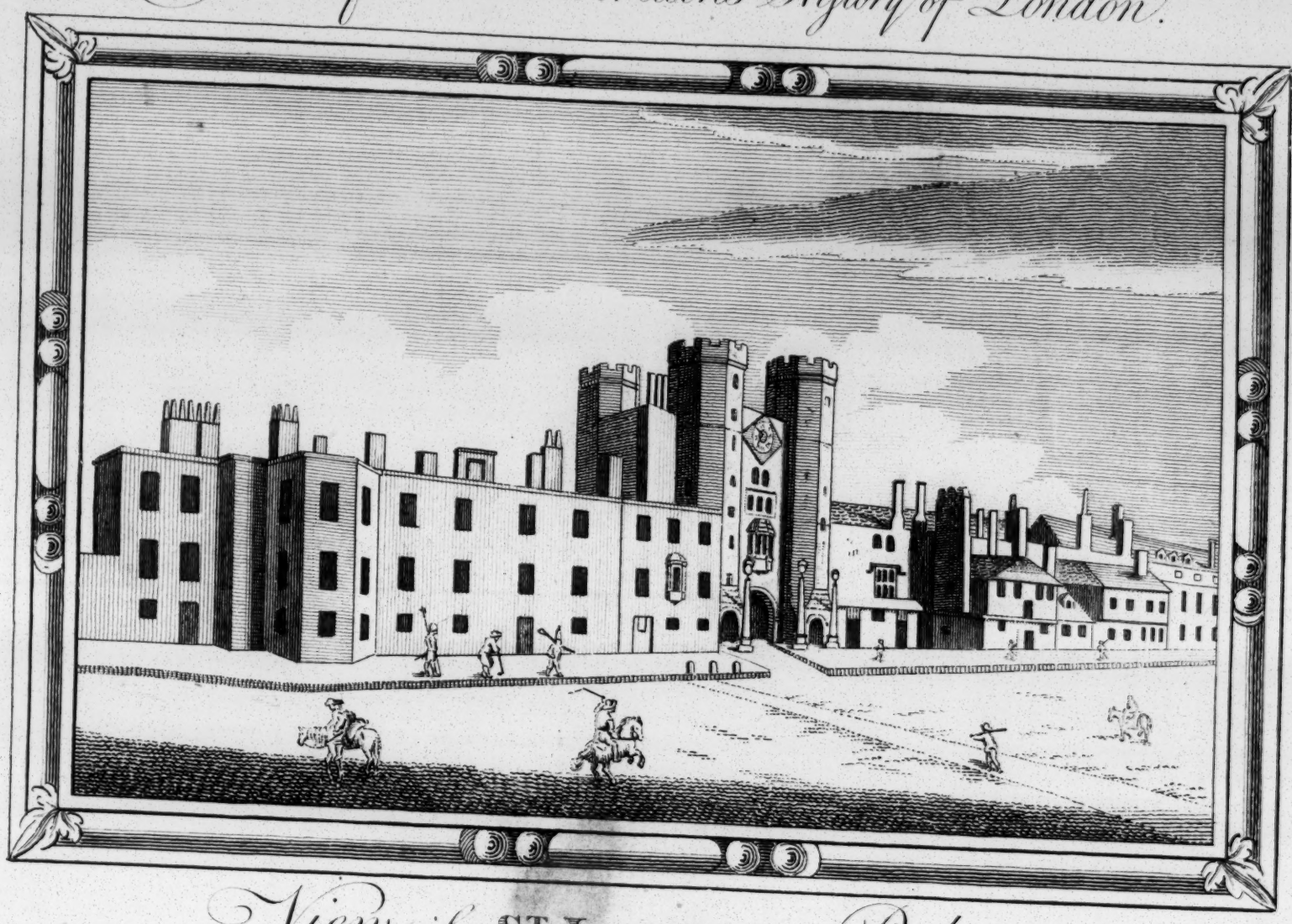
We next enter the drawing room, which is twenty-four by twenty-one, clear of a noble bow-window, parted from the room only by two pillars of the moſt exquiſite wormanſhip; they are carved in leaves, the thick foliage of which bends round in a fine arch from one to the other, in a taſte that cannot be too much admired. On each ſide, in a ſemicircular cove in the wall, an urn of white marble with baſſo relievos, very beautiful. Nothing can be more elegant than the chimney-piece; a fine border of Siena marble with a ſweet feſtoon of flowers upon it in white marble poliſhed; the ceiling, cornice, and ornaments of green and white and gold, and in a moſt delicate ſtile. Over the chimney, a picture of two uſurers; great expreſſion.

Returning, we next view the attic ſtory; the ſtair caſe is in a very juſt taſte, wide and lofty; the ceiling and ornaments green and white.

From the landing-place you enter firſt the muſic room twenty-five by twenty-three, chimney-piece extremely light and elegant: on the left a ſmall dreſſing-room, very neat; chimney-piece very beautiful, the cornice of white poliſhed marble, ſupported by pillars of Siena. This opens into the bed-chamber, twenty-five by twenty.

The

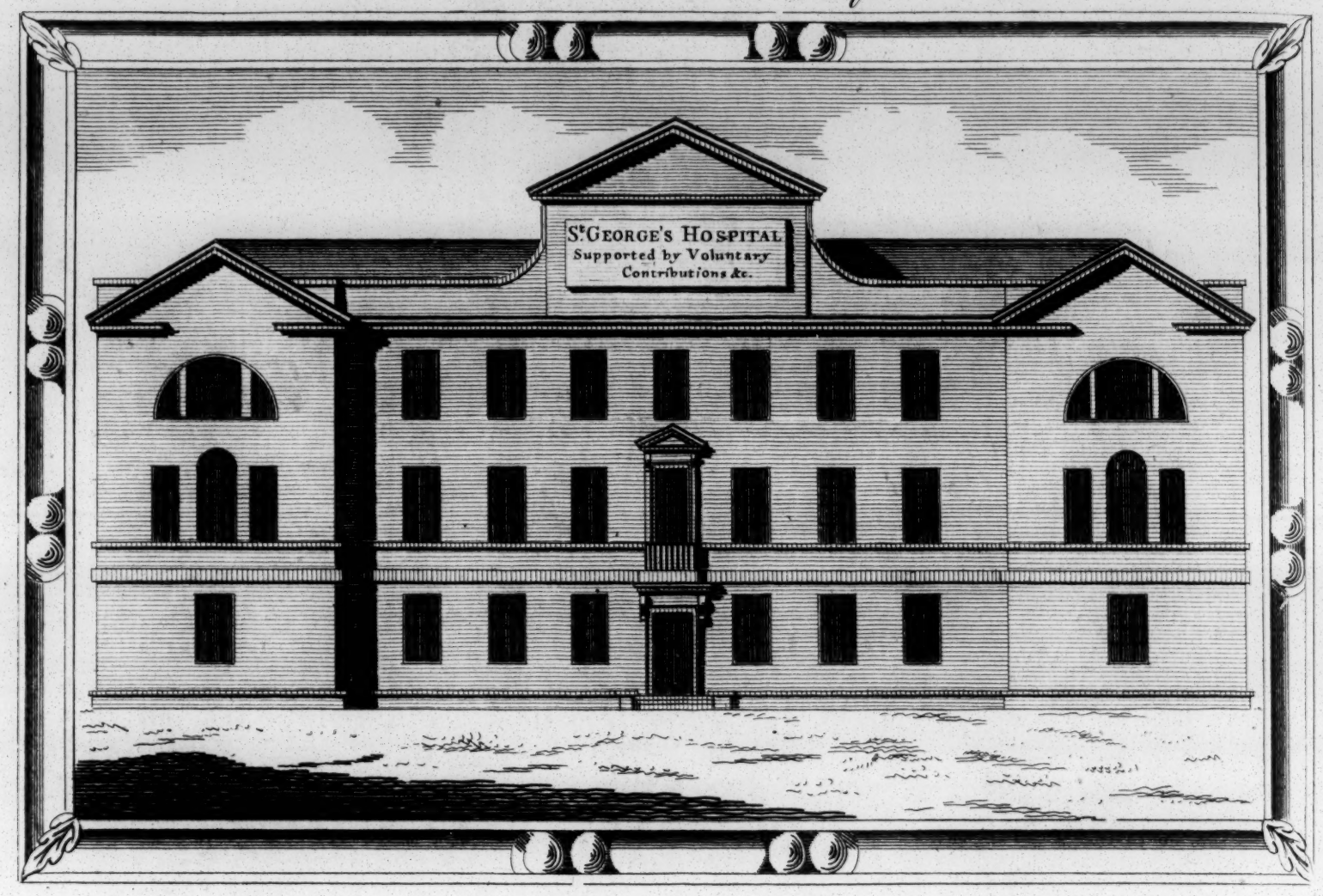
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



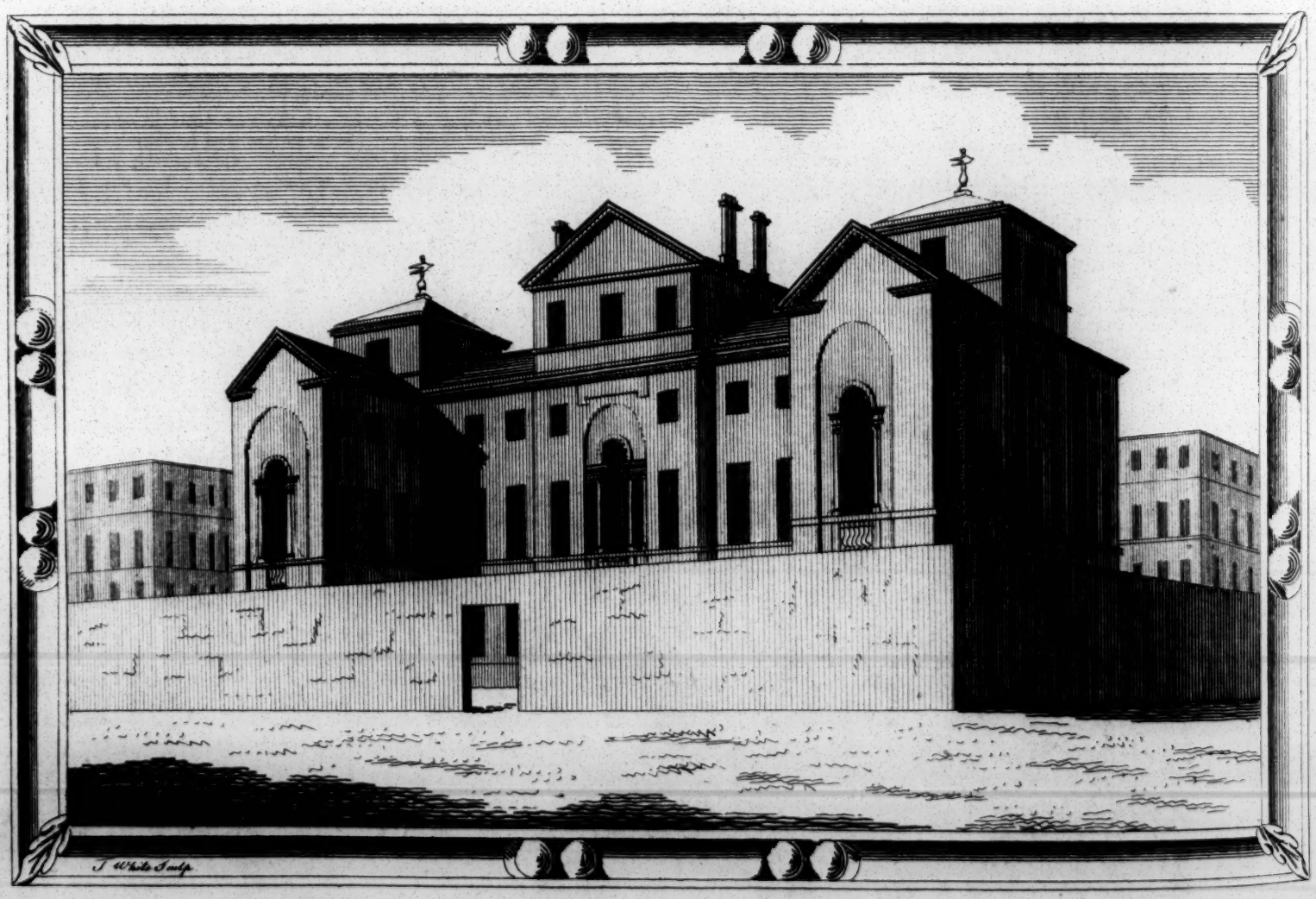
View of ST JAMES'S *Palace.*

View of KENSINGTON *Palace.*

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London



The Hospital of St. GEORGE *at Hyde Park corner*



The South east View of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL *near Oxford Road*

The beds and tables very finely carved and inlaid, the former of crimſon damaſk, with covered tops and extremely elegant.

Returning to the muſic-room, you enter the grand dreſſing-room, twenty-five by twenty-three, which is fitted up with all poſſible taſte; ſcarce any thing can be more beautiful than the moſaic ceiling, the cornices, and all the ornaments. The chimney-piece is exquiſitely deſigned, and admirably executed: it is of white marble, wrought with the utmoſt taſte, and beautifully poliſhed. Over the cornice are feſtoons of the lighteſt carving, and two eagles, with a very fine baſſo relievo of carving in a glaſs in the center. The pictures are diſpoſed with great elegance, and hung up by ribbons of gilt carving in the higheſt taſte.

From this room you enter the ſaloon, forty-five by thirty. The ceiling, which is coved, is in moſiac compartments, green and white and gold; gilt medallions are let into it. The door-caſes exceedingly elegant, their cornices ſupported by pillars moſt beautifully carved, and gilt with the ſame mixture of green as in the ceiling. The chimney-piece large, but very light; relievos of white poliſhed marble, wonderfully elegant. Between the windows are two ſlabs very large, of the fineſt Siena marble, the frames carved in the moſt exquiſite taſte, and richly gilded; they are beyond all compariſon more beautiful and rich than any we have ſeen. The pier-glaſſes of a vaſt ſize, ſingle plates, and the frames of admirable workmanſhip. The carving and gilding of the ſofa frames in a ſtile and taſte till now unknown. In the center of the room hangs an exceeding fine glaſs luſtre. On each ſide the chimney is an hiſtorical landſcape, one Alexander and Diogenes; the expreſſion good, but the colouring of both ſomething of the Manneriſt.

The next room is called the painted one, twenty-four by twenty-two. On one ſide is a bow window, ornamented with the moſt exquiſitely carved and gilt pillars you can conceive. The walls and ceiling are painted in compartments by Mr. Steuart, in the moſt beautiful taſte; even the very ſcrolls and feſtoons of the ſlighteſt ſort, which are run between the ſquare and circular compartments, are executed with the minuteſt elegance. The ground of the whole is green; and the general effect more pleaſing than is eaſily conceived. Nothing can be lighter or more beautiful than the chimney-piece: the frieze contains a moſt exquiſite painting repreſenting a clandeſtine marriage, which, without variety or glare of colours, has all the harmony of their utmoſt power. Nothing can be finer than the drapery, which is deſigned with the juſteſt taſte, diſplaying the form of every limb through it in a moſt beautiful manner. The ſoft expreſſion of the naked, and the beauty of the heads, are very great. We ſhould obſerve, that two of the ſmall compartments of the wall are landſcapes, let into it with no other than the painted frame of the diviſions; one repreſents a water-fall, and the other a bridge over a ſtream, both fine. The frames of the tables, ſofas, ſtands, &c. &c. are all carved and gilt in the ſame taſte as the other ornaments of the room, all with a profuſion of richneſs, but with the utmoſt elegance. The peacock's feathers over one of the glaſſes, the turtles on a wreath of flowers, and the magpies on bunches of grapes, are very beautiful, and the deception of the firſt extraordinary. The bold relief of ſuch ſlight ſtrokes does honour to the pencil of the artiſt. The looking-glaſs window is a piece of taſte, and has an happy effect.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Hyde-Park is a neat plain building, called

St. GEORGE's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was firſt opened for the admiſſion of patients, on the firſt day of January 1734, and has ever ſince been ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations, and ſo well attended and managed, that now it is one of the moſt flouriſhing hoſpitals in the kingdom.

Here are admitted the poor, ſick and lame, who are ſupplied with advice, medicine, diet, waſhing, lodging, and ſome of the more diſtreſſed even with cloaths. The phyſicians viſit their patients on Mondays and Fridays, and on all intermediate days whenever occaſion requires; but the ſurgeon attends every day; and on every Friday morning there is a general conſultation of all the phyſicians and ſurgeons. No ſecurity for the burial of the patients is required, nor any money, gift, or reward taken of them or their friends, on any account whatever. Thoſe who die, if their friends are unable to bury them, are interred at the charge of the ſociety. And the money collected in the poor box at the door, is kept as a ſeparate fund for furniſhing thoſe with ſome little ſum of money, whoſe diſtance from their habitations, or other particular neceſſities, require it.

The apothecaries, who are governors, are appointed to attend by rotation as viſitors, to ſee that the apothecary of the houſe takes due care of the medicines and patients. Two viſitors are choſen weekly out of the ſubſcribers, to attend daily, and take care, by examining the proviſion and patients, that the orders of the ſociety are punctually obſerved, that the patients are treated in every reſpect with order and tenderneſs, and to make a report in writing of their obſervations.

Prayers are read daily to the patients; a ſermon is preached every Sunday, the communion is adminiſtered every month, and the chaplain attends at other times to catechize and perform other religious offices, as often as their caſes require; and when the patients are diſcharged, religious tracts are given to each of them, for their farther edification.

A board of governors meet every Wedneſday morning to do the current buſineſs of the hoſpital, to receive and examine the reports of the viſitors, to diſcharge and admit patients, to receive the complaints and propoſals of all perſons, and to prepare ſuch matters as are proper for the conſideration of general boards. A general board of the governors meet regularly five times a year.

The governors are in number upwards of three hundred. No perſon receiving ſalary, fee, or reward from the hoſpital, is capable of being a

governor; but every other gentleman ſubſcribing 5l. a year, or upwards, or giving one benefaction of 50l. although he be not an annual ſubſcriber, is thereupon put in nomination to be a governor, and at the firſt general court, which is held one month after, is accordingly ballotted for by the governors. The ſubſcriptions are received by the treaſurers, at the weekly board, held every Wedneſday morning in the hoſpital.

The other rules and regulations of this hoſpi- are as follow:

1. No perſon is to be admitted a patient, except in caſes of accidents, without a note from a governor or contributor, ſpecifying the name and place of abode of ſuch patient, and that he or ſhe is a proper object of this charity.

2. All recommendations are to be delivered every Wedneſday morning by nine o'clock.

3. In caſe out-patients neglect coming two weeks ſucceſſively on the day and hour they are ordered to attend, ſuch out-patients ſhall be diſcharged for irregularity, except they have had leave from their phyſician.

4. No perſon diſcharged for irregularity is to be ever again admitted into the hoſpital, upon any recommendation whatſoever.

5. No patient is to be ſuffered to go out of the hoſpital without leave in writing; and to avoid giving offence, no leave is to be given to any patient to go into St. James's Park; or the Green Park, called Conſtitution-hill, upon any pretence whatſoever.

6. No governor, officer, or ſervant, muſt at any time preſume, on pain of expulſion, to take of any tradeſman, patient, or other perſon, any fee, reward, or gratification of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any ſervice done, or to be done, on account of this hoſpital.

7. No perſon ſubſcribing leſs than two guineas a year, can recommend more than two in-patients in the year.

8. When there is not room for all the patients recommended at one time to be received into the hoſpital, thoſe are taken in whoſe admiſſion the board are of opinion, will moſt effectually anſwer the end of the charity; and the reſt, if proper objects, are admitted out-patients, till there is room for them in the hoſpital.

This hoſpital enjoys a fine ſituation, and has all the benefit of a clear and pure air. It is a very neat, though not an expenſive building; and though it is extremely plain, yet it is not void of ornament. It has two ſmall wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, and to which there is an aſcent by a few ſteps. On the top of this part of the building is a pediment raiſed above the reſt of the edifice, and under this ornament is a ſtone with an inſcription, expreſſing the noble uſe to which this ſtructure is applied.

Near this hoſpital is a Lock-hoſpital, erected for the reception of perſons afflicted with venereal diſorders, and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and donations.

Returning eaſtward we come to a ſtreet called Piccadilly, on the ſouth ſide of which is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. JAMES.

This is one of the churches that owes its riſe to the increaſe of buildings and inhabitants; for the church of St. Martin in the Fields being too ſmall for the inhabitants, and too remote from thoſe in this quarter, the earl of St. Alban's, with other perſons of diſtinction in that neighbourhood, erected this edifice at the expence of about 7000l. It was built in the reign of king Charles II. and though a large fabric, was conſidered as a chapel of eaſe, to St. Martin's; but being conſecrated in 1684, it was dedicated to St. James, in compliment to the name of the duke of York, and the next year, when that prince had aſcended the throne, the diſtrict for which it was built, was by act of parliament ſeparated from St. Martin's, and made a diſtinct pariſh. The walls are brick, ſupported by ruſtic quoins of ſtone; and the windows, which are large, are alſo caſed with ſtone. The tower at the eaſt end riſes regularly from the ground to a conſiderable height, and is crowned with a neat, well conſtructed ſpire.

This church is a rectory, in the patronage of the biſhop of London; and is ſaid to be worth 500l. per annum. The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four ſideſmen, eight overſeers, two burgeſſes, two aſſiſtant-burgeſſes, ſeven conſtables, fourteen ſcavengers, and two ſurveyors of the highways.

The remarbable places and things in this pariſh are,

Burlington-houſe, ſo called from its being the reſidence of the earls of Burlington. It is fenced from the ſtreet by a brick wall, about two hundred and twenty feet in length, in which are three coach gates. The front of the houſe is of ſtone, and is remarkable for the beauty of the deſign and workmanſhip. It has two wings, joined by a circular colonade of the Doric order. The front was built by the late earl of Burlington. The apartments are in a fine taſte, and the ſtair-caſe painted with great ſpirit, by Sab. Ricci. Behind the houſe is a ſpacious garden.

Here are ſeveral other magnificent houſes, as Sunderland-houſe, Devonſhire-houſe, and two new-houſes, one erected by the earl of Bath, and the other by the earl of Egremont.

St. James's-ſquare, which is neatly paved with heading-ſtone all over; in which there is a moſt curious oval baſon, 150 feet diamater; in the center thereof is a pedeſtal about fifteen feet ſquare, for a ſtatue of king William III. on horſeback; the whole is environed with iron rails eight ſquare, and at each angle without the rails is a ſtone pillar about nine feet high, and a lamp on the top: the gravel walk within the rails is in breadth from each angle to the margin of the baſon, about twenty-ſix feet.

Soho-ſquare or *King's-ſquare*, (a part of which only is in this pariſh) is of conſiderable extent, and as an area ſurrounded with high pales, encloſing a garden, in which is a ſtatue of king Charles

Charles II. ſtanding upon a pedeſtal placed in the midſt of a ſmall baſon. At his majeſty's feet lie the repreſentations of the four principal rivers, the Thames, Trent, Humber and Severn, pouring out their waters. On the ſouth ſide of this ſquare are Frith-ſtreet and Greek-ſtreet, on the eaſt Sutton-ſtreet, on the north Charles-ſtreet, and on the weſt Denmark-ſtreet.

Golden-ſquare, which is very ſmall, but neat, is adorned on the inſide with graſs plats and gravel walks, and is ſurrounded with handſome iron rails.

St. James's-market.

Marlborough or *Carnaby-market.*

A large chapel in King-ſtreet, built in 1702 at the ſole expence of archbiſhop Tenniſon, who endowed the ſame. The morning preacher's ſalary is 70l. per annum, the afternoon preacher has 50l. per annum, and the two curates who read prayers have 20l. per annum each.

In Berwick-ſtreet there is a chapel; the morning preacher has 30l. per annum and the afternoon preacher has 20l. per annum.

In the ſame ſtreet is a French chapel.

A Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in Swallow-ſtreet.

An Anabaptiſt meeting-houſe in Glaſs-houſe-ſtreet.

An opera and a playhouſe in the Hay-market, in which there is alſo a market for hay and ſtraw three days in a week, viz. Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays.

There is a charity ſchool in King's-ſtreet for thirty-ſix boys, who are the children of poor inhabitants, for ſchooling only.

Another over the watch-houſe for forty poor boys, who are taught to read, write, &c. at the charge of the offertory.

On the north part of Burlington-gardens is the charity-ſcool, a handſome edifice, where eighty girls are boarded, cloathed, taught, and placed out to ſervice, &c. at the charge of divers ſubſcribers and by collections.

In the upper burial-ground is a work-houſe capable of containing 300 poor people. When any of the poor fall ſick, they are removed to the infirmary, which is in a ſtreet, called the Gravel Pits near Broad-ſtreet.

To the north from the pariſh we come to Great George-ſtreet, on the eaſt ſide of which is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. GEORGE, *Hanover-ſquare.*

This was one of the new churches erected within the bills of mortality, by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, and was taken out of the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields. It has a plain body with an elegant portico; the columns, which are Corinthian, are of a large diameter, and the pediment has its acroteria, but without further ornament. It has a tower, which, above the clock, is elegantly adorned at the corners with coupled Corinthian columns that are very lofty: theſe are crowned with their entablature, which at each corner ſupports two vaſes, and over theſe the tower ſtill riſes till it is terminated by a dome crowned with a turret that ſupports a ball, over which riſes the weather-cock.

This pariſh at firſt conſiſted of two out wards of that of St. Martin's in the Fields; but it has now four wards, named Conduit-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſtreet, Dover-ſtreet and the out-ward.

It is a rectory, the advowſon of which is ſettled upon the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors. The profits ariſing to the rector are ſaid to amount to about 600l. per annum. Lieutenant general Stewart gave the ground on which this church was erected, and ſome time after bequeathed to the pariſh the ſum of 4000l. towards erecting and endowing a charity ſchool therein.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, eight overſeers, one burgeſs and his aſſiſtant, four conſtables, one headborough, four ſurveyors of the highways, three ſurveyors of the ſtreets, and ſix ſcavengers.

The remarkable places and things in this pariſh are, Hanover-ſquare; Groſvenor-ſquare; a chapel in Conduit-ſtreet called Trinity chapel; a chapel at Knight's-bridge, and another near Groſvenor-ſquare; part of Hyde-park, Chelſea water-works; a workhouſe for the poor, and a market for meat and herbage.

Hanover-ſquare, contains about two acres of ground, in the middle of which is a garden encloſed with rails: the houſes are new built in the modern taſte; they make a grand appearance, and are inhabited by noblemen and gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed rank.

Groſvenor-ſquare contains about five acres, and in the middle is a large garden ſurrounded with paliſade pales placed upon a circular dwarf wall. This garden is laid out into walks, and adorned with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king George I. gilt, which ſtands upon a pedeſtal in the center.

In Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, in this pariſh, is a lying-in-hoſpital, for unmarried as well as married women. It is ſupported by voluntary contributions; and any woman recommended by a governor or ſubſcriber is received, and provided with aſſiſtance, and all neceſſaries, during the laſt ſtate of pregnancy, and the month of lying-in.

This hoſpital, which firſt began in Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, and was from thence removed into Duke-ſtreet, is governed by a preſident, a vice-preſident, and a treaſurer, annually elected out of the governors greater benefactors to this charity; by a general court of governors held in the months of March, June, September and December, to take the reports of the committees; and by a houſe committee who inſpect accounts and tranſact ſuch buſineſs as is laid before them.

A phyſicial committee is appointed at the general quarterly courts out of the phyſicians, men-midwives, ſurgeons, and apothecaries, who are to meet once a month to examine the medicines and drugs brought into the diſpenſatory, and none are ſuffered to be uſed without their approbation.

Two phyſicians and two ſurgeons attend twice a week on extraordinary caſes; a ſurgeon and man-midwife every day from eleven o'clock till

one

one; and ſuch objects as come within theſe hours have advice in phyſic and ſurgery, without fee or reward, whether accidental or recommended.

Every governor or ſubſcriber is entitled to ſend one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. All ſubſcriptions are during pleaſure. Thoſe who contribute two guineas a year are governors while they continue their ſubſcription, and thoſe who give 20l. at one payment are governors during life, and have a vote and intereſt at the committees.

No officers or ſervants are permittcd, on pain of expulſion, to take any fee, reward, or gratuity whatſoever, of patients or other perſons, for any ſervice done, or to be done in this hoſpital.

The poor women recommended by the governors and ſubſcribers are received on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from eleven o'clock till one.

Near Oxford-road, in this pariſh, is a plain, but commodious brick building, called

The MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

The charitable deſigns of this hoſpital were carried on for ſeveral years in two convenient houſes adjoining to each other, in Windmill-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, where the firſt inſtitution in Auguſt 1745, was intended only for the relief of the indigent ſick and lame; but in July 1747, the governors, willing to render it more worthy the notice of the public, extended their plan to the relief of the pregnant wives of the induſtrious poor; when the great increaſe of patients ſoon obliged the governors to think of enlarging their edifice, as well as their plan; and the kind benevolence of the public by donations, legacies, &c. enabled them in 1755, to erect the preſent more extenſive building. The apartments for the reception of the lying-in women are in a ſeparate part of the building, remote from the ſick and lame; and that ladies may viſit the lying-in patients without being incommoded by the ſick and lame, different ſtair-caſes lead to each, the lying-in wards having no communication with the other.

The qualification of a governor of this charity is an annual ſubſcription of three guineas; which alſo entitles the ſubſcriber to recommend, and have in the houſe at one time, either one ſick or lame patient, or one lying-in woman, and to recommend out-patients. A ſubſcription of five guineas per annum entitles the ſubſcriber to recommend one ſick or lame in-patienr, out-patients, and one lying-in woman. A ſubſcription of thirty guineas at one payment conſtitutes the ſubſcriber a governor for life, with the laſt mentioned privileges.

A committee of the governors meet at the hoſpital every Tueſday, at ten of the clock, to receive and diſcharge patients, and to tranſact the other neceſſary buſineſs of the houſe. The patients are attended by three eminent phyſicians, a man-midwife, three ſurgeons, and a divine. The phyſicians viſit the patients every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, and on intermediate days, when particular caſes require it. The ſurgeons attend every day.

Patients are admitted on a letter of recommendation from a governor or contributor, who may recommend in-patients, and have out-patients on the books, according to the regulation before-mentioned; and when in-patients are recommended, and there is not room in the houſe to receive them, they are put on the liſt to be admitted on the firſt vacancy, and in the mean time are preſcribed for as out-patients.

No ſecurity is required for burials.

All accidents are admitted without recommendation.

Tueſday being the day appointed for the admiſſion of patients, they muſt be at the hoſpital, with their recommendations, at ten of the clock.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons meet every Saturday at twelve o'clock, at the hoſpital, where they give advice to to all ſuch diſeaſed poor who ſhall come, though not recommended and require it.

Married women are only admitted (in the laſt month of their pregnancy) after they have been examined by the weekly board, and on their producing an affidavit made before a juſtice of peace, of the time and place of their marriage, and of the ſettlement of the huſband, with the manner the ſaid ſettlement was obtained, whether by birth, ſervitude, or otherwiſe.

The ſervants of the houſe are forbid to take any gratuity of the patients or their friends, on any pretence whatſoever, on pain of expulſion.

Proceeding eaſtward from Hanover-ſquare, we come to Dean-ſtreet, Soho, on the weſt ſide of which, in the liberty of Weſtminſter, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. ANN.

This church owes its foundation to the great increaſe of public buildings. The inhabitants of the pariſh of St. Martin's in the Fields became too numerous to be contained in the church, and therefore applying to parliament, this was erected in the year 1686, on a ſpot of ground then called Kemp's Field, and the pariſh to which it belongs was ſeparated from St. Martin's in 1687.

The walls of this church are of brick with ruſtic quoins. The tower which is ſquare, is ſtrengthened with a kind of buttreſſes, and at the ſpringing of the dome, which ſupports the lanthorn, there are urns on the corners with flames. The lanthorn, which is formed of arches, is ſurrounded with a baluſtrade at the bottom, and over it is a turret crowned with a globe and fane.

The advowſon of this church is ſettled upon the biſhop of London, and the rector, inſtead of tythes, receives from the pariſhioners 100l. per annum which, together with the glebe, ſurplus fees, and eaſter-book, amount to about 300l. per annum.

The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are two burgeſſes, two aſſiſtant burgeſſes, two churchwardens, four collectors for the porr, ſix conſtables, four beadles, four ſcavengers, and two ſurveyors of the highways.

The moſt remarkable place in this pariſh is

Leiceſter

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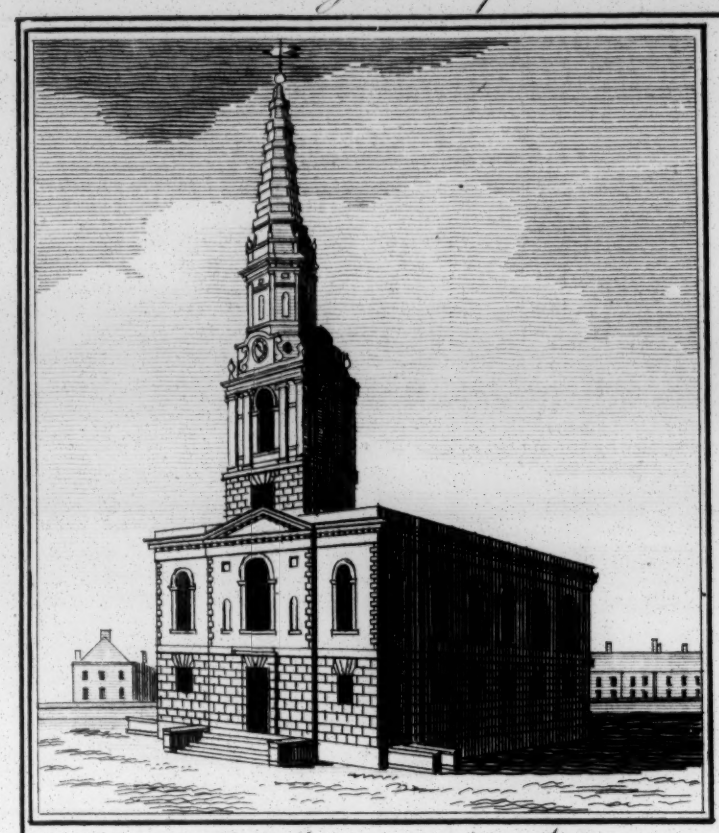
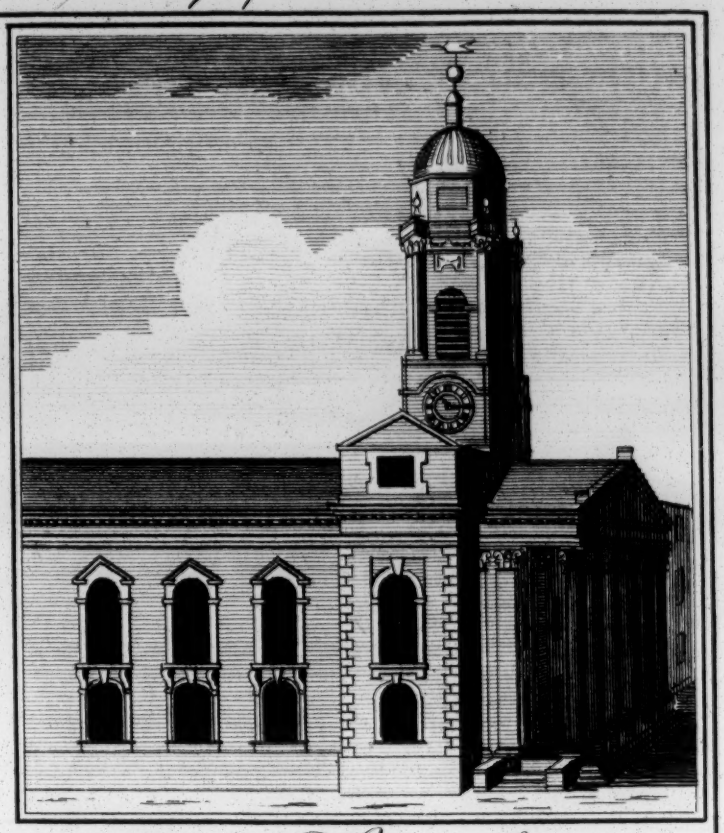
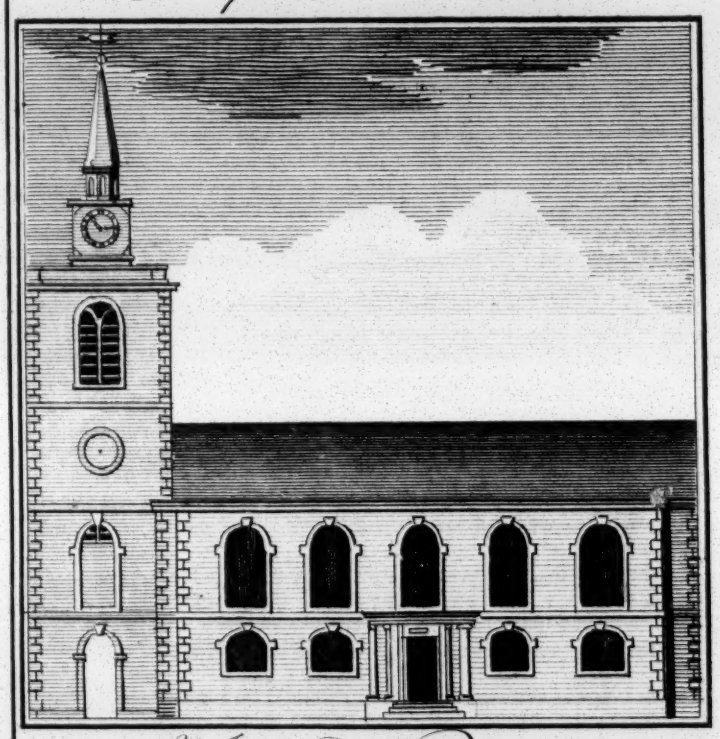
Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



St. Giles's in the Fields.

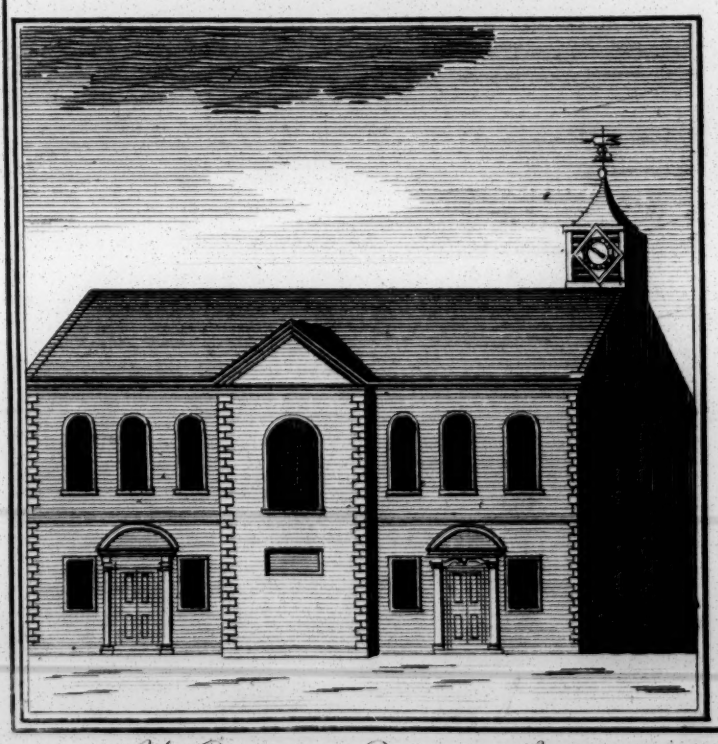


St. George's Hanover Square.

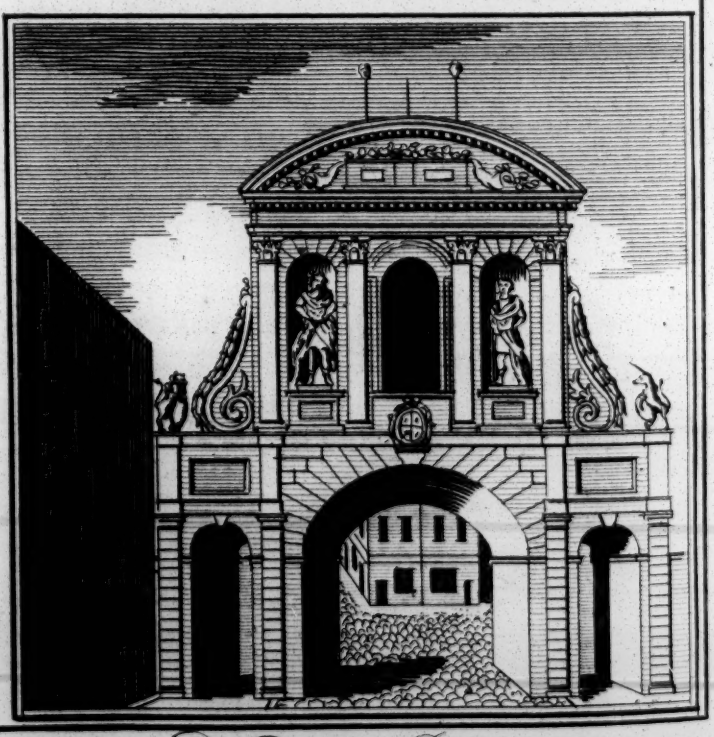


St. James's Westminster.

St. Anne's Westminster.



St. George's Queen Square.



Temple Bar

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View of LINCOLN'S INN.

VIEW *of* GRAY'S INN.

Leiceſter-ſquare, which contains an area of between two and three acres. On the north ſide is Saville-houſe, the winter reſidence of his preſent majeſty while prince of Wales; and adjoining to that is Leiceſter-houſe, formerly the reſidence of the princeſs dowager of Wales. This ſquare is encloſed with iron rails, and in the center is a gilt equeſtrian ſtatue of his late majeſty king George II. on a high pedeſtal.

Proceeding eaſtward from St. Anne's Soho, and from the liberties of Weſtminſter, we leave Oxford-road and all the new buildings on the north ſide of that ſpacious-ſtreet, and come to the pariſh church of

St. GILES *in the Fields.*

This church is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The place in which it ſtands was formerly a village of the ſame name as the church, which was ſtanding ſo early as the year 1222, though it was not made parochial till the year 1547. The little edifice for divine worſhip being taken down in the year 1623, a church of brick was erected in its ſtead; but the ground in its neighbourhood being gradually raiſed to the height of eight feet above the floor, it became very damp and unwholeſome. On this the inhabitants, by conſent of parliament, had it rebuilt, the ſum of 8000l. being granted for that purpoſe. The old fabrick was taken down in 1730, and the preſent one erected three years after.

The church and ſteeple are built with Portland ſtone. The area of the church within the walls is ſixty feet wide, and ſeventy-five feet in length, excluſive of the receſs for the altar. The roof is ſupported with Ionic pillars of Portland ſtone, on ſtone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outſide of the church has a ruſtic baſement, and the windows of the galleries have ſemicircular heads, over which is a medillion cornice. The ſteeple is one hundred and ſixty feet high, and conſiſts of a ruſtic pedeſtal, ſupporting a Doric order of pilaſters, and over the clock is an octangular tower with three quarter Ionic columns ſupporting a baluſtrade with vaſes, on which ſtands the ſpire, which is alſo octangular and belted.

The whole expence of erecting this church amounted to 10,026l. 15s. 9d.. It is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and the living is computed at 400l. per annum.

The veſtry is ſelect; conſiſting of the rector, two churchwardens and thirty-ſix inhabitants: and the officers are, two churchwardens, ten overſeers, two ſideſmen, five conſtables, ten headboroughs, ten ſurveyors of the highways, and ten ſcavengers.

In this pariſh is one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful ſquares in London, if not in Europe, called *Lincoln's-inn-fields*. It was originally laid out by the celebrated Inigo Jones. The area contains about ten acres, in the middle of which is a baſon of water, ſurrounded with graſs and gravel walks, encompaſſed with an iron paliſade, fixed upon a ſtone plinth. This ſquare is bounded on the north, weſt, and ſouth, with ſpacious and elegant buildings, and to the eaſt with the wall of Lincoln's-in gardens. The north ſide is called Newman's row, the weſt ſide, Arch-row, the ſouth ſide Portugal-row, and the eaſt ſide Lincoln's-inn wall. Between theſe bounds and the paliſades is a ſpacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot paſſengers, paved with broad flat ſtones, and ſecured by poſts at proper diſtances.

Nearly adjoining to this ſquare is

LINCOLN's-INN.

This is one of the four inns of court, and is ſituate on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the houſes of the biſhop of Chicheſter and of the black friars, the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226; but both of them coming to Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, he built in their ſtead a ſtately manſion for his city reſidence. However, it afterwards reverted to the biſhopric of Chicheſter, and was demiſed by Robert Sherbourn, biſhop of that ſee, to Mr. William Syliard, a ſtudent there, for a term of years, at the expiration of which doctor Richard Sampſon, his ſucceſſor, in the year 1536, paſſed the inheritance thereof to the ſaid Syliard and Euſtace his brother; and the latter, in conſideration of the ſum of 500l. conveyed the houſe and gardens in fee to Richard Kingſmill and the reſt of the benchers.

The charge of admiſſion into this houſe, including fees, amounts to five pounds, and every ſtudent, after ſtudying there ſeven years, is admitted to the bar. The members are obliged to be a fortnight in commons every term, on the penalty of forfeiting 18s. in caſe of abſence.

This inn principally conſiſts of three rows of good buildings occupied by gentlemen of the ſociety. Theſe form three ſides of the ſquare, and here the buildings are all new and uniform, the north ſide lying open to the gardens, which are greatly improved with gravel walks, graſs plots, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk. Theſe gardens, which are extremely pleaſant and commodious, are laid open for public uſe. The greateſt part of the weſt ſide of the ſquare is taken up with the offices belonging to the ſtamp duty. In the middle of the ſquare is a neat fluted Corinthian column in a ſmall baſon ſurrounded with iron rails. This column ſupports a handſome ſun-dial, which has four ſides, and on the corners of the pedeſtal are four naked boys ſpouting water out of Triton ſhells.

Behind the north eaſt ſide of the ſquare is a good hall and chapel; the latter of which was built by Inigo Jones about the year 1622, on pillars, with an ambulatory or walk underneath, paved with broad ſtones. The outſide of the chapel is a good piece of Gothic architecture, and the windows are painted with the figures at full length of the principal perſonages mentioned in the ſcriptures. On the twelve windows on the north ſide are, Abraham, Moſes, Eli, David, and the prophets Daniel, Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, and Zachariah, with John the Baptiſt, and St. Paul, and on the ſouth ſide are the reſt of the apoſtles. Under theſe figures are the arms of a great number of gentlemen belonging to this ſociety.

In the old buildings fronting the garden beyond the ſquare, is the library, which conſiſts of a good collection of books in ſeveral languages and faculties.

Beſides theſe remarkables in the pariſh of St. Giles, there is a popiſh chapel in Duke-ſtreet, and ſeveral meeting-houſes; two charity ſchools, an alms-houſe, and a work-houſe for the reception of the poor.

In Brownlow-ſtreet, Long-Acre, there is a lying-in hoſpital, ſupported by charitable contributions, for the relief of pregnant poor women, where ſuch married women as are objects of charity, are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nurſing, plain ſuitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and aſſiſtance of gentlemen of ſkill and experience in midwifry, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the laſt ſtage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in. This hoſpital is nearly under the ſame direction and government, as thoſe of a like nature, which have been already mentioned.

Proceeding more eaſtward we come to the pariſh and church of

St. GEORGE, *Bloomſbury*.

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majeſty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomſbury, from its ſituation, to diſtinguiſh it from others of the ſame name. It is likewiſe farther diſtinguiſhed by ſtanding ſouth and north, and by the ſtatue of king George I. at the top of its ſpire.

This church was erected at the public expence, and conſecrated in January 1731. A diſtrict for its pariſh was by authority of parliament taken out of that of St. Giles's, and the ſum of 3000l. was given towards the ſupport of its rector, to which being added 1250l. by the inhabitants of St. Giles's pariſh, both ſums were ordered to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, tenements, &c. in fee ſimple, as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the rector and his ſucceſſors; but the poor of this pariſh and that of St. Giles's in the Fields, are to be maintained by the joint aſſeſſment of both pariſhes, in the ſame manner as before their being divided.

This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and is valued at 400l. per annum. The veſtry is ſelect; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers, two ſideſmen, two conſtables, two headboroughs, and two ſcavengers.

The remarkable places in this pariſh are,

The *Britiſh Muſeum*; a particular deſcription of which, with the curioſities therein contained, the reader will find in p. 341, &c.

Bloomſbury ſquare. This ſquare is embelliſhed with many good houſes, and the graſs plots in the middle ſurrounded with neat iron rails. The north ſide is entirely taken up with Bedford-houſe, which is elegant, and was the deſign of Inigo Jones. Beſides the body of the houſe, are two wings, and on each ſide the proper offices. One of the wings is a magnificent gallery, in which are copies of the cartoons at Hampton-court, as large as the originals, by Sir James Thornhill. Behind the houſe are extenſive gardens, which command a view of the country, and particularly of Highgate and Hampſtead.

From the north-eaſt corner of Bloomſbury-ſquare there opens a way to Queen's-ſquare, thro' Southampton-row; at the ſouth-weſt angle of which ſtands the pariſh church of

St. GEORGE, *Queen-ſquare*,

This church likewiſe took its riſe from the great increaſe of buildings. Several gentlemen at the extremity of the pariſh of St. Andrew Holbourn having propoſed the erecting of a chapel for religious worſhip, Sir Streynſham Maſter, and fourteen of the other neighbouring gentlemen, were appointed truſtees for the management of this affair. Theſe gentlemen in the year 1705, agreed with Mr. Tooley to give him 3500l. for erecting a chapel and two houſes, intending to reimburſe themſelves by the ſale of pews; and this edifice being finiſhed the next year, they ſettled annual ſtipends for the maintenance of a chaplain, an afternoon preacher who was alſo reader, and a clerk, giving to the firſt and ſecond a ſalary of 100l. each, and to the laſt 50l. But the commiſſioners for erecting fifty new churches, reſolving to make this one of them, purchaſed it, cauſed a certain diſtrict to be appointed for its pariſh, and had it conſecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynſham Maſter, who had been governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies.

This church is a plain common building, void of all elegance; it is however convenient and well enlightened. The rectory, like that of St. Andrew's, is in the gift of the Montague family, but the value of the living is uncertain.

The veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of thirty gentlemen; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, two conſtables, and two headboroughs.

In this pariſh are two very fine ſquares, each conſiſting of about four acres. One is called *Queen ſquare*, and is encloſed with very good houſes on all ſides, except the north, where it lies open to the fields, which renders it very airy and pleaſant. The other is *Red-lion-ſquare*, which is railed in, and adorned with an obeliſk in the center.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, in this pariſh, is Powis-houſe, thus called from its having been the town reſidence of the duke of Powis. It is reckoned one of the moſt beautiful buildings in and about London. In this ſtreet is alſo the houſe of Charles Jennens, eſq; in which is one of the moſt capital collection of paintings in England.

In this pariſh likewiſe ſtands that commodious ſtructure called the Foundling Hoſpital; the origin and deſcription of which has been already given in p. 306, &c.

The

The next place of attention is

GRAYS INN.

This inn is ſituate on the north ſide of Holbourn, near the bars, and is ſo called from its being formerly the reſidence of the ancient and noble family of Gray of Wilton, who in the reign of Edward III. demiſed it to ſeveral ſtudents of the law. It is one of the four inns of court, and is inhabited by barriſters and ſtudents of the law, and alſo by ſuch gentlemen of independent fortune, as chuſe this place for the ſake of an agreeable retirement, or the pleaſure of the walks.

The members of the houſe are to be in commons a fortnight every term, for which they pay ſixteen ſhillings. The officers and ſervants are, a treaſurer, a ſteward, a chief and three under butlers, an upper and under cook, a pannier man, a gardener, the ſteward, the chief butler's men, and two porters.

This inn conſiſts chiefly of two very handſome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney-court, and was built in 1687; and one ſide of it contains a hall, a chapel and a library. The hall is a fine old ſtructure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furniſhed with books in various faculties and languages, for the uſe of the ſtudents. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a ſpacious garden, conſiſting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of graſs-plots, agreeable ſlopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is aſcended by a handſome flight of ſteps.

Proceeding down Gray's-inn-lane, and turning to the north-eaſt, we come to the pariſh and church of

St. JAMES, *Clerkenwell.*

This church, which is ſituate on the north ſide of Clerkenwell-green, is part of the ancient priory church, denominated from its dedication to St. James Minor, biſhop of Jeruſalem, and the monaſtery to which it belonged. It is a very heavy ſtructure, partly Gothic, which was the original form, and partly Tuſcan. The body, though it has not the leaſt appearance of elegance, is well enlightened, and the ſteeple conſiſts of a low heavy tower crowned with a turret. It is a curacy in the gift of the pariſh, and the ſtipend is no more than 4l. 19s. 10d.

The veſtry is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four ſideſmen, four overſeers, five conſtables, nine headboroughs, two ſurveyors of the highways, and four ſcavengers.

In this place was anciently a priory, which was founded by Jordan Briſet, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to Robert, his chaplain, fourteen acres of land in a field adjoining to Clerks, or Clerkenwell, whereon to build a monaſtery; which was no ſooner erected and dedicated to the honour of God, and the aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of nuns, in whom and their ſucceſſors it continued till it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. Soon after which the ſite thereof became the inheritance of Sir William Cavendiſh, who being afterwards created duke of Newcaſtle, erected thereon the preſent ſpacious and ſtately ſquare brick edifice on the north ſide of the church, and eaſt ſide of the cloſe.

The church of this pariſh, which was that of the late priory, for divers ages, not only ſerved as a place for the nuns to celebrate the divine offices in, but it likewiſe accommodated the neighbouring inhabitants in the performance of their religious duties; and by its being made parochial (ſoon after the diſſolution of its monaſtery) whereby 'tis manifeſt, that Clerkenwell at that time muſt have been a conſiderable village; and tho' at preſent it be, by the contiguous buildings, added to this great city, 'tis nevertheleſs in the county of Middleſex, hundred of Oſulſton, and manor of Finſbury; and owes its origin to the late monaſtery, as much as that did its name to the Clerks Well in that neighbourhood.

The ſteeple of this church being greatly decayed in courſe of time, a part thereof fell down in the year 1623, which occaſioned the pariſh to contract with the builder, to re-edify the whole. This builder raiſed the new work upon the old foundation; and having carried on the ſame with the utmoſt expedition, the bells were ſoon after hung therein; but before the ſame was entirely finiſhed, it fell down and deſtroyed part of the church, which were both ſoon after rebuilt, as they at preſent appear.

Adjoining to the north ſide of the church, is the beautiful ambulatory, or ſouth ſide row of the cloiſter of the ancient priory, conſiſting of ſix arches; and although the eaſtern part of the ſaid cloiſter be deſtroyed, yet the nuns hall, which was ſituate at the north end thereof, is ſtill remaining, though at preſent it is converted into a cabinet-maker's workſhop. And the garden on the eaſt ſide was formerly the cemetery belonging to the nunnery.

At the lower end of Clerkenwell green, in Rag-ſtreet, oppoſite Mutton-lane, is the celebrated fountain, denominated Clerks, or Clerkenwell, ſo called from the pariſh clerks of the city of London, who antiently uſed to meet there annually, to repreſent certain parts of ſcripture in a theatrical manner; to which the Lord-mayor and citizens of London not only repaired, but likewiſe the nobility, to ſee their performances: from which well, the late priory, as well as the preſent church and pariſh, are denominated.

A little ſouth eaſt of Clerkenwell priory, where at preſent St. John's-ſquare, &c. are ſituate, ſtood the houſe, or hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was founded by the aforeſaid Jordan Briſet, who, for that end, purchaſed of the prioreſs and nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land (for which he gave them twenty acres in his lordſhip of Willinghale in Kent) whereon he erected the ſaid hoſpital about the year 1110. But the church thereof was not dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt till the year 1185.

This magnificent fabrick was the chief ſeat in

in England belonging to the Knights Hoſpitalers, who, from the greateſt poverty, by the profuſe liberality of ſimple Bigots and Enthuſiaſts, ſoon attained to that degree of riches and honour, that their prior was reckoned the firſt baron of the kingdom, and who for ſtate and grandeur vied with the king. Such was the antipathy of the populace to theſe imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Eſſex under the conduct of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, anno 1381, conſumed this ſtately edifice by fire; but the ſame being rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, it was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541. Soon after this it was converted into a repoſitory of martial ſtores, and the royal hunting equipage; to which uſes it was employed till the year 1550, when Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, and protector of the kingdom, cauſed the church thereof, together with its lofty and beautiful ſteeple, to be demoliſhed, and the ſtones thereof employed in building his ſtately and magnificent palace of Somerſet-houſe. The ſite of this building and appurtenances is now St. John's-ſquare, at the eaſt end of which is a chapel dedicated to St. John, and endowed of late years by one Mr. Michell. There ſtill remain two gates into this court or ſquare, which bear the marks of great antiquity; but that on the ſouth is the largeſt, and is called St. John's-gate.

In Cold Bath Fields, in this pariſh, is a very plain, but neat ſtructure, called

The SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The centre of this building, which projects a little from the reſt, is terminated on the top by an angular pediment, on the apex of which is placed a vaſe upon a ſmall pediment.

This excellent charity was inſtituted in the year 1746, ſupported by a ſubſcription then made by ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen and ladies, who were deſirous that a charity uſeful in itſelf, and ſo beneficial to the public, might be begun near this great metropolis, there not being any hoſpital of the kind in Europe.

This hoſpital conſiſts of two houſes, at a proper diſtance from each other in airy ſituations. That for preparing the patients for inoculation is a handſome new building near the new road Iſlington; and that for receiving them when the diſeaſe appears, and for the reception of patients in the natural way, is in Cold Bath Fields.

To this hoſpital belong two preſidents, four vice-preſidents, and a treaſurer, who are annually elected out of the governors. There are a ſecretary, two apothecaries, a meſſenger, matrons, proper nurſes, &c. No fee, reward, or gratuity, is to be taken from any patients, or other perſons, on account of the hoſpital, on pain of expulſion.

Thirty guineas conſtitutes a governor for life; each of whom has a vote at all general courts and committees, and is entitled to have one patient in each houſe at a time.

Every perſon who ſubſcribes five guineas per annum is entitled to have one patient in the hoſpital for the natural way at a time, provided their are three beds for men, and two for women patients, in reſerve, for the recommendations of governors.

A committee of accounts, conſiſting of ſeven governors, is annually held between Lady-day and Michaelmas, who meet at leaſt once a quarter to examine and audit all tradeſmens bills, which are afterwards ordered by the houſe committee for payment. The accounts are regularly kept, and open at all times for the inſpection of the governors. Two governors are appointed viſitors, by the houſe committee, for ſix months, who frequently attend the hoſpital for inoculation, and alſo that for the natural way, alternately. Every perſon deſtitute of friends, or money, and labouring under this melancholy diſeaſe, or deſirous of being inoculated, is a proper object of this charity. Patients in the natural way are received every day: thoſe for inoculation about eight times in the year, of which timely notice is generally given in ſome of the public papers.

There is no charge attending the admiſſion of patients for inoculation, but patients in the natural way a depoſit of one pound and ſix-pence, to anſwer the expences of burial in caſe of death, or to be returned to the perſon, who paid the ſame, when diſcharged the hoſpital. Proper dreſſes are provided for the patients, and worn by them in the hoſpital, while their own cloaths are fumigated with brimſtone, which is always done before their diſcharge.

The ſums received for the ſupport of this hoſpital, from its firſt inſtitution, amount to twenty-four thouſand nine hundred and twenty ſix pounds. There have been received into the houſe, during that time, ſeven thouſand nine hundred and forty-ſix patients, who had the ſmall pox the natural way. Four thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-eight patients have been inoculated, of whom ſix only are ſaid to have died.

In Clerkenwell-green ſtands the New priſon, erected in the year 1615, for criminals in the county of Middleſex. And in the cloſe is a Bridewell for the confinement and correction of idle and diſorderly perſons.

At the ſouth end of St. John's-ſtreet is a building called Hicks's-hall, being the ſeſſion-houſe for the juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex This building took its name from Sir Baptiſt Hicks, a mercer in Cheapſide, and a juſtice of the peace, who erected it in 1612. Here the grand jury meet eight times a year to find bills of indictment againſt the criminals who are to be tried at the ſeſſions-houſe in the Old Bailey. The hall is a plain brick building, with a portico at the entrance.

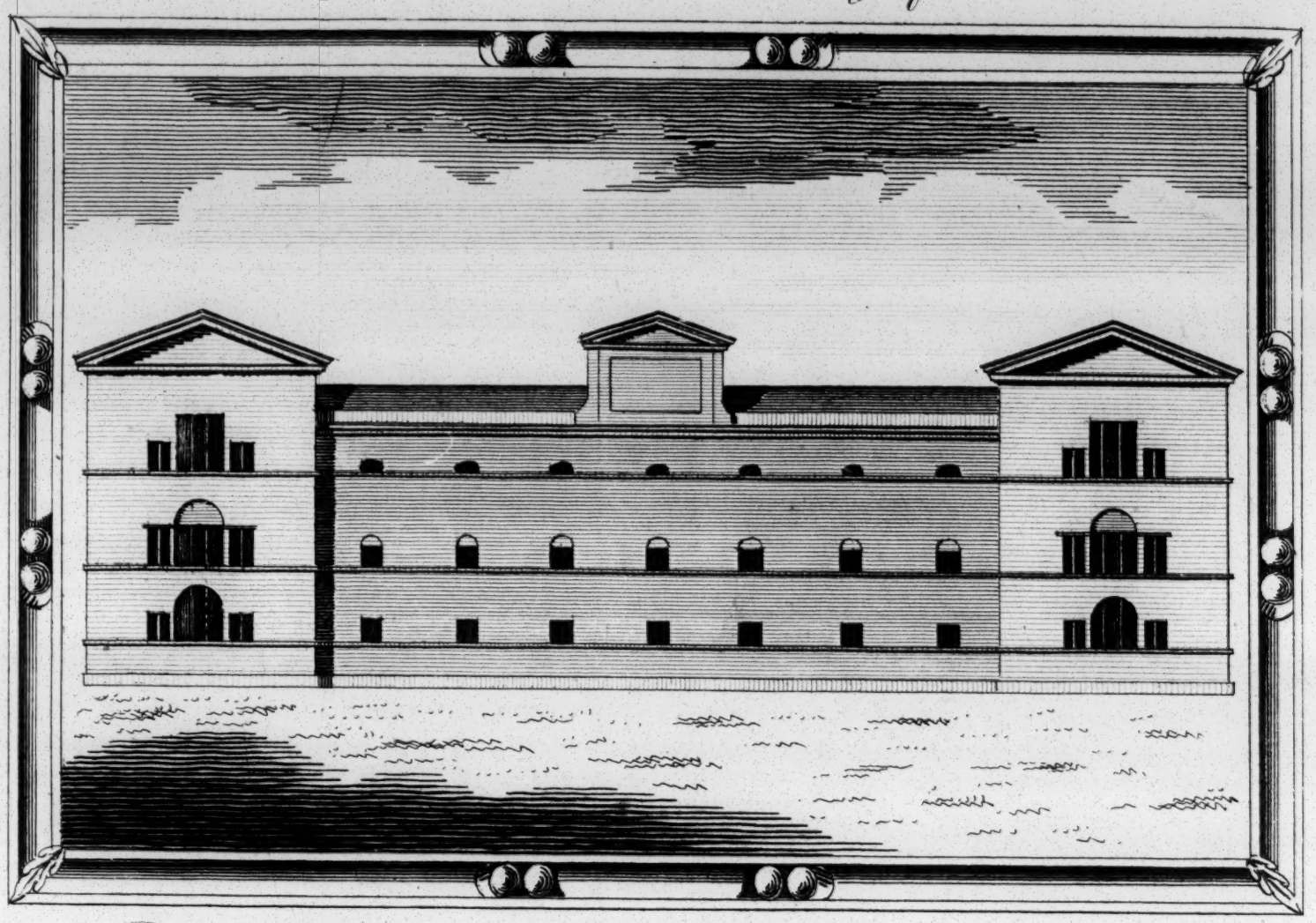
Beſides theſe remarkables, there are in this pariſh an alms-houſe, three charity-ſchools, a market for ſheep ſkins, two work-houſes, and the New River water-works.

In the ſame pariſh is likewiſe an hoſpital called the *Charter-houſe*, which is a corruption of the word *Chartreux*, a name formerly uſed for a convent or priory of the Carthuſians.

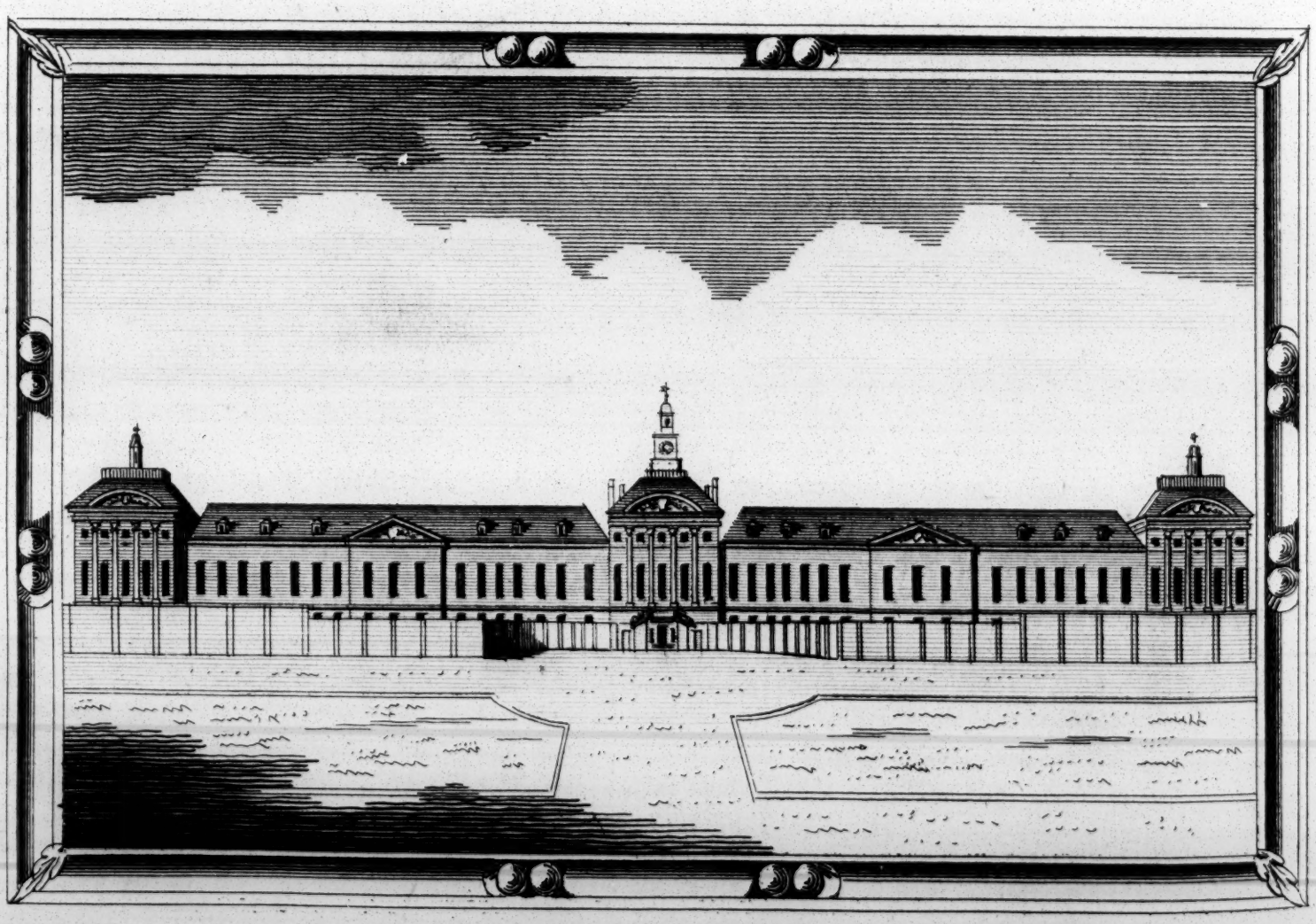
The buildings of this hoſpital, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and ſituation to recommend them. The rooms are well diſpoſed, and the

ſquare

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



View of S^t^ LUKE'S *Hospital in Upper Moorefields.*



View of BETHLEM *Hospital.*

ſquare in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as moſt in London. This ſquare, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and at one and the ſame time contribute both to health and pleaſure.—For the origin and preſent ſtate of the Charter-houſe, the reader is referred to p. 217.

In leaving this place, and the pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, we croſs Pickax-ſtreet, which brings us into Old-ſtreet road, on the north ſide of which, near the centre, is ſituate the pariſh church of

St. LUKE.

This church owes its riſe to the great increaſe of buildings in the pariſh of St. Giles, Cripplegate; for notwithſtanding there being a chapel of eaſe, and ſeveral meeting-houſes, the pariſh church could not contain half the inhabitants who were deſirous of aſſembling there to attend divine worſhip. The commiſſioners for erecting the fifty new churches taking this into conſideration, purchaſed a piece of ground in this pariſh, and erected one of thoſe churches upon it; after which the inhabitants applying to parliament had the Middleſex liberty of St. Giles appointed for the pariſh; and by the ſame act 3500l. was granted to be laid out in fee ſimple, for the ſupport of a rector, beſides the profits of which the churchwardens were to pay him annually 120l. to be raiſed by burial fees.

The church was finiſhed in 1732, and was conſecrated the next year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that ſaint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very ſingular ſtructure. In the center of the weſt front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilaſters; and to this door is an aſcent by a ſmall ſtraight flight of ſteps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each ſide a ſmall tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the uſual form, and another over it, anſwering to that over the door. The tower is carried up ſquare, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the weſt a kind of pediment, broken by the riſe of the tower to which it joins on each ſide. The uppermoſt ſtage of the tower diminiſhes very conſiderably, and this, which is the baſe of an obeliſk, ſupports on each ſide a dial. From hence riſes, as a ſteeple, a fluted obeliſk, which reaches to a great height, diminiſhing ſlowly, and being of a conſiderable thickneſs towards the top; the upper edges are chopped off, and the whole is terminated by a ball and fane.

The advowſon of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and it is not to be held *in commendam*; all licences and diſpenſations for that purpoſe being declared void by the beforementioned act.

The veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted that have either ſerved or fined for offices; the pariſh officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers of the poor, four conſtables, ſixteen headboroughs, thirteen ſcavengers, and four beadles.

In this pariſh is Tindal's, or the diſſenting burial ground, and the artillery ground adjoining, both lying weſt-ward between the Doghouſe-bar-road and Bunhill-row. And on the eaſt ſide, at the north end of Upper Moorfields, ſtands the late foundation of

St. LUKE's HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital which is appropriated for the reception of lunatics, is ſupported by private ſubſcriptions, and is deſigned as an improvement upon Bethlem, which, at the time of its eſtabliſhment, was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made.

Patients are received into this hoſpital according to the order of time in which the petitions of their friends have been delivered to the ſecretary, without favour or partiality. They are even admitted without any expence, except only ſuch as are pariſh poor muſt have their bedding provided, which they are at liberty to take away when diſcharged.

On the admiſſion of any patient, two reſponſible houſekeepers, reſiding within the bills of mortality, muſt enter into a bond to the treaſurer for the time being, in the penalty of 100l. to take away ſuch patient within ſeven days after notice given them for that purpoſe by the committee, or their ſecretary. Theſe ſecurities muſt leave their names with their places of abode in writing, delivered to the ſecretary at leaſt four days before ſuch admiſſion, and muſt be approved of by the committee; but no governor can be ſecurity for any patient.

No perſon is to be admitted into this hoſpital who has been a lunatic above twelve calendar months; or has been diſcharged as an incurable from any other hoſpital for the reception of lunatics; or who has the veneral diſeaſe; is troubled with epileptic or convulſive fits, or is deemed an ideot; nor any woman with child.

The patients are not expoſed to public view; nor is any money received for the uſe of this charity expended in entertaining the general court of committee at any of their meetings.

The general committee receive immediately into the hoſpital any patient who ſhall have been diſcharged cured, in caſe ſuch patient relapſes within two months. They likewiſe take in by rotation ſuch patients as are diſcharged uncured; but the number of theſe in the houſe muſt not exceed twenty.

For tranſacting the buſineſs of this hoſpital, a general court is held twice every year, viz. on the ſecond Wedneſday in the months of February and Auguſt, and every general court conſiſts of nine governors.

Every perſon paying twenty guineas or upwards, or paying five guineas, and ſigning an agreement to pay the like ſum for the four next ſucceeding years, is admitted a governor, except all perſons acting as phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, or ſecretary to this hoſpital.

At the general court held annually on the ſecond Wedneſday in the month of February, one preſident, four vice-preſidents, a treaſurer, a

general committee, phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, and ſecretary, are elected for the year enſuing. And no perſon acting as phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary to any other hoſpital or infirmary, can be phyſician, ſurgeon or apothecary to this hoſpital.

At the general court held annually on the ſecond Wedneſday in Auguſt, a ſpecial committee of ſeven governors, who are not of the general committee, are appointed to audit and examine the ſeveral accounts relating to this hoſpital, and report their opinion of ſuch accounts to the general court held on the ſecond Wedneſday in February following.

The preſident has power to order ſpecial general courts to be ſummoned as often as he thinks neceſſary; and upon every vacancy in the office of treaſurer, phyſician, ſurgeon, apothecary, or ſecretary, a general court is ſummoned to meet, in order to fill up the vacancy: but no perſon is entitled to vote at ſuch general court, unleſs he has paid his ſubſcription money on or before the day in which the vacancy is declared.

The general committee conſiſts of the preſident, vice-preſidents, and treaſurer for the time being, and of the five governors named as leſſes in the leaſe of the ground on which the hoſpital is built, and of all perſons who have paid 100l. or upwards for the uſe of the hoſpital; and of ſuch twenty-four governors reſiding within the bills of mortality, as are annually elected for that purpoſe at the general court held on the ſecond Wedneſday in February, of which committee five at leaſt are neceſſary to do buſineſs. They meet one ſtated day in every month, or oftener, if they ſee convenient, and at ſuch other times as the treaſurer, or any ſub committee for the time being appoint. And have power to hire, govern, and diſcharge the domeſtic ſervants of this hoſpital, to keep the buildings properly repaired, and purchaſe proviſions, furniture, and other neceſſaries for the ſame: to admit and diſcharge patients: to ſee that the ſeveral books relating to the hoſpital be regularly kept: that all debts, legacies, annual ſubſcriptions, and other revenues of this hoſpital be received and recovered as the ſame ſhall reſpectively become due: that all monies in the hands of the treaſurer, above what is neceſſary in the opinion of the ſaid committee for defraying the current expences of the hoſpital, be from time to time placed out in transferable government ſecurities, and no other, in the names of the treaſurer for the time being, and two of the vice-preſidents, or of two ſuch other governors as the general court ſhall appoint for that purpoſe; and that all juſt demands be regularly diſcharged at leaſt once in ſix months.

For the more eaſy diſpatch of buſineſs, this committee has power to ſummon ſub-committees, one of which is called the houſe-committee; and ſuch ſub-committees have power to ſummon the general committee as often as they think proper.

All purchaſes of proviſions, and other materials for the uſe of the hoſpital, are to be made as often as poſſible by contract: but no contract is to be made by which any member of the committee is directly or indirectly concerned.

A book, intituled, The Viſitor's Book, is kept in the hoſpital, for the governors to enter complaints of any neglect or miſconduct in the officers or ſervants, theſe complaints being ſigned by ſuch governor's name are taken into conſideration, and redreſſed by the committee.

The phyſician, who is allowed to have the liberty of pupils, attends every committee day, and one other day in the week, and as often otherwiſe as there is occaſion. The ſurgeon alſo attends the hoſpital every weekly committee day, and as often as there is occaſion; and the ſix apothecaries who generouſly attend and adminiſter their medicines gratis, are there monthly by rotation, attending every weekly committee day, and two other days in the week, and as often at other times as there is occaſion.

Every officer or ſervant who ſhall take any fee, gratuity, or reward, directly or indirectly, from any tradeſman or other perſon dealing with this hoſpital, patient, or friend of any patient, in reſpect of any ſervice done or to be done, ſhall forthwith be diſcharged, and rendered incapable of being received again into the ſervice of this hoſpital. Except that it be lawful for the ſecretary of this hoſpital, upon his waiting on every governor with a ſtaff and a printed copy of the rules and orders of this hoſpital, to accept of a fee not exceeding one guinea.

Cloſe adjoining to the north ſide of this hoſpital is a building called the Foundery, which was originally uſed by a founder in his trade, but now more remarkable for being the chief methodiſt meeting under the direction of the Reverend John Weſley. And on the ſouth ſide of Old-ſtreet road is another methodiſt meeting, called Mr. Whitfield's tabernacle, a different congregation from the above.

In Peſt-houſe row, in the pariſh of St. Luke, is an alms-houſe, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for ſix poor members of his company, and endowed with an eſtate of forty pounds a year, of which the company is truſtee.

Near this alms-houſe is a noble charity called

The FRENCH HOSPITAL.

This hoſpital was erected in the year 1717, and the governors by letters patent of the 4th of king George I. in 1718, were conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The go-"vernor and directors of the hoſpital for the "poor French proteſtants, and their deſcendants "reſiding in Great Britain."

This hoſpital contains two hundred and twenty poor helpleſs men and women, one hundred and forty-ſix of whom are upon the foundation, and are plentifully ſupplied with all the neceſſaries of life, at the expence of the hoſpital; but the other ſeventy-four are paid for by their friends, at the rate of 9l. per annum each. This charity alſo extends to lunatics, for whoſe accommodation a large infirmary is provided.

To this foundation belong a chaplain, phyſician, ſurgeon, and other officers, who carefully attend the penſioners, and adminiſter to their ſeveral neceſſities.

In

In Peſt-houſe Fields is an houſe erected in 1672, by the viſcounteſs Lumley, for the accommodation of ſix poor women of Aldgate and Biſhopſgate pariſhes, with an allowance of four pounds, and twelve buſhels of coals per annum each.

In Peſt-houſe-lane is an alms-houſe founded in 1616, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive ſix-pence a week each, and a coat and gown every other year.

In George-yard, Old-ſtreet, an alms-houſe was erected in 1655, by Suſan Amyas of London, widow, for the habitation of eight poor ſingle men or women, who are allowed, as a body, twenty ſhillings a year for water, and ſix pounds a year for coals. Each of them has a ſeparate allowance of four pounds a year; and twenty ſhillings a year are ſettled for one of the eight to read prayers every day.

Beſides theſe remarkables, there are, in the pariſh of St. Luke, three charity ſchools, one free-ſchool, and a work-houſe for the reception of the poor.

The next pariſh and church we come to is that of

St. LEONARD, *Shoreditch*.

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. Leonard, biſhop of Leomeges in France, and its ſituation in the hamlet of Shoreditch.

There was a church in this place dedicated to the ſame ſaint in very early times, and there are records of a diſpute concerning it in the reign of Henry II. The laſt ſtructure, which was a very mean heavy pile, ſtood till the year 1735, when the inhabitants having the year before applied to parliament, it was pulled down, and the preſent light and elegant edifice was ſoon after erected in its ſtead.

To this church there is an aſcent by a double flight of plain ſteps, which lead to a portico of the angular kind ſupported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened, and the ſteeple light, elegant and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a ſeries of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are ſcrolls which ſupport as many Corinthian columns on pedeſtals, and ſupporting a dome, from whoſe crown riſes a ſeries of columns of the Compoſite order, on whoſe entablature reſts the ſpire ſtanding upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightneſs, and on the top is a ball and fane.

This church is both a rectory and a vicarage; but the diſtinct rights of the rector and the vicar are ſaid to be not thoroughly aſcertained; however, the profits of the vicarage amount to about 350l. per annum.

The veſtry is occaſionally both ſelect and general: and the officers are, two churchwardens, ſix overſeers of the poor, four conſtables, eighteen headboroughs, ſix ſcavengers, four ſurveyors of the highways, and four beadles.

Among the various public buildings in this pariſh, one of the moſt remarkable is an hoſpital called

The Haberdaſhers Alms-houſes, or *Aſke's Hoſpital.*

This edifice was erected in 1692, by the company of Haberdaſhers, purſuant to the will of Robert Aſke, eſq; one of their members, who left thirty thouſand pounds for the building, and the relief of twenty poor members of the company of Haberdaſhers, beſides the maintenance and education of twenty boys, ſons of decayed freemen of the ſame company. The men who are all to be ſingle, have each an apartment of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and three pounds per annum in money. The boys have alſo a ward to themſelves, with all neceſſaries: their maſter, who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has, beſides a houſe, 40l. per annum, which, together with the ſalaries of the clerk, butler, porter, and other domeſticks, amounts to about 800l. a year.

This building, which is of brick and ſtone, is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on ſtone columns of the Tuſcan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; and under the pediment is a niche, with a ſtatue of the founder cloathed in his gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, which ſeems to be his laſt will. Under him is the following inſcription:

ROBERTO ASKE *Armigero, hujus Hoſpitii Fundatiori, Socie. Haberda. B. M. P. C.*

And on one ſide of him is this inſcription:

Anno Chriſti MDCLXXXII. *Societas Haberdaſheorum de* London *hoc Hoſpitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Teſtamento* Roberti Aſke *Armigeri, ejusdam Societatis; ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidum Puerorum Educationem.*

On the other ſide the following:

The worſhipful company of Haberdaſhers built this hoſpital, purſuant to the gift and truſt of R. Aſke, *Eſq; a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys ſons of decayed freemen of that company*

Fronting the entrance of the chapel is a large pair of very handſome iron gates, and at each end of the hoſpital is an edifice of the ſame height as the chapel.

In Kingſland road is a very handſome and beautiful ſchool built by ſubſcription, in the year 1722, in which there are apartments for a maſter and miſtreſs, who have 100 children under their care, viz. fifty boys and fifty girls, who are maintained by ſubſcription, are cloathed yearly, and have books provided for them.

Near

Near Hoxton are ſix alms-houſes, containing twelve rooms for the widows of twelve weavers, each of whom has 1l. per annum paid quarterly, and twenty-four buſhels of coals.

Near to theſe are twelve alms-houſes for 12 poor widows of Shoreditch pariſh, each of whom has 4l. per annum and one ſack of coals; founded by judge Fuller.

Alſo eight alms-houſes, where eight poor widows of this pariſh have five ſhillings per month and half a chaldron of coals yearly; founded and endowed by John Walter, citizen and draper of London.

Likewiſe ſix houſes for ſix poor men (or for men and their wives) of this pariſh, each of whom has 1l. a year; the gift of Allen Badger, eſq; anno 1698.

Northward from the above, in Hoxton town, are two alms-houſes built by Mr. Bearmore.

On the eaſt ſide of Kingſland road are twelve alms-houſes, given by Mr. Samuel Harwar, citizen and draper of London, built in the year 1713; in ſix of them the drapers company put in decayed freemen, or their wives, and the other ſix are filled up by the pariſh. Every one has a load of coals yearly, and 6s. per month paid by the drapers company.

Near to theſe, in the ſame road is a large handſome building called

JEFERIES's ALMS-HOUSE.

This edifice, which conſiſts of fourteen handſome well built houſes, and a chapel, was founded by Sir Robert Jefferies, knight and alderman, and Lord-mayor of London in 1686, who died in the month of February 1703. Theſe houſes were erected by the company of ironmongers in the year 1713, in each of which are four rooms and a cellar, ſo that they contain fifty-ſix poor people. He likewiſe left 15l. per annum to a miniſter to read prayers every day, and preach on Sundays. By the will of the donor, each of the poor people has 1l. 10s. per quarter, and ſomewhat more, paid by the ironmongers company, of which he was a member. No man is admitted under fifty-ſix years of age; and if married, his wife may cohabit with him, and be elected in his ſtead when he dies. The women are cloathed in blue, and the men have gowns with hanging ſleeves of the ſame colour. The donor's effigies is curiouſly carved, and placed in the front of the chapel.

In this pariſh there are likewiſe two charity-ſchools, and a large workhouſe for the poor.

Proceeding from Shoreditch church ſouthward, we traverſe Spital-fields, and the parts adjacent, the grand ſeat of the weaving trade and manufacture in all branches. In which we find the liberty of Norton Falgate, containing about two hundred houſes. It is extra-parochial, for the inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they pleaſe: but they generally make uſe of a chapel, built originally for them near Spital-yard, by Sir George Wheeler, prebendary of Durham.

Spital-fields was originally a hamlet belonging to the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, Stepney; but is now a pariſh ſo made by act of parliament in 1723. In which year the foundation of their church was laid, and in 1729 it was finiſhed, and dedicated to Our Saviour by the name of

CHRIST CHURCH, *Spital-fields.*

This is one of the fifty new churches, built of ſtone, with a very high ſteeple, in which is a fine ring of bells. The body of the church is ſolid and well proportioned: it is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handſome aſcent by a flight of ſteps; and upon theſe the Doric order ariſes, ſupported on pedeſtals. The tower over theſe riſes with arched windows and niches, and on its diminiſhing for the ſteeple, is ſupported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttreſſes: from this part riſes the baſe of the ſpire, with an arcade; its corners are in the ſame manner ſupported with a kind of pyramidal buttreſſes ending in a point, and the ſpire is terminated by a vaſe and fane.

This church is made a rectory, but is not to be held *in commendam.* For the maintenance of the rector and his ſucceſſors, the parliament granted the ſum of 3000l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands and tenements in fee ſimple: beſides which proviſion the churchwardens are by that act appointed to pay him annually the ſum of 125l. to be raiſed by burial fees.

The veſtry conſiſts of thoſe who have ſerved or fined for overſeers of the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, twelve auditors of accounts, four overſeers, one ſideſman, one conſtable, nine headboroughs, one ſurveyor of the highways, four ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the ſtreets, and one aleconner.

This pariſh enjoys the privilege of a market, which is of great reputation for all ſorts of proviſions. And here are two French and two Engliſh alms-houſes, two charity ſchools and a workhouſe for the poor.

At the north eaſt corner of Hare-ſtreet, Spital-fields is ſituate the pariſh church of

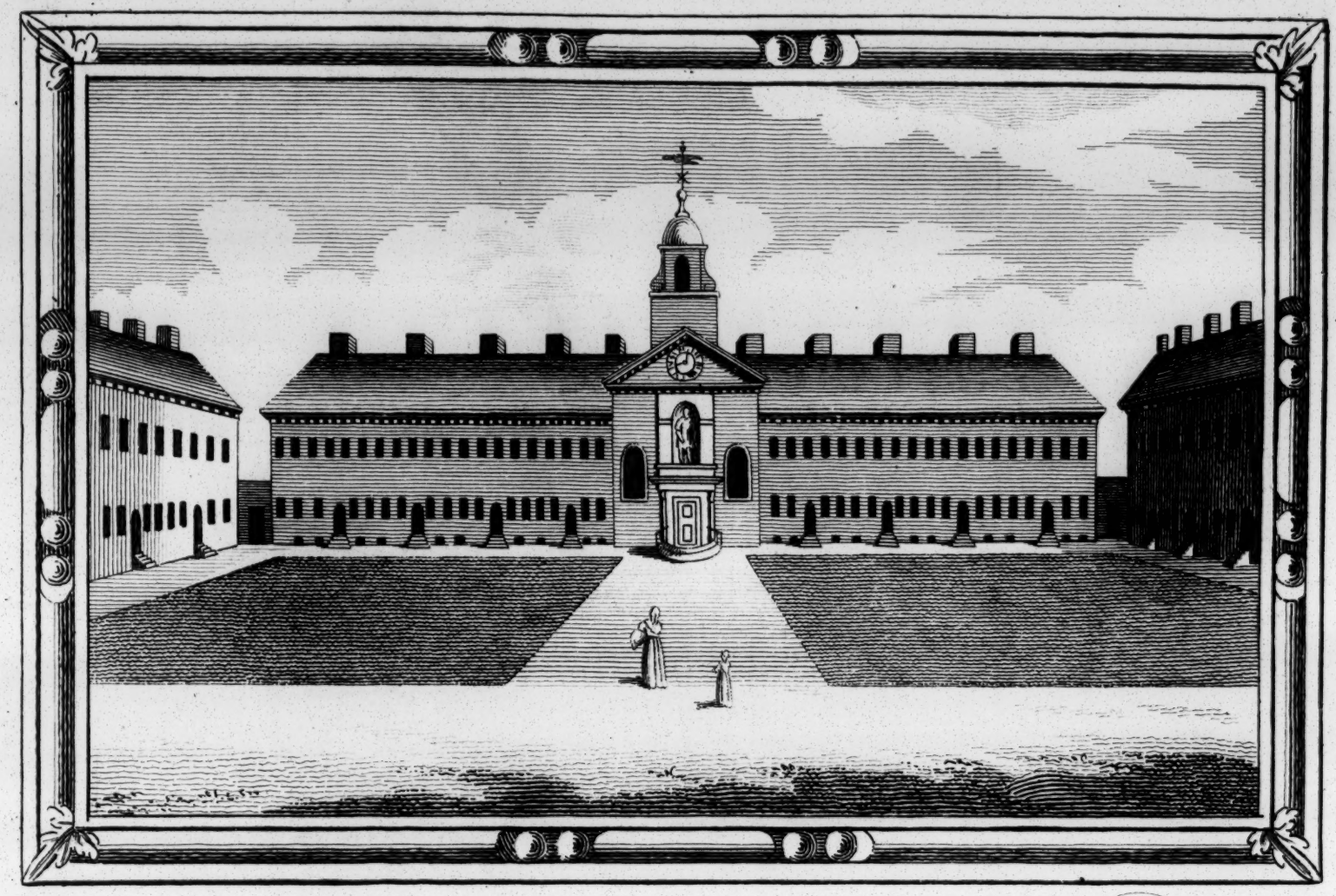
St. MATTHEW, *Bethnal-green.*

This pariſh was formerly one of the hamlets of Stepney, from which it was ſeparated by an act of parliament in the 13th year of his late majeſty king George II. The church is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick coped and coined with free-ſtone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the ſame materials.

At Mile-end, in this pariſh is an hoſpital belonging to the corporation of Trinity-houſe. It was founded in 1695 for twenty-eight decayed or ancient ſeamen, who have been maſters or pilots of ſhips, and for their widows, each of whom receive 16s. the firſt Monday in every month, beſides 20s. a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a noble edifice, built of brick and ſtone, conſiſting of two wings, and containing twenty-eight apartments. In the centre, between the two wings, is a chapel, which riſes conſiderably higher than the other buildings.

Here

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



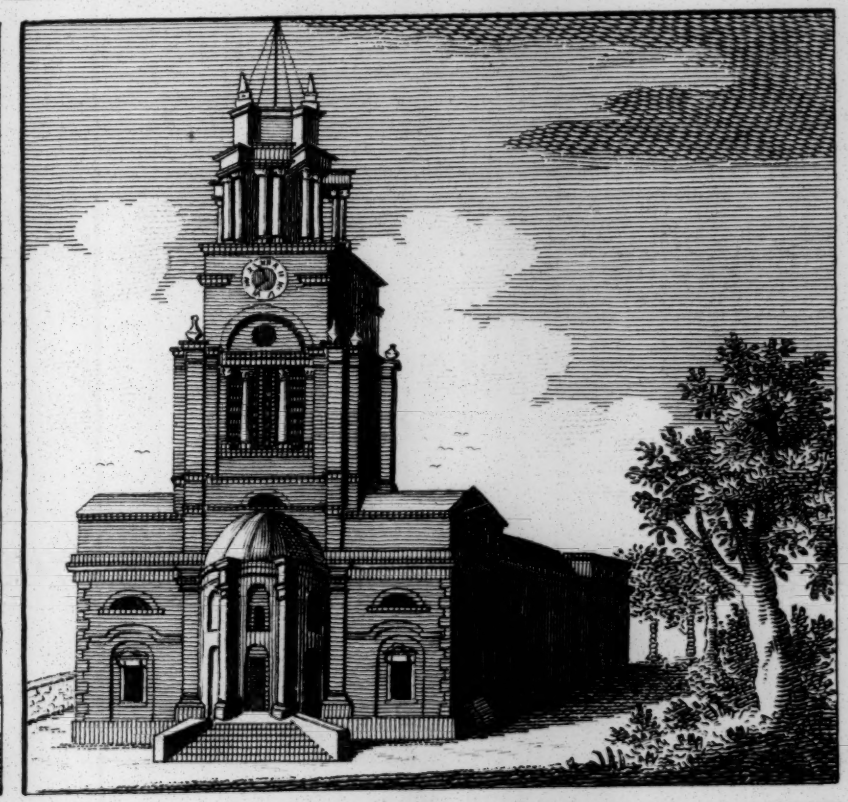
View of IRONMONGERS ALMS-HOUSES *Kingsland Road*

View of TRINITY ALMS-HOUSES *Mile End Road.*

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

St. Mary's Whitechappel.

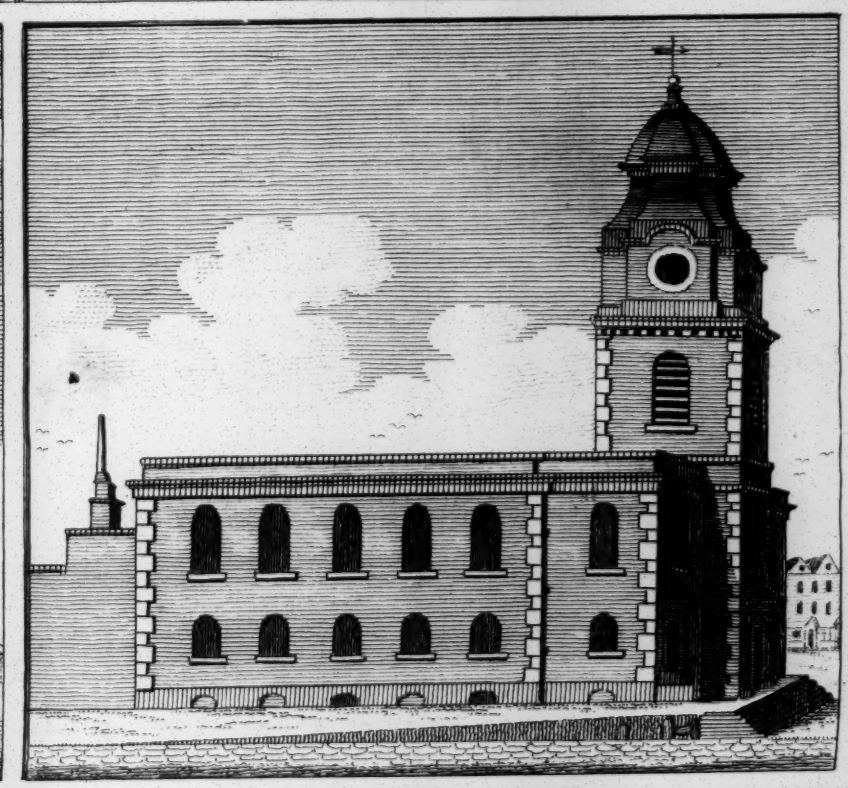
St. Paul's Shadwel.



St. Ann's Limehouse.

St. George's Ratcliff highway.

St. Dunstan's Stepney.



St. John's Wapping.

Here is likewiſe a beautiful building, ſchool and chapel, called

BENCROFT's *Alms-houſe*.

Theſe were erected by the drapers company in the year 1735, purſuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bencroft, who bequeathed to that company upwards of twenty-eight thouſand pounds, for purchaſing a ſite, and building upon it an alms-houſe, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel and a ſchool room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling-houſes for two ſchool-maſters, and alſo for endowing the ſame; ſo that each alms-man ſhould have eight pounds, and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the ſchool-boys ſhould be cloathed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the maſters ſhould have a ſalary of 30l. a year; and that both ſhould have the yearly ſum of 20l. for coals and candles for their own uſe, and that of the ſchool; together with a ſufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink: every boy put out apprentice is entitled to four pounds, but only two pounds ten ſhillings if put out to ſervice.

This edifice is not only neat, but extremely elegant, conſiſting of two wings and a center detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico, with Ionic columns, and coupled pilaſters at the corners, ſupporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an aſcent to the portico by a flight of ſteps, and over the chapel is a handſome turret. On each ſide of the portico are two houſes like thoſe in the wings. The conſtruction of the wings is uniform, lofty and convenient: twelve doors in each open in a regular ſeries, and the windows are of a moderate ſize, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The ſquare is ſurrounded with gravel walks, with a large graſs-plot in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handſome iron rails and gates.

It is remarkable that the above Mr. Francis Bencroft, who left ſo large a ſum for erecting and endowing this fine hoſpital, and even ordered two ſermons to be annually preached in commemoration of his charity, was one of the Lord-mayor's officers, and by informations and ſummoning the citizens before the Lord-mayor, upon the moſt trifling occaſions, and other things not belonging to his office, not only pillaged the poor, but alſo many of the rich, who rather than loſe time in appearing before that magiſtrate, gave money to get rid of this common peſt of the citizens, which together with his numerous quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amaſs annually a conſiderable ſum of money. But by theſe and other mercenary practices, he ſo incurred the hatred and ill-will of the citizens of all ranks and denominations, that the perſons who attended his funeral obſequies, with great difficulty ſaved his corpſe from being thrown off the bearers ſhoulders in the church by the enraged populace, who ſeizing the bells, rang them for joy at his unlamented death.

In this pariſh are alſo eight alms-houſes belonging to the drapers company, twelve belonging to the ſkinners company, twelve to the vintners company; and twelve others known by the name of Fuller's alms-houſes, from having been founded in 1592 by a judge of that name. In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-houſe built in 1711, by captain Fiſher, for the widows of ſix maſters of ſhips. And at Bethnal-green is an alms-houſe, founded by Mr. Bermeeter, for ſix poor women.

At the north eaſt extremity of this pariſh the bloody Bonner, biſhop of London, had a houſe, where he was wont to torture the proteſtants; which, though now converted into many dwelling houſes, retains the name of Bonner's-hall.

Proceeding to the ſouth eaſt from Spital-fields, we come to Whitechapel road, on the ſouth ſide of which, at the ſtones end ſtands the pariſh church of

St. MARY, *Whitechapel*.

This church was originally erected as a chapel of eaſe to the church of St. Dunſtan, Stepney; and from its external appearance probably received the additional epithet of *White*. We read of this church ſo early as the year 1329, and the firſt chapel was probably of much greater antiquity.

The old church being in a very ruinous condition in 1673, it was taken down and rebuilt in the preſent form. It is a coarſe and very irregular building. The body, which is formed of brick, and ornamented with ſtone ruſtic work at the corners, is ninety-three feet in length, ſixty three in breadth, and the height of the tower and turret eighty feet. The principal door is adorned with a kind of ruſtic pilaſters, with cherubims heads by way of capitals, and a pediment above. The body has many windows, which are of various forms and different ſizes, a ſort of Venetian, oval and ſquare. The ſquare windows have ill-proportioned circular pediments, and the oval, or more properly elliptic windows, ſome of which ſtand upright, and others croſsways, are ſurrounded with thick feſtoons. The ſteeple, which is of ſtone, and appears to be a part of the old ſtructure, riſes above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain ſquare battlement, in the center of which riſes a ſmall turret with its dome and fane.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford; and the incumbent's profits are ſaid to be worth 350l. per annum.

The veſtry is general; and the officers are, three churchwardens, ſix overſeers of the poor, one conſtable, ſixteen headboroughs, ten ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, and three beadles.

On the ſouth ſide of Whitechapel road, in this pariſh, and near a place called Whitechapel-mount, is a large and commodious brick building, erected by voluntary contributions, called

The LONDON INFIRMARY.

This hoſpital is ſupported by charitable contributions, for the relief of all ſick and diſeaſed perſons;

ſons; and, in particular, manufacturers, ſeamen in the merchants ſervice, and their wives and children. It was inſtituted on the ſecond of November 1740, in a large houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, which is at preſent the Magdalen-houſe; but that becoming too ſmall for this extenſive charity, a new, more capacious and more commodious building, was erected by the voluntary contributions of ſeveral governors, in an airy ſituation, near the Mount in Whitechapel road.

This is a very neat brick building, contrived to be plain and yet elegant, without being very expenſive; and it conſiſting of one extended front, without either wings or inner courts, the whole is ſeen at one view. To the middle door is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial. Above the ground floor extend two ſeries, of each twenty-three ſaſh windows, their number and the length of the building giving it an air of dignity. The architect has properly conſidered the uſe for which it is deſigned, and has ſuited every thing to convenience. It is properly furniſhed, and fitted up with about one hundred and ſixty beds for the reception of the patients.

The ſociety for carrying on this laudale undertaking conſiſts of a preſident, two vice preſidents, and a treaſurer, annually elected out of the moſt conſiderable benefactors to this charity, and of ſuch perſons, who by giving a benefaction of thirty guineas or more at one time, become governors for life; and thoſe who ſubſcribe five guineas or more a year, are governors during ſuch ſubſcription.

A general court of governors is held in the months of March, June, September and December, to take the reports of the committees, elect a houſe committee for the enſuing quarter, inſpect accounts, and tranſact ſuch other buſineſs as may be then laid before them. The anniverſary feaſt of this charity is held between the firſt of February and the laſt day of April, when a printed account of the general ſtate of the hoſpital, the number of patients received and diſcharged, and an abſtract of the accounts for the year paſt is laid before them.

A houſe committee of thirteen governors is appointed at every general quarterly court, who at their firſt meeting elect a chairman to preſide for the firſt quarter, who meet at the hoſpital on Tueſdays weekly, at eleven in the forenoon, to receive and diſmiſs patients, to order and inſpect the proviſions and furniture ſent in, and ſuch neceſſaries that may be wanting, and to examine and regulate the conduct of the ſervants and patients, and other matters which come before them, according to the conſtitution of this charity. All governors that pleaſe to attend, have a vote at this committee, and their attendance is eſteemed a favour.

A committee of accounts, conſiſting of twelve governors, is appointed at the general quarterly court in June, for one year, who meet at the hoſpital once a quarter, to examine and audit tradeſmens bills, which are paid by the treaſurer within a fortnight after. The accounts are open at all times for the inſpection of the governors.

A phyſical committee conſiſting of the governors who practiſe phyſic, ſurgery, or pharmacy, or are converſant in the knowledge of drugs or medicines (excepting ſuch as ſhall be directly or indirectly concerned in ſerving the hoſpital with ſuch neceſſaries) are ſummoned by order of the houſe committee for the time being every firſt Thurſday in the month, and have power to order and inſpect the neceſſary drugs and medicines, and report their proceedings to the general quarterly court by their chairman.

Two governors are appointed viſitors by the houſe committee, for one fortnight to attend twice a week, or oftener, if they think proper, to inſpect into the management and conduct of the houſe, during the interval of the meetings of the houſe committee.

A clergyman of the church of England reads prayers every day, and preaches every Sunday, and reads prayers morning and afternoon; adminiſters the ſacrament regularly every month; and is ready to viſit, pray by, and adminiſter the ſacrament at all times when required, to the patients in the wards.

Three phyſicians attend alternately; two of the ſurgeons daily, from eleven o'clock till one, without fee or reward, and give their advice and aſſiſtance to all ſuch objects as come within thoſe hours, whether recommended or accidental. A ſurgeon extraordinary attends in conſultation, in all dangerous caſes. The ſurgeons in waiting have an apprentice, or pupil, conſtantly in the houſe, to receive, and, if neceſſary, to call the ſurgeon to ſuch accidents as ſhall be brought in at any hour of the day or night.

An apothecary (with an aſſiſtant) conſtantly reſides at the hoſpital, who compounds and diſpenſes all medicines uſed here, and ſolely attends the buſineſs thereof.

A ſteward (for whoſe fidelity proper ſecurity is given) has the charge of the houſe and furniture, keeps and account of every thing brought to or expended in the houſe, and ſubjects the ſame to the examination of the viſitors and houſe committee, and has the inſpection likewiſe of the conduct of all the men-ſervants. Two matrons have the direction of the nurſes and other women-ſervants, and ſee the diet and medicines adminiſtered according to order. Under them are nurſes and watchers, in proportion to the number of patients, who are guided by written orders, to prevent any miſconduct. Proper diet for the patients has been ſettled by the phyſicians and ſurgeons engaged in this charity, and is fixed up in the wards for the ſatisfaction of the patients and their friends.

No officers or ſervants are permitted, upon pain of expulſion, to take of any tradeſmen, patients, or other perſons, any fee, reward, or gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any ſervice done, or to be done, on account of this hoſpital.

Every governor is entitled to ſend one in-patient at a time, and out-patients without limitation. Subſcribers of ſmaller ſums may likewiſe ſend what

what number of out-patients they pleaſe. All ſubſcriptions are during pleaſure, and any ſmall ſums from well-diſpoſed perſons will be thankfully received; but in order to carry on this undertaking, all perſons are deſired to pay their ſubſcription at the time of ſubſcribing.

The poor objects recommended as in-patients, if there are beds empty, are received at any hour without difficulty or expence, and are ſupplied with advice, medicine, diet, waſhing, lodging, and every comfortable aſſiſtance during their cure: nor is any ſecurity required againſt future contingencies, they being, in caſe of death, buried at the the expence of the charity, if not removed by their friends. All out-patients have advice and medicines adminiſtered from eleven till one.

All accidents, whether recommended or not, are received at any hour of the day or night.

This is the plan of this noble charity; and ſuch has been the extraordinary encouragement given to it, that from the third of November 1740, to the firſt of January 1759, the ſums generouſly contributed to its ſupport amounted to ſeventy-nine thouſand one hundred and fifty-three pounds, a great part of which is laid out in government ſecurities. But what is ſtill more extraordinary, one hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand two hundred and fifty-two diſtreſſed objects have been relieved at this hoſpital; and from labouring under the oppreſſion of ſome of the moſt malignant diſeaſes and unhappy accidents, have been reinſtated in their honeſt and induſtrious capacities of working; and, ſo far as our obſervation reaches, their morals much amended, whereby the public again enjoy the benefit of their labour, and they, and their families, are preſerved from periſhing, and prevented from being an incumbrance to the community. And, notwithſtanding the great number of objects relieved by this charity, it has not leſſened the number of patients relieved by other hoſpitals.

The ſubſcribers are deſired to take notice, that if any patients do not conform to the rules of the houſe, or are guilty of any miſbehaviour, they will be diſcharged, and never more relieved by this charity: and not to ſend any patient unable to walk, till they are firſt aſſured of room in the houſe; and when they recommend an in-patient, whoſe ſettlement is in the country, it is further requeſted, that they will ſatisfy the houſe committee concerning the removal of ſuch patient, when cured, or judged incurable.

"No perſons of known ability to pay for their "cure, are allowed to partake of this charity; "nor any with infectious diſtempers, or deemed "incurable by the phyſicians and ſurgeons, or "any in conſumptive or aſthmatic condition, are "admitted into this houſe, being more capable "of relief as out-patients."

The patients, being admitted without any expence, are required to be conſtant in their attendance on the phyſicians or ſurgeons at the hoſpital, before eleven o'clock; and at nine o'clock, to return thanks at the chapel, and at the weekly committee next after their cure; and thoſe only who attend their cure, and return thanks, will receive a certificate thereof, which will entitle them to future relief.

On the ſouth ſide of Whitechapel are ſix almshouſes, containing twelve rooms for as many poor widows of this pariſh, each of whom has 5l. 4s. per annum and a chaldron of coals, founded by William Meggs, eſq; which having become ruinous have lately been rebuilt by Mr. Goodwin, late of this pariſh.

In Whitechapel-road is a court, called his majeſty's court of record for the manor of Stepney, for the trial of debts under 5l. contracted within the ſaid manor. Here is alſo a priſon for debtors, called Whitechapel priſon. Likewiſe two free ſchools in one houſe, erected at the proper coſts and charges of Ralph Davenant, rector of this pariſh.

Proceeding to the ſouth from Whitechapel-road, we find, on the north ſide of the Thames, the pariſh and church of

St. ANNE, *Limehouſe.*

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed by act of parliament to be built within the bills of mortality. The foundation was laid in the year 1712, but it was not finiſhed till 1729. It is of a very ſingular conſtruction; the body is not one plain building, but is continued under ſeparate portions. The door under the tower has a portico, covered with a dome ſupported by pilaſters, and to this door there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps. The tower, which is ſquare, has a Corinthian window adorned with columns and pilaſters. The corners of the tower are alſo ſtrengthened by pilaſters, which on their tops ſupport vaſes. The upper ſtage of the tower is plain, and extremely heavy, and from this part riſes a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle.

This church is a rectory, the pariſh of which was taken out of St. Dunſtan, Stepney, and like that is in the gift of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford. It is valued at 60l. to be paid annually to the rector by the churchwardens, and the produce of 3500l. given by parliament to puchaſe an eſtate in fee ſimple.

The veſtry conſiſts of ſuch only as pay two ſhillings per month to the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers of the poor, one conſtable, four headboroughs, two ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

Adjoining to this pariſh is the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall, which form a ſtreet upwards of a mile in length, inhabited by ſeafaring people, and ſuch as are concerned in ſhip-building. About the middle of Poplar, on the north ſide, is a ſet of alms-houſes founded for widows of ſeamen in the India ſervice; adjoining to which is a large chapel of eaſe to this part of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan, Stepney (of which hereafter.) Blackwall is remarkable for the mooring of Indiamen at the ſtairs; and for a conſiderable ſhip-yard, where many Eaſt-Indiamen are both laid up and built.

Proceeding weſtward from St. Anne's, Limehouſe, we come to Ratcliff-croſs, near which, in Broad-

Broad-ſtreet, is a ſchool, alſo a ſet of alms-houſes, with a chapel, founded by Nicholas Gibſon in 1537, and left in truſt to the coopers company, with a conſiderable eſtate for their ſupport: and at the north-weſt angle of School-houſe-lane, in Brook-ſtreet, is a noted quakers meeting.

Adjoining to Ratcliffe, on the weſt end is the pariſh and church of

St. PAUL, *Shadwell.*

This church, which is a rectory, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Upper Shadwell, owes its name to its being dedicated to St. Paul the Apoſtle, and its ſituation; the advowſon whereof is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

Shadwell, though now joined to London, was anciently a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but being greatly increaſed in the number of its inhabitants, Thomas Neale, eſq; erected the preſent church in the year 1656 for their accommodation; and in 1669 this diſtrict was by act of parliament conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh from that of Stepney, and 120l. per annum was granted for the maintenance of the rector in lieu of tythes, beſides a conſiderable glebe, oblations and church dues, which, together, are ſuppoſed to make the value of the living upwards of 300l. per annum.

The church, which is but a mean edifice built with brick, is eighty-ſeven feet long, and ſixty-three broad; the height to the roof is twenty-eight feet, and that of the ſteeple ſixty. The body has a few windows with ruſtic arches, and ſome very mean ones in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls placed on a kind of ſmall pedeſtals. The tower is carried up without ornament, and is terminated with balls at the corners in the ſame manner as the body of the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret.

The veſtry is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four collectors for the poor, one conſtable, ſeven headboroughs, two ſcavengers, and two beadles.

This pariſh, which is one of the Tower Hamlets, received the name of Shadwell from a ſpring or well which at this time lies buried under a pillar near the ſouth weſt corner of the church, within the church-yard. And the ſouth part of the pariſh, denominated Lower Shadwell, being antiently part of Wapping Marſh, it was within the courſe of the river Thames, till the ſame was embanked.

The ſtreets in this pariſh, called Old and New Gravel-lanes, were ſo denominated from their being antiently ways wherein carts laden with gravel from the neighbouring fields uſed to paſs to the river Thames, where it was uſed in ballaſting ſhips, before ballaſt was taken out of the ſaid river.

In the north eaſt part of this pariſh (now called Sun Tavern fields) a Roman cemetry was diſcovered about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of ſtone, contained the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embelliſhed with ſcollop ſhells and a crotiſter border, contained thoſe of a woman, at whoſe head and feet were placed two urns of the height of three feet each; and at the ſides divers beautiful red earthen bottles. with a number of lachrymatories of Hexagon and Octagon forms: and on each ſide of the inhumed bones were depoſited two ivory ſcepters of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breaſt the figure of a ſmall cupid curiouſly wrought, as were likewiſe two pieces of jet, reſembling nails, of the length of two inches.

The perſon here interred, according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, who made the diſcovery, muſt have been the conſort of ſome prince or Roman pretor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

At the ſame time were likewiſe diſcovered a great number of urns, with Roman coin, which on one ſide had this inſcription, *Imp. Pupienus Maximus P. F.* and on the reverſe, with hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

The remarkables in this pariſh at preſent are, the church, a preſbyterian meeting-houſe, two charity ſchools, an alms-houſe, a market, a dock for ſhip building, and a work-houſe for the reception of the poor.

More to the weſt from this pariſh, on the eaſt ſide of Canon-ſtreet, ſtands the parochial church of

St. GEORGE *in the Eaſt.*

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament in the reign of queen Anne, the foundation of which was laid in 1715, and the ſtructure finiſhed four years after.

This is a maſſy ſtructure, erected in a very ſingular taſte. The floor is raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of the ground; and to the principal door, which is in the weſt front of the tower, is an aſcent by a double flight of ſteps, cut with a ſweep, and defended by a low wall of the ſame form; but the moſt remarkable thing is, there are two turrets over the body of the church, and one on the tower, which laſt is in the manner of a fortification, with a ſtaff on the top for an occaſional flag.

This pariſh is taken out of that of Stepney; and by act of parliament the hamlet of Wapping Stepney is appropriated to that purpoſe, and in all reſpects rendered independent of Stepney pariſh. Towards the maintenance of the rector and his ſucceſſors the parliament gave the ſum of 3000l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, tenements, &c. in fee ſimple; and as a farther proviſion, the churchwardens are annually to pay him the ſum of 100l. to be raiſed by burial fees. The advowſon of this rectory, like that of Stepney, is in the principal and ſcholars of King's hall, and Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford.

The veſtry conſiſts of ſuch as pay two ſhillings per month to the poor; and the officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers of the poor, one conſtable, twelve headboroughs, four ſcavengers, two ſurveyors of the highways, and two beadles.

In this pariſh we find a turnpike at the north end of Canon-ſtreet; two ſquares, in one of which is a Swedes church, and in the other a Danes church; two meeting houſes of the anabaptiſt

baptiſt perſuaſion; and a noble foundation for poor boys and girls by Mr. Raine, brewer; it is ſituate in Fowden-fields, Old Gravel-lane for 50 boys and 50 girls. And the ſame gentleman in 1737, alſo founded an hoſpital near to the ſaid ſchool, and erected a handſome commodious brick building for 48 girls, to be taken out of the ſaid ſchool to be kept to work, &c. till fit for ſervice; and 10l. to be given every May-day to portion one of thoſe girls, choſen by lot, to be married at that time.

From hence, croſſing Old Gravel-lane, we come to the pariſh church of

St. JOHN, *Wapping*.

The old church was built in the year 1617, when the increaſe of houſes in the pariſh of St. Mary Whitechapel rendered ſuch an edifice neceſſary. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, and as there were other churches under the patronage of the ſame ſaint, it was diſtinguiſhed, from its ſituation, by the name of Wapping. Originally it was no more than a chapel of eaſe to St. Mary's pariſh; but in 1694 the hamlet of Wapping was conſtituted a diſtinct pariſh; the inhabitants were empowered to purchaſe 30l. per annum in mortmain, and as a farther proviſion for the rector, he was allowed to receive all eccleſiaſtical dues, except tithes, inſtead of which the rector has 130l. a year raiſed upon the inhabitants by an equal pound rate.

From the ruinated ſituation of this church, a new one has been very lately erected in its ſtead. It is a neat brick building, and conſiſts only of a plain body, with a tower, from which riſes a fane.

The advowſon is in the principal and ſcholars of King's Hall, and Brazen Noſe College, Oxford.

The veſtry is neither ſelect nor general, all being admitted who have either ſerved or fined for offices. The officers are, two churchwardens, four overſeers of the poor, one conſtable, ſeven headboroughs, four ſcavengers and one beadle.

The ſite of this pariſh, together with the parts adjoining, were antiently within the flux of the river Thames; but when, or by whom they were at firſt embanked is unknown. By frequent inundations of the river Thames, its banks in theſe parts became great ſufferers; for about the year 1565 divers breaches were made therein, which were no ſooner repaired, than another happened in the year 1571; when the commiſſioners of ſewers, after viewing the ſame, were of opinion, that the moſt effectual way to ſecure the bank of the river in thoſe parts, would be to erect houſes thereon: to which end ground was taken, and the firſt foundations of houſes laid where Wapping at preſent is ſituate.

In this pariſh is Execution Dock, ſo called from its being the place where pirates and others who have committed capital crimes at ſea, are executed on a gallows which leans over the water.

In Cock-alley, near the church, is a charity-ſchool for forty boys, who have learning and cloaths by ſubſcription.

Near the ſame alley is a ſchool for twenty girls.

Six poor children of this pariſh are educated at the free-ſchool erected in the pariſh of Allhallows Barkin; purſuant to the will of alderman Hickſon, bearing date the 16th of February 1686.

Proceeding from hence through the Hermitage, we come to the pariſh church of

St. CATHARINE.

This church, which is ſituate on the eaſt ſide of St. Catharine's-court near the Tower, was originally an hoſpital, founded by Matilda conſort to king Stephen, and was farther endowed by queen Eleanor, the relict of Henry III. Queen Eleanor conſort to Edward I. and king Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and added ſeveral additional ones, but gave an ample charter to this hoſpital. It was exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, till its ſuppreſſion by Henry VIII. ſoon after which king Edward VI. annexed it to the dioceſe of London. The church, which is a very antique building, is at preſent collegiate, and has a maſter and three brethren, who have 40l. each; three ſiſters who have 20l. and ten beads-women who have 8l. per annum each; but the other profits ariſing from their eſtates, being only known to the maſter and brethren, are divided amongſt them.

Having now gone through and deſcribed the ſeveral pariſhes and churches, &c. of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, Borough of Southwark, and their reſpective liberties, we ſhall now ſubjoin a liſt of their chapels, together with thoſe in all other parts within the bill of mortality belonging to the eſtabliſhed church; likewiſe the number of all the meeting-houſes of the ſeveral denominations, both domeſtic and foreign, within the ſaid diſtrict.

CHAPELS.

Archbiſhop's chapel, at Lambeth.
Aſk's Hoſpital chapel, Hoxton.
Audley-ſtreet chapel.
Bencroft's chapel, Mile-end.
Banqueting-houſe chapel, Whitehall.
Berwick-ſtreet chapel, Old Soho.
Bridewell Hoſpital chapel.
Charter-houſe chapel.
Charlotte chapel, oppoſite the Riding-houſe, Pimlico
College Almſhouſe chapel, Deadman's Place.
Conduit-ſtreet chapel.
Cooper's Almſhouſe chapel, Ratcliff.
Curzon-ſtreet chapel.
Dacre's chapel, Weſtminſter.
Draper's Almſhouſe chapel, Blackman-ſtreet.
Draper's Almſhouſe chapel, Newington Butts.
Duke-ſtreet chapel, Weſtminſter.
Ely-houſe chapel, Holbourn-hill.
Fiſhmongers Almſhouſe chapel, Newington Butts.
Fleet Priſon chapel.
Foundling-hoſpital chapel.
Gray's-inn chapel, Gray's-inn.
Great Queen-ſtreet chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Groſvenor's-ſquare chapel, Audley's-ſtreet.
Guildhall chapel, Guildhall-yard.
Guy's hoſpital chapel, Southwark.
Hill's chapel, Rocheſter Row, Weſtminſter.
Jefferies's Hoſpital chapel, Kingſland Road.
Kenſington Palace chapel.
King's-bench Priſon chapel, Southwark.
Kingſland Hoſpital chapel, Kingſland.
King-ſtreet chapel, Oxford-ſtreet.
Knight's-bridge chapel, Knight's-bridge.

Lamb's chapel, Monkwell-ſtreet.
Lincoln's-inn chapel, Chancery-lane.
Lock-hoſpital chapel, Southwark.
Long-acre, chapel, Long-acre.
London-houſe chapel, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
London Work-houſe chapel, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Magdalen hoſpital chapel, Godman's-fields.
May-fair chapel, May-fair.
Marſhalſea Priſon chapel, Southwark.
Mercers chapel, Cheapſide.
New chapel, Weſtminſter.
Newgate Priſon chapel.
New-ſtreet chapel, St. Giles's in the Fields.
Owen's Almſhouſe chapel, Iſlington.
Oxenden chapel, near the Hay-market.
Oxford chapel, Mary-bon Fields.
Palmer's hoſpital chapel, Weſtminſter.
Petticoat-lane chapel, Whitechapel.
Poultry Compter chapel.
Queen-ſquare chapel, Weſtminſter.
Queen-ſtreet chapel, Bloomſbury.
Ram's chapel, Homerton, Hackney.
Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane.
St. James's Palace chapel.
St. John's chapel, Clerkenwell.
St. John's chapel near Red-lion-ſtreet.
St. Martin's Almſhouſe chapel, Hog-lane.
St. Thomas's Hoſpital chapel, Southwark.
Sergeant-inn chapel, Chancery-lane.
Skinner's Almſhouſe chapel, Mile-end.
Somerſet Houſe chapel.
Spring-garden chapel, Charing-croſs.
Staple's-inn chapel, Holbourn.
Taviſtock chapel, Drury-lane.
Trinity Almſhouſe chapel, Mile-end
Whitechapel priſon chapel.
Wittington's college chapel, College-hill.
Wheeler's chapel, Spital-fields.
Woodſtreet Compter chapel, Wood-ſtreet.

Preſbyterian Meetings.

Bethnal-green Meeting.
Broad-ſtreet, Wapping.
Brook-houſe, Clapton.
Church-ſtreet, Hoxton.
Croſby-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Crown-court, Ruſſel-ſtreet.
Founders-hall, Lothbury.
Grafton-ſtreet, Seven dials.
Gravel-lane, Houndſditch.
Great St. Thomas Apoſtles.
Hanover-ſtreet, Long-acre.
King John's-court, Bermondſey.
King's Weigh-houſe, Little Eaſtcheap.
Leather-lane, Holbourn.
Little Carter-lane.
Little St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Long Ditch, Weſtminſter.
Maiden-lane, Deadman's-place.
Middleſex-court, Bartholomew Cloſe.
Mourning-lane, Hackney.
New Broad-ſtreet, London-wall.
Near Nightingale-lane.
Old Jewry, Poultry.
Pariſh-ſtreet, Horſelydown.
Poor Jewry-lane.
Queen-ſtreet, near Cuckold's-point.
Rampant-lion-yard, Nightingale-lane.
Ryder's-court, near Leiceſter-fields.
Saliſbury-ſtreet, Rotherhithe.
St. Thomas, Southwark.
Salter's-hall, Swithin's-lane.
Shakeſpear's-walk, Upper Shadwell.
Silver-ſtreet, Woodſtreet.
Spitalfields.
Swallow-ſtreet, Piccadilly.
Windſor-court, Monkwell-ſtreet.

Independent Meetings.

Berry-ſtreet meeting, St. Mary-Ax.
Boar'shead-yard, Petticoat-lane.
Brick-hill-lane, Thames-ſtreet.
Broad-ſtreet, near Old Gravel-lane.
Coachmaker's-hall, Noble-ſtreet.
Collier's-rents, White-ſtreet.
Court yard, Barnaby-ſtreet, Southwark.
Criſpin-ſtreet, Spitalfields.
Deadman's-place, Southwark.
Hare-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Jewin-ſtreet, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington, two meeting-houſes.
Mare-ſtreet, Hackney.
New Broad-ſtreet, Moorfields.
New-court, Carey-ſtreet.
Old Artillery-ground, Spitalfields.
Orchard, Wapping.
Paved-alley, Lime-ſtreet.
Pavement-row, Moorfields.
Pinners-hall, Broad-ſtreet.
Queen-ſtreet, Ratcliff.
Queen-ſtreet, Rotherhithe.
Redcroſs-ſtreet, Barbican.
Ropemaker's-alley, Little Moorfields.
St. Michael's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet.
St. Saviour's Dock-head, Southwark.
Staining-lane, Maiden-lane.
Stepney-fields.
Turners-hall, Philpot-lane.
White-horn-yard, Duke's-place.
Zoar-ſtreet, Southwark.

Anabaptiſt Meetings.

Angel-alley, Whitechapel.
Artillery-ſtreet, Spitalfields.
Brewers-hall, Addle-ſtreet.
Cherry Garden-lane, Rotherhithe.
Church-lane, Limehouſe.
Collier's-rents, White-ſtreet, Southwark.
Currier'-court, near Cripplegate.
Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Dipping-alley, Horſelydown.
Duke-ſtreet, near Pepper-ſtreet.
Eagle-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſtreet, Holbourn.
Fair-ſtreet, Horſelydown.
Flower-de-luce-yard, Tooley-ſtreet.
Glaſshouſe-ſtreet, Swallow-ſtreet.
Glaſshouſe-yard, Pickax-ſtreet.
Goat-yard paſſage, Horſelydown.
Johnſon's-ſtreet, Old Gravel-lane.
Little Wild-ſtreet.
Maze-pond-ſtreet, Southwark.
Maiden-court, Great Eaſtcheap.
Mill-yard, Rag-fair.

New

New Way, Maze, Southwark.
Paul's-alley, Redcroſs-ſtreet.
Pennington-ſtreet, Virginia ſtreet.
Pepper-ſtreet, Southwark.
Roſemary-branch, Roſemary-lane.
Roſe-lane, Limehouſe.
Rotherhithe.
St. John's-court, Little Hart-ſtreet.
Sheer's-alley, White-ſtreet, Southwark.
Snow-fields.
Unicorn-yard, St. Olave's.
Union-yard, Horſelydown.
Vinegar-row, Shoreditch.
Wood-ſtreet, near Cripplegate.

Quaker's Meetings.

Brook-ſtreet, Ratcliff.
Devonſhire-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.
Ewer's-ſtreet, Southwark.
Fair-ſtreet, Horſelydown.
Little Almonry, Weſtminſter.
Quaker-ſtreet, Spitalfields.
Redcroſs-ſtreet, Southwark.
St. John's-lane.
Sandy's-court, Houndſditch.
Savoy in the Strand.
Wapping.
White-hart-court, Gracechurch-ſtreet.
Work-houſe, Clerkenwell.

Meetings and Chapels of other denominations.

French Ambaſſador's chapel, Greek-ſtreet, Soho.
French Prophets meeting, Clerkenwell.
French Prophets meeting, Hatton-garden.
Imperial Ambaſſador's chapel, Hanover-ſquare.
Muggletonian meeting, Barnaby-ſtreet.
Muggletonian meeting, Old-ſtreet ſquare.
Nonjuror's meeting, Alderſgate-ſtreet.
Nonjurors meeting, St. Giles's.
Nonjurors meeting, Scroop's-court.
Oratory meeting, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Popiſh meeting, Butler's-alley, Grub-ſtreet.
Portugueſe Ambaſſador's chapel, Golden-ſquare.
Sardinian Ambaſſad. chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Spaniſh Ambaſſador's chapel, Ormond-ſtreet.
Venetian Ambaſſador's chapel, Suffolk-ſtreet.

French Chapels.

Black-eagle-ſtreet, Spital-fields.
Berwick-ſtreet, Old Soho.
Brown's-lane, Spitalfields.
Caſtle-ſtreet, Green-ſtreet.
Criſpin's-ſtreet, Spital-fields.
Friery, Pallmall.
Hog-lane, Soho.
Little Chapel-ſtreet, Old Soho.
Little Rider's-court, Little Newport-ſtreet.
Mary-le-Bon.
Milk-alley, Wapping.
Orange-ſtreet, Hedge-lane.
Petticoat-lane.
St. John's-ſtreet, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet.
Savoy.
Slaughter's-ſtreet, Swan-fields, Shoreditch.
Spring-garden, Charing-croſs.
Threadneedle-ſtreet.
Three Crown-court, Spitalfields.
Weſt-ſtreet, Soho

German and other Chapels.

Daniſh chapel, Well-cloſe-ſquare.
Dutch chapel, St. Auguſtin-friars.
Dutch chapel, in the Savoy.
German chapel, in St. James's-palace.
German chapel, in the Savoy.
German chapel, in Trinity-lane.
Ruſſian chapel, Exeter-Exchange-court, Strand.
Sweediſh chapel, Prince's-ſquare, Ratcliff-high-way.

Jewiſh Synagogues.

Bevis Marks ſynagogue, of Portugueſe Jews.
Dukes-place ſynagogue, of German Jews.
Magpie-alley ſynagogue, of German Jews.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Containing an account of the principal towns and villages within that circumference of the city of London called the Bill of Mortality; with an ample deſcription of the public buildings, and other remarkables contained in each reſpective place.

As theſe towns and villages are diſperſed in various parts round this vaſt metropolis, we ſhall, for the ſake of uniformity, digeſt them in alphabetical order. To effect which we begin with the village of

BATTERSEA.

THIS village is ſituate on the river Thames, about four miles from London, and the ſame diſtance from Richmond. The gardens about this ſpot are remarkable for producing the fineſt aſparagus. It gave the title of baron to the late lord viſcount St. John, who had a ſeat here, which is a plain old building. And in this place Sir Walter St. John founded a free ſchool for twenty boys.

BOW.

BOW.

This village is ſituate a little to the eaſt of Mile-end, and is likewiſe called Stratford le Bow. It received the name of Bow from the ſtone arches of its bridge built over the river Lea, by Maud wife of Henry I. The church built by Henry II. was originally a chapel of eaſe to Stepney, but was lately made parochial.

This village is inhabited by many whitſters and ſcarlet dyers, and here has been ſet up within theſe few years a large manufactory of porcelain, which is brought to ſuch perfection as to be very little inferior to that of China.

Here is an annual fair held on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, in Whitſun week, for toys, &c.

BRENTFORD.

This town, which is ſituate about eight miles from London, received its name from a brook called Brent, which runs through the weſt part of the town, named Old Brentford, into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the weſt, it has a conſiderable trade, particularly in corn, which is brought both by land and water. The church and market houſe ſtands in that part of the town called New Brentford. It has alſo two charity ſchools, though the church, which has been lately new built, is only a chapel to Great Eling. That part of it called Old Brentford is ſituate upon a fine riſing bank cloſe to the Thames, directly oppoſite to which, on the other ſide the river is Kew Green, which from hence appears to great advantage.

BROMLEY.

In this village, which is ſituate near Bow, was formerly a monaſtery. The great houſe here was built by Sir John Jacob, bart. commiſſioner of the cuſtoms at the reſtoration, and afterwards became the ſeat of Sir William Benſon, ſheriff of London in the reign of queen Anne, the father to William Benſon, eſq; auditor of the impreſt, who ſome years ago ſold it, with the manor and rectory, to Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman of Wales.

CHARLTON.

This village, which is very pleaſant and well built, is ſituate near Blackheath, and is remarkable for a fair held annually in its neighbourhood on St. Luke's day. It is called Horn Fair, and there are ſold at it ram's horns, horn toys, and wares of all ſorts. Of the origin of this fair tradition gives us the following account. King John having a palace at Eltham, and being hunting near Charlton, then a mean hamlet, was ſeparated from his attendants; when entering a cottage he admired the beauty of the miſtreſs, whom he found alone, and debauched: her huſband, however, ſuddenly returning, caught them in the fact, and threatening to kill them both, the king was forced to diſcover himſelf, and to purchaſe his ſafety with gold, beſides which he gave him all the land from thence as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, and alſo beſtowing on him the whole hamlet, eſtabliſhed a fair, as a condition of his holding his new demeſne, in which horns were both to be ſold and worn. A ſermon is preached on the fair day in the church, which is one of the handſomeſt in the county, and was repaired by Sir Edward Newton, bart. to whom king James I. granted this manor. This gentleman built his houſe at the entrance of the village. It is a long Gothic ſtructure, with four turrets on the top; it has a ſpacious court-yard in the front, with two large Gothic piers to the gates, and on the outſide of the wall is a long row of ſome of the oldeſt cypreſs trees in England. Behind the houſe are large gardens, adjoining to which is a ſmall but neat park. This houſe now belongs to the earl of Egmont.

On the edge of the hill, and at a ſmall diſtance from the church, are two fine houſes, one of which was in the poſſeſſion of the late governor Hunter, and the other was erected by the late lord Romney.

CHELSEA.

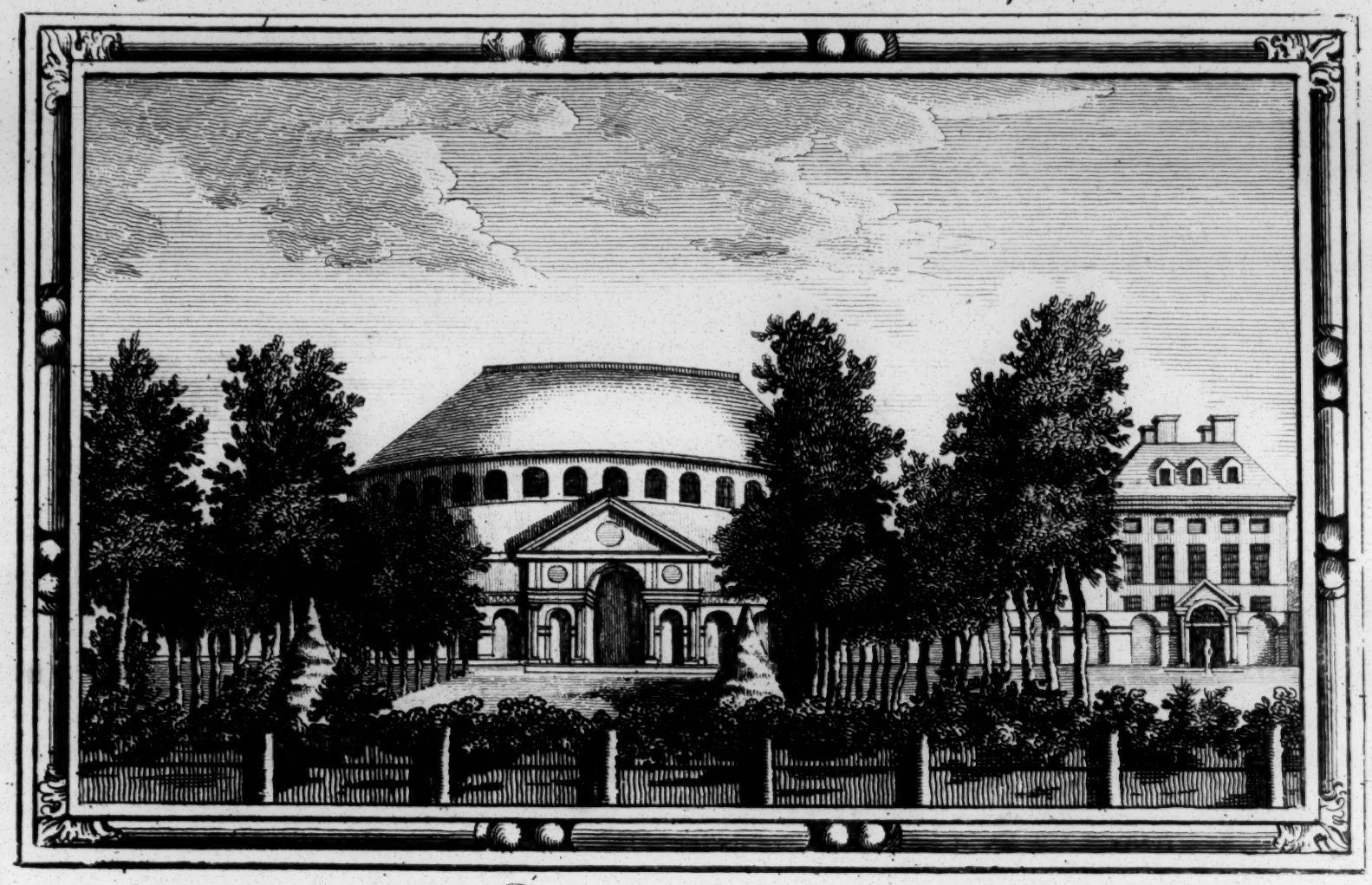
This is a very large and populous village, ſituate on the banks of the Thames, about a mile to the weſtward of St. James's park.

In this village there is a beautiful edifice for the reception of old ſoldiers and invalids in the land ſervice, called CHELSEA HOSPITAL, the ROYAL HOSPITAL, and ſometimes CHELSEA COLLEGE.

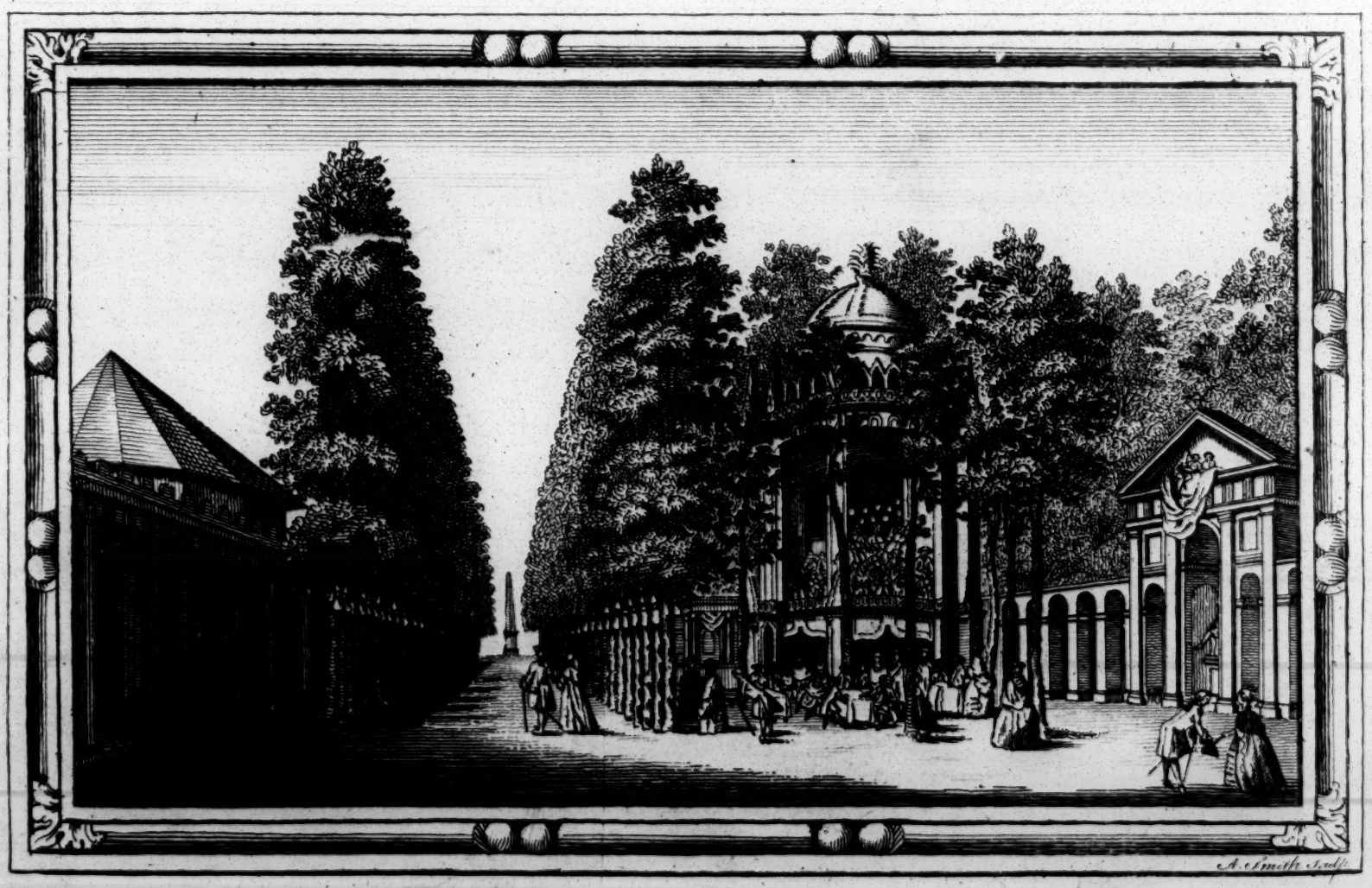
The original building on this ſpot was a college founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the ſtudy of Polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to ſupport a provoſt and fellows, for the inſtruction of youth in that branch of learning. The king, who laid the firſt ſtone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large ſum of money, and the clergy were very liberal upon the ſame occaſion; but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributions; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was finiſhed, and therefore ſoon fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren, conſiſts of a vaſt range of buildings. The front toward the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks for the penſioners; and that facing the ſouth, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This ſide affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the center of this edifice is a pediment ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret, and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one ſide of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other ſide is the hall, where all the penſioners dine in common, the officers by

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.



General View of RANELAGH *Gardens.*



View of VAUX-HALL *Gardens.*

by themſelves. In this hall is the picture of king Charles II. on horſeback, with ſeveral other pieces as big as the life, deſigned by Signior Vario, and finiſhed by Mr. Cook. Theſe were preſented by the earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the reſurrection, painted by Sebaſtian Ricci.

The wings, which extend eaſt and weſt, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the ſouth: theſe are near three hundred and ſixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three ſtories high, and the rooms are ſo well diſpoſed, and the air ſo happily thrown in by means of the open ſpaces, that nothing can be more pleaſant. On the front of this ſquare is a colonade extending along the ſide of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inſcription in capitals:

In ſubſidium et levamen emeritorum ſenio, belloque fractorum, condidit CAROLUS II. *Auxit* JACOBUS II. *Perfecere* GULIELMUS *et* MARIA, *Rex et Regina*, MDCXC.

And in the midſt of the quadrangle is the ſtatue of king Charles II. in the ancient Roman dreſs, ſomewhat bigger than the life, ſtanding upon a marble pedeſtal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat, and is ſaid to have coſt him five hundred pounds.

There are ſeveral other buildings adjoining, that form two other large ſquares, and conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe; for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and the infirmary for the ſick.

An air of neatneſs and elegance is obſervable in all theſe buildings. They are compoſed of brick and ſtone, and which way ſoever they are viewed, there appears ſuch a diſpoſition of the parts as is beſt ſuited to the purpoſes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleaſure of the penſioners.

Chelſea Hoſpital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper ſubordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the tranſition from thence to the extremities, is very eaſy and delightful.

The expence of erecting theſe buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, and there are beſides in the other buildings, a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants.

Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have been at leaſt twenty years in the army; or thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, waſhing and lodging. The governor has five hundred pounds a year; the lieutenant-governor two hundred and fifty pounds; and the major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed ſix-pence a day; thirty-four light horſemen, and thirty ſerjeants, have two ſhillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-ſix private men, are each allowed eight-pence a week. As the houſe is called a garriſon, all the members are obliged to do duty in their reſpective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a ſalary of one hundred pounds a year. The phyſician, ſecretary, comptroller, deputy treaſurer, ſteward, and ſurgeon, have alſo each one hundred pounds per annum, and many other officers have conſiderable ſalaries. As to the out-penſioners, who amount to between eight and nine thouſand, they have each ſeven pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence a year.

Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is ſupplied by a ſum raiſed by parliament. This hoſpital is governed by the following commiſſioners; the preſident of the council, the firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, the principal ſecretary of ſtate, the paymaſter general of the forces, the ſecretary at war, the comptrollers of the army, and by the governor and lieutenant governor of the hoſpital.

Beſides this hoſpital, there is at Chelſea, a phyſic-garden belonging to the apothecaries company. It contains almoſt four acres, and is enriched with a vaſt variety of plants, both domeſtic and exotic. This garden was given to the apothecaries company by Sir Hans Sloane, bart. on condition of their paying a quit-rent of five pounds a year, and delivering annually to the preſident and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of their public meetings, fifty ſpecimens of different ſorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of ſpecimens amount to two thouſand.

In this village is alſo a celebrated place of public reſort, called RANELAGH GARDENS, from their formerly belonging to the earl of Ranelagh. This is one of thoſe public places of pleaſure, which is not to be equalled in Europe, and is the reſort of people of the firſt quality. Though its gardens are beautiful, it is more to be admired for the amphitheatre. This is a circular building, the external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet: round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a baluſtrade (to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this are the windows, and it terminates with the roof. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inſide correſponds with the outſide, except that over every column, between the windows, termini ſupport the roof. In the middle of the area, where the orcheſtra was at firſt deſigned, is a chimney having four faces. This makes it warm and comfortable in bad weather. The orcheſtra fills up the place of one of the entrances. The enter-

tainment consists of a fine band of music, with an organ, accompanied by the best voices. The regale is tea and coffee.

In this village likewise is a useful engine called CHELSEA WATERWORKS, the management of which is invested in a society, who were incorporated by act of parliament in the year 1722, by the name of "The governor and company of "the Chelsea waterworks." They have a common seal, and power to purchase lands, &c. in mortmain to the value of 1000l. per annum, with a right to alienate and dispose of the same as they shall think proper. The works are divided into two thousand shares; and a governor, deputy-governor, and thirteen directors are appointed to conduct the business of the company.

CHESWICK.

In this village which is situate on the north bank of the Thames, about four miles from London, are two manors, one belonging to the prebendary of Cheswick in St. Paul's cathedral, and the other called the dean's manor, from belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The most remarkable building in this place is the house of the late earl of Burlington, which was originally very plain but commodious, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being some years ago destroyed by fire, his lordship erected near it a beautiful villa, which, for elegance of taste, surpasses every thing of its kind. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is very neatly gravelled. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with termini placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedars of Libanus, which at a small distance have a fine effect. The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment; and the cornice, frize and architrave are very elegant.

Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a very bold, noble and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity, as hath also the side front towards the Serpentine river, which is different from the other two. The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with the following pictures executed by the best masters.

Pictures in the Saloon.

Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Rape of Proserpine, Sconians.
Anne of Austria, Frederick Elde.
Morocco ambassador in the reign of king Charles II. figure by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the back ground and horse, by Wyke.
King Charles, his queen, and two children, Vandyke.
Judgment of Paris, Cav. Daniele.
Apollo and Daphne, ditto.
Lewis XIII. Fred. Elde.

Red Velvet Room.

Madonna della Rosa, by Domenichino.
Noah sacrificing, Carlo Maratti.
Painting and designing, Guido Rheni.
The Holy Family, Carlo Maratti.
King Charles I. Cornelius Johnson.
Pope Innocent IX. Diego Velasques.
St. Gregorio, Cavidoni.
Pope Clement IX. Carlo Maratti.
The Holy Family, Giacinto Brandi.
Another, Salviati.
Dutchess of Somerset, Vandyke.
Bacchus and Ariadne, Sebastiano Ricci.
A woman, school of Rubens.
Three statues, chiaro oscuro, Nic. Poussin.
A man, school of Rubens.
Venus and Cupid, Seb. Ricci.
St. John in the wilderness, Franc. Mola.
A portrait, Langians.
First countess of Burlington, Vandyke.
Cardinal Baronius, Frederico Barrocci.
A portrait, Rembrandt.
Mr. Killegrew, Vandyke.
First earl of Burlington, Vandyke.
Salmasis and Hermaphroditus, Francisco Albano.
The holy family, Andrea del Sarto.
Mary queen of Scotland, Fred. Zucchero.
The holy family, Pietro da Cortona.
The procession of the Dogesse, Paolo Veronese.

Bronzes.

A young Hercules.
Three pictures of incense lamps, Benvenuto Celini.

Blue Velvet Room.

A chymist's shop, by David Teniers.
A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.
A landscape and figures, Gaspar Poussin.
A Magdalen's head Guido Rheni.
A landscape with figures hawking, Wovermans.
A landscape and figures, Franc. Mola.
A landscape and figures, Gasp. Poussin.
A march, Bourgognone.
The passage of the Red Sea, ditto.
The jesuits church at Antwerp, Geringh.
A landscape and figures, Bott.
A landscape, Gaspar Poussin.
Another, ditto.
Another, with horsemen, Vander Meulen.
Another, Bott.
Lord Sandwich in a round, Sir Peter Lely.
A woman frying fritters, Schaliken.
The holy family, Carlo Maratti.
A tent, Wovermans.
A landscape with figures, Phill. Lawra.
The flight into Egypt, Nicolo Poussin.
A ferry boat and cattle, Berchem.
A woman feeding children, Schaliken.

The

The holy family, Andrea Sacchi.
Ditto, Camillo Procacini.
Inigo Jones in a round, Dobſon.

Red Cloſet next the Blue Room.

Lot and his two daughters, Rottenhamer.
A landſcape and ruins, Viviano, the figures by Mich. Angelo.
Jupiter and Io, Franceſco Imperiali.
Spaniſh lady, D. Velaſques.
Fiſhermen, Rubens.
The preſentation, Giuſeppi Chiari
A man hawking, Inigo Jones.
A ſea-port, Marco Ricci.
A landſcape, Velvet Brughel.
A Flora, Franceſco Albano.
Temptation of St. Antonio, Annibale Caracci.
A landſcape, Patel.
Lady Dorothy Boyle, lady Burlington.
A landſcape, Velvet Brughel.
The Holy Family, Sebaſtian Bourdon.
The inſide of a church, Perino del Vaga.
A ſea-piece, Vandervelde.
A landſcape, Marco Ricci.
Chriſt in the garden.
The Holy Family, Schidoni.
A crucifixion of a ſaint, Seb. Bourdon.
A landſcape, Ryſdal.
The Holy Family, Denis Calvert.
The Samaritan woman, Paolo Veroneſe.
A boy's head, Holbein.
Cleopatra, Leonardo da Vinci.
A landſcape, Swanevelt.
The Holy Family, Paſſari.
Earl of Eſſex.
A portrait, Fran. Hals.
Inſide of a church, Vandyke.
A landſcape, Gaſpar Pouſſin.
A man and vaſes, Benedetto Caſtiglione.
A landſcape, Franciſque Meli.

Green Velvet Room.

Mars and Venus, Albano.
Acis and Galatea. Luca Giordano.
Conſtantine's arch, Gio. Paolo Panini.
Romulus and Remus, Pietro da Cortona.
A woman bathing, Rouſſeau.
Mr. Rogers, Vandyke.
Our Saviour in the garden, Guercino.
A man half length, with a dog, Dobſon.
Rembrandt in his painting room, Gerrard Dow.
Ruins, Viviano.
A view of Florence, Gaſparo Degli Occhiale.
Diana and Endymion, Sebaſtiano Ricci.
Flowers by Baptiſte the boy, Seb. Ricci.
Ponte Rotto, Gaſparo degli Occhiale.
The Holy Family, Franceſco Mola.
A landſcape, Monſ. Verton.
Buildings, Rouſſeau.
A Magdalen, Carlo Maratti, from Guido.
A man half length, Rembrandt.
A Madona and St. Catharine, Pierto da Cortona.
The Jews ſcourging Our Saviour, Giacomo Baſſano.
Piazza del Popolo, Gaſparo degli Occhiale.
A landſcape with fiſhermen, Salvator Roſa.
Beliſarius, Vandyke.
Earl of Pembroke and his ſiſter, Vandyke.

The new dining Room.

Twelfth night, Jordans.
The finding of Moſes, Seb. Ricci.
Jepthah, Seb. Ricci.
Good Samaritan, Giacomo Baſſan.
A flower-piece, Baptiſte.
Ditto, ditto.
Ditto, ditto.
A portrait, Rubens.
Ditto, unknown.
Buildings and cattle, Wenix.
Firſt lady Halifax, Sir Peter Lely.
The marriage of Cupid, &c. Andrea Schiavone.
A landſcape, Gio Franceſco Bologneſe.
Mars and Venus, Le Fevre.
A landſcape, Gio. Franceſco Bologneſe.
A Madona, Parmegiano.
Woman taken in adultery, Alleſandro Veroneſe.
Liberality and Modeſty, after Guido.

Bed Chamber.

Lady Burlington in a round, Aikman.
Earl of Cumberland in a round.
Mr. Pope in a round, Kent.

Cloſet within the Bedchamber.

Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges.
A Woman in a hat, Blomaert.
Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, lady Burlington.
Henry IV. of France, Moſaic.
A head, a ſketch, Vandyke.
Ditto, ditto.
Flowers upon glaſs, Baptiſte.
A woman ſelling fiſh and herbs.
Hagar and the angel.
A boy's head.
A man's head.
A woman combing her head.
A ſatyr whipping a woman.
A head, Holbein.
A Venus, ſleeping.
Dutch figures.
A man reading.
The aſcenſion, Albano.

Having thus deſcribed the paintings within this beautiful ſtructure, we ſhall now proceed to the gardens, which are laid out in the moſt elegant taſte.

On deſcending from the back part of the houſe, you enter a verdant lawn planted with clumps of evergreen, between which are two rows of large ſtone vaſes. At each end next the houſe are two wolves in ſtone, done by that celebrated ſtatuary Scheemaker. At the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique ſtatues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with ſtone ſeats between them.

On the right hand, turning to the houſe, is an open grove of trees, which affords a view of the orangery, that is ſeen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when they are in flower their fragrance is diffuſed over the whole place, even to the houſe.

Leaving the houſe to the left, an eaſy ſlope covered with ſhort graſs takes you down to the ſerpentine river, on the ſide whereof are clumps of evergreens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is ſeen; and at the farther end is an opening into an incloſure, where are a Roman temple, and an obeliſk, with graſs ſlopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

You are led from hence to the wilderneſs, through which are three ſtrait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are ſerpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the ſhade. On each ſide the ſerpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden; on the left is a wilderneſs laid out in regular walks, and in the middle, acroſs the river, is a Palladian wooden bridge.

Beſides this beautiful building, there are ſeveral other very elegant ſeats in this village; as the earl of Shrewſbury's, the earl of Grantham's, now colonel Elliot's, and the late lord Wilmington's, &c. Here is likewiſe a very good charity ſchool.

DULWICH.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituate about five miles from London, where there is a ſpring of exceeding good mineral water, which principally ſupplies this city, and in particular St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

Oppoſite the Green Man, a noted houſe for entertainment, is a fine aſcending walk through the woods, which affords from its top a very noble proſpect; but this is much exceeded by a hill behind the houſe, where from under a tree diſtinguiſhed by the name of "The Oak of Ho-" nour," you have a view as in a fine piece of painting, of the houſes as well as churches, and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelſea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Weſtminſter, London, Deptford, Greenwich, &c.

The principal building in this village is the college, the foundation and preſent ſtate of which the reader will find in p. 222. The original edifice is in the old taſte; but part of it has been lately pulled down and rebuilt with greater elegance. The maſter's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchaſe on his entering into that ſtation; and for his uſe there is a library, to which every maſter adds a number of books. The college is alſo accommodated with a very pleaſant garden, adorned with walks, and a great number of flowers and fruit-trees.

ELTHAM.

In this town, which is ſituate about ſeven miles from London, in the county of Kent, was a palace built by Anthony Beck, biſhop of Durham, who beſtowed it upon queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward I. King Edward II. conſtantly reſided in this place, and his ſon being born here, was on that account called John of Eltham. The palace was afterwards much enlarged by the ſucceeding kings, who when the court was kept at Greenwich often retired hither; and here were made the ſtatutes of Eltham, by which the king's houſe is ſtill governed. At this time, however, there are no traces of the palace left. The town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the prince of Wales; and there are here ſeveral houſes belonging to wealthy citizens, and two charity ſchools.

FULHAM.

This village is ſituate on the banks of the Thames, about four miles from London. The Danes encamped here in the year 879, and the place was held of the king by the canons of St. Paul's in the time of William the Conqueror. It is now only remarkable for ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats, beſides a palace of the biſhop of London, who uſes it in ſummer; and for a wooden bridge over the Thames to Putney, where toll is not only taken for horſes and carriages, but likewiſe for foot paſſengers.

HACKNEY.

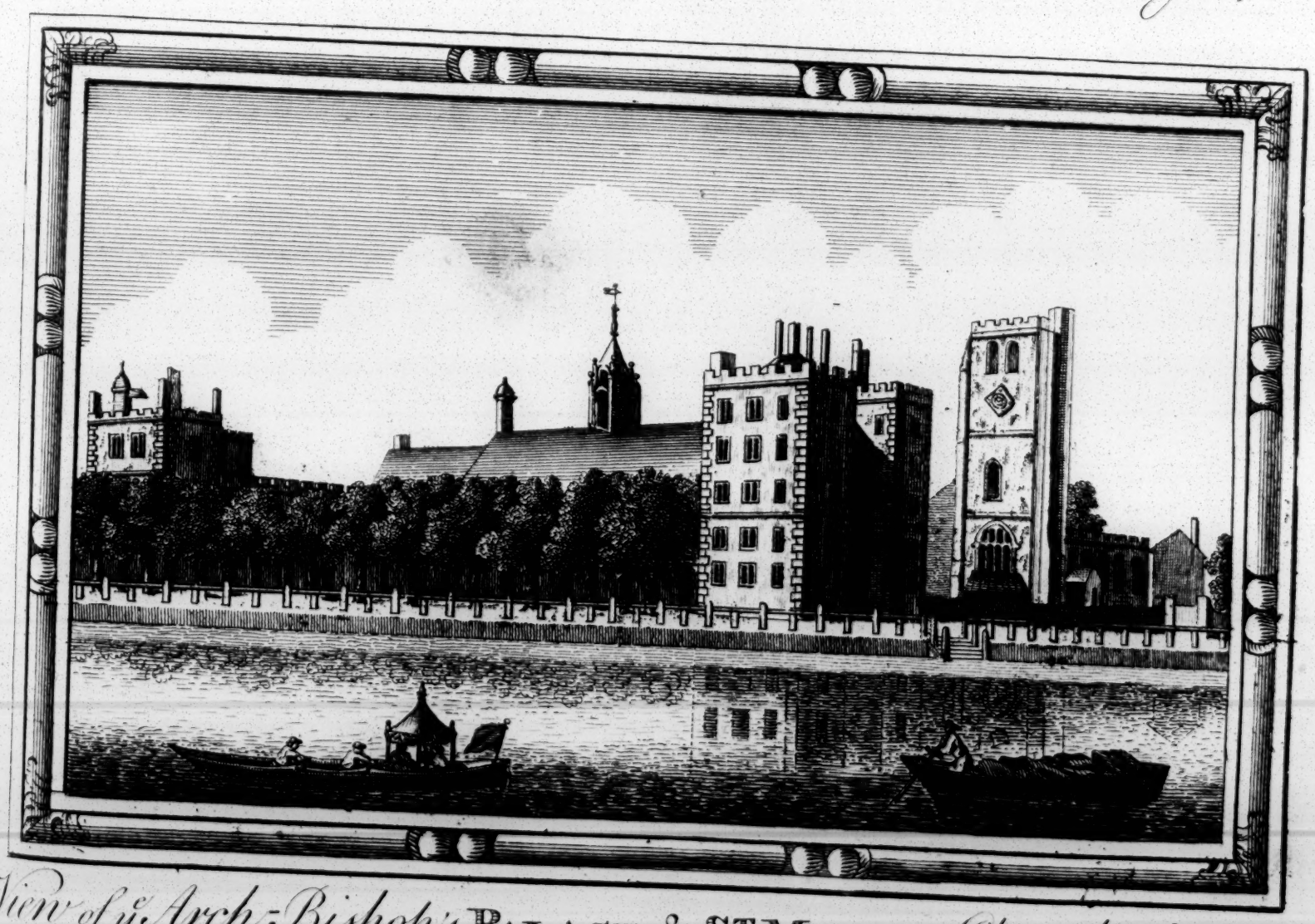
This is a very large and populous village, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of London. The pariſh has ſeveral hamlets belonging to it, among which are Clapton on the north, Dorleſton and Shacklewell on the weſt, and Hummerton on the eaſt.

The church belonging to this village was a diſtinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Auguſtine; but the knights templars having obtained a mill and other poſſeſſions in the pariſh, they were, upon the ſuppreſſion of their order, granted to the knights templars of St. John of Jeruſalem, from whom the church is ſuppoſed to have received the preſent appellation of St. John. However, it was not preſented to by that name till after the year 1660. It is in the gift of Mr. Tyſon, lord of the manor, but in eccleſiaſtical affairs is ſubject to the biſhop of London. The veſtry, which is ſelect, conſiſts of thirty-ſeven members; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers of the poor, three conſtables, ten headboroughs, two ſurveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

This village being anciently celebrated for the numerous ſeats of the nobility and gentry, occaſioned a great reſort thither of perſons of all conditions from the city of London; whereby ſo great a number of horſes were daily hired in the city on that account, that at length all horſes to be let received the common appellation of Hackney horſes; which denomination has ſince communicated itſelf both to public coaches and chairs. And though this place is deſerted by the nobility, yet it ſo greatly abounds with merchants and other perſons of diſtinction, that it excels all other

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of Part of the Town of FULHAM and the Bridge.

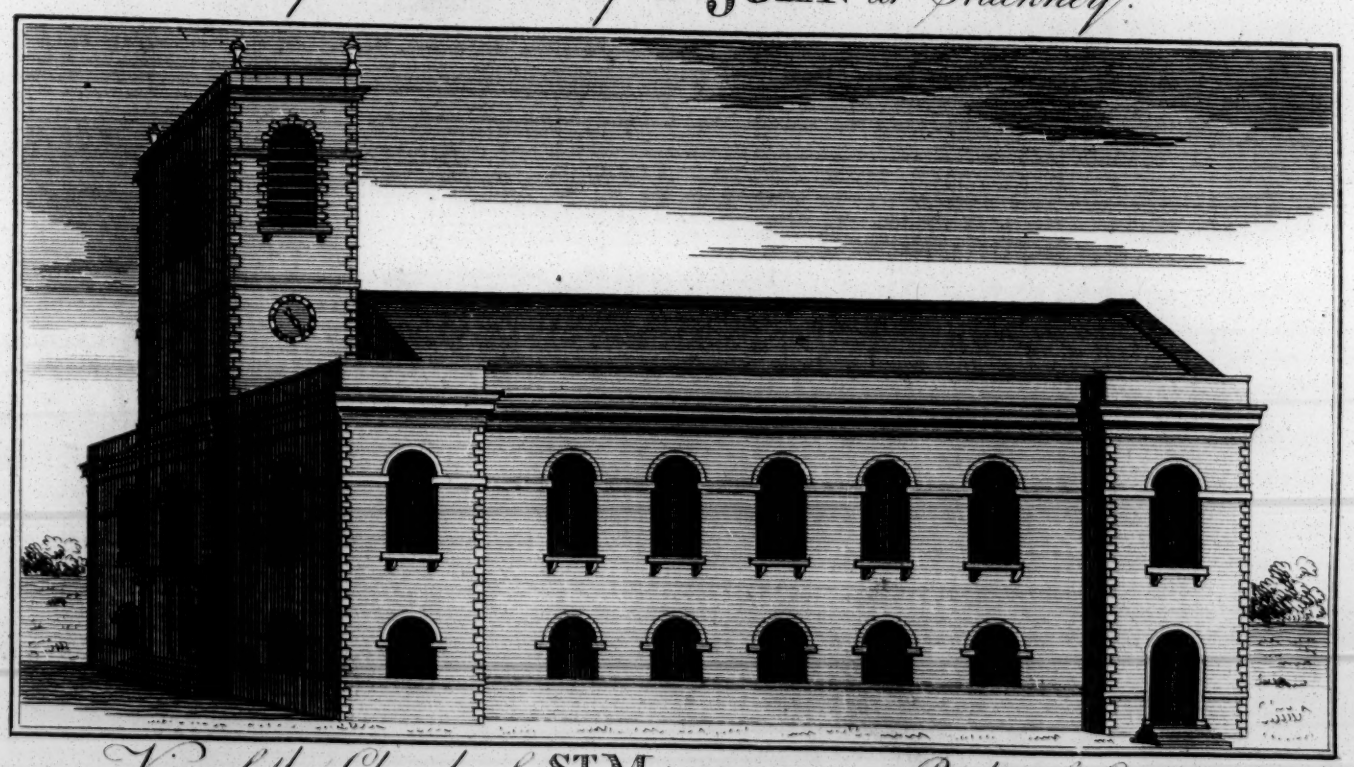


View of ye Arch-Bishop's PALACE & St MARY's Church Lambeth.

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of the Parish CHURCH of Stoke Newington.

View of the Church of ST. JOHN at Hackney.



View of the Church of ST. MATHEW at Bethnal Green.

other villages in the kingdom in the riches and opulency of its inhabitants, as may be judged from the great number of perſons who keep carriages therein.

In this village are two meeting houſes, viz. a preſbyterian meeting near the church, and an independent meeting in Mare-ſtreet; beſides a preſbyterian meeting houſe at Clapton. Here are alſo ſix boarding ſchools, a free ſchool, a charity ſchool, and ſeveral alms-houſes.

At the bottom of Hackney Marſh there have been diſcovered within theſe few years the remains of a great ſtone cauſeway, which, by the coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

HAMPSTEAD.

This village is ſituate near the top of a hill about four miles on the north-weſt ſide of London. On the ſummit of this hill is a heath, which is adorned with many handſome houſes, and extends about a mile every way, affording a moſt beautiful proſpect over the city as far as Shooter's hill, and into the counties around it. This village uſed to be formerly reſorted to for its mineral waters; and there is here a fine aſſembly room for dancing. Its old ruinous church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, was ſome few years ago taken down, and a new one erected in its ſtead: beſides which, there is a handſome chapel near the wells, built by the contribution of the inhabitants, who are principally citizens and merchants of London.

HIGHGATE.

This is a very large and populous village, ſituate about four miles north of London. It received its name from its high ſituation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the biſhop of London; upon an old miry road from Grays-inn to Barnet being turned through that biſhop's park. The gate, however, has been very lately taken down, and the road laid entirely open.

The church, which is a very old edifice, is a chapel of eaſe to Pancras and Hornſey; and where it ſtands was formerly an hermitage, near which the lord chief baron Cholmondely built and endowed a free-ſchool in 1562, which was enlarged in the year 1570, by Edwin Sandys, biſhop of London, and a chapel added to it.

On that ſide of this village next London, the fineneſs of the proſpect over the city, as far as Shooter's-hill, and below Greenwich, has occaſioned ſeveral handſome edifices to be built; among which is a very fine houſe erected by the late Sir William Aſhurſt. Here are likewiſe ſeveral diſſenting meeting houſes.

ISLEWORTH or THISTLEWORTH.

In this village, which is pleaſantly ſituated on the Thames oppoſite to Richmond, are two charity ſchools; and in its neighbourhood are the ſeats of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction.

Between this village and the town of Brentford, ſtands a handſome building called SION HOUSE, one of the ſeats of the right honourable the duke and dutcheſs of Northumberland. It received the name of Sion from a monaſtery which was founded by Henry V. in the year 1414, very near the place where the houſe now ſtands, and was endowed with 1000 marks per annum, for the maintenance of ſixty nuns. It was dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Bridget; from the latter of whom the nuns were called Brigettines, and were of the order of Auguſtines, as reformed by ſome new regulations made by the aforeſaid Bridget.

This monaſtery was almoſt one of the firſt that was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. perhaps not on account of any great irregularities of behaviour which had been diſcovered in it by the viſitors, but becauſe the members of that ſociety had been remarkably favourable to the king's declared enemies, and particularly to the maid of Kent; for ſhe met with a very kind reception amongſt them, and ſo far excited the curioſity of the neighbourhood, as to induce the famous Sir Thomas More to have two private conferences with her at this very place.

When the monaſtery was ſuppreſſed, its revenues amounted to one thouſand nine hundred and forty-four pounds, eleven ſhillings and elevenpence three farthings; and on account of its fine ſituation, it was not ſold nor given immediately to any court-favourite, but appropriated to the king's own uſe, And accordingly we find, that when the corpſe of Henry VIII. was to be removed from Weſtminſter to Windſor to be interred, it lay the firſt night, not at Richmond, as is commonly ſuppoſed, but at Sion; which by this means became the ſcene in which a prophecy was ſuppoſed to be fulfilled. For father Peto, preaching before the king at Greenwich in 1534, told him, that the dogs would lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. Now, as the king died of a dropſical diſorder, and had been dead a fortnight before he was removed to Sion, it ſo happened, that ſome corrupted matter of a bloody colour ran through the coffin at that place. Whereupon the incident, though a natural conſequence of the aforeſaid circumſtances, was miſconſtrued into a completion of Peto's pretended prophecy, and conſidered as a piece of divine juſtice inflicted upon the king for having forced the Bridgettines from their religious ſanctuary. In the next reign the monaſtery was given by the king to his uncle the duke of Somerſet, the protector, who in 1547 (as is generally ſuppoſed) began to build Sion-Houſe, and finiſhed the ſhell of it, as it now remains, except a few trifling alterations.

The houſe is built on the very ſpot where the church belonging to the monaſtery formerly ſtood, and is a very large, venerable, and majeſtic ſtructure, built of white ſtone, in the form of a hollow ſquare, ſo that it has four external and as many internal fronts: the latter of which ſurround a ſquare front in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and ſurrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified

city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a ſquare turret, flat-roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The houſe is three ſtories high, and the eaſt front, which faces the Thames, is ſupported by arches, forming a piazza. The gardens formed two ſquare areas, incloſed with high walls before the eaſt and weſt fronts, and were laid out and finiſhed in a very grand manner; but being made at a time when extenſive views were judged to be inconſiſtent with that ſolemn reſerve and ſtately privacy affected by the great, they were ſo ſituated as to deprive the houſe of every beautiful proſpect which the neighbourhood afforded. None of them at leaſt could be ſeen from the lower apartments. To remedy in ſome meaſure that inconvenience, the protector built a very high triangular terrace in the angle between the walls of the two gardens; and this it was that his enemies afterwards did not ſcruple to call a fortification, and to inſinuate that it was one proof, amongſt many others, which they alledged of his having formed a deſign very dangerous to the liberties of the king and people. Such was the ſtate of the gardens as finiſhed by the protector. After his attainder and execution on the twenty-ſecond of January 1552, Sion was confiſcated to the crown. Whereupon the furniture of the apartments, in which the duke had lived, (and they were probably a part of the old monaſtery) were given to Sir John Wroth the keeper, and the new houſe, that is, the preſent houſe at Sion, to the duke of Northumberland, which then became the reſidence of his ſon, the lord Guildford, and his daughter-in-law, the unfortunate Jane Grey. The duke being beheaded on the twenty-ſecond of Auguſt, 1553, Sion-houſe once more reverted to the crown. Three years after this, queen Mary reſtored it to the Bridgettines; and it remained in their poſſeſſion until the ſociety was expelled by queen Elizabeth in the firſt year of her reign. Such of the nuns as perſiſted in their errors carried away their portable treaſure, and ſettled ſucceſſively at Zurickzee in Zealand, at Mechlin, Roan; and laſtly at Liſbon, where the ſociety ſtill ſubſiſts.

Some years after this ſecond diſſolution, which Sion had undergone as a monaſtery, it was granted, by a leaſe of a long term, to Henry, earl of Northumberland, who, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very ſmall rent as an acknowledgement. This acknowledgment, however, was entirely laid aſide by James I. who, conſidering his lordſhip no longer as a tenant, gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made in his time; for it appears from one of his lordſhip's letters to the king in 1613, that he had laid out 9000l. in the houſe and gardens, which ſum was probably expended in finiſhing them according to the protector's plan. His ſon Algernon, afterwards appointed lord high admiral of England, ſucceeded to the eſtate in November 1632. He employed Inigo Jones, to new face the inner court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finiſh the great hall in the manner in which it appears at preſent.

In the year 1646 the dukes of York and Glouceſter, and the princeſs Elizabeth, were ſent hither by an order of the parliament, and, according to lord Clarendon, were treated by the earl and counteſs of Northumberland in all reſpects as was moſt ſuitable to their birth. The unhappy king frequently viſited them at Sion in 1647, and thought it a great allevation of his misfortunes to find his children ſo happy in their confinement. The duke of Glouceſter and the princeſs Elizabeth continued at Sion till 1649, at which time the earl reſigned them to the care of his ſiſter the counteſs of Leiceſter. In 1682, Charles duke of Somerſet married the lady Elizabeth Percy, the only daughter and heireſs of Joſceline earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion, and the immenſe eſtate of the Percies, became his grace's property. The duke and dutcheſs lent this houſe at Sion to the princeſs of Denmark, who honoured it with her reſidence during the time of a miſunderſtanding which aroſe between her royal highneſs and her ſiſter.

On the death of Charles duke of Somerſet, Algernon earl of Hertford, his only ſurviving ſon, ſucceeded to the title and a vaſt eſtate, and ſoon after gave Sion to his daughter and ſon-in-law, the preſent dutcheſs and duke of Northumberland, to whoſe fine taſte and liberality are owing the many and great improvements which have been made ſince that time.

It has been already obſerved, that the old gardens were indeed very grand and magnificent, according to the faſhion of the age in which they were made, but, in conſequence of the taſte that then prevailed, they deprived the lower apartments of almoſt every advantage of proſpect, which the fine ſituation of Sion houſe naturally affords. To make the neceſſary alterations, required nothing leſs than his Grace's generoſity. Accordingly, the high triangular terrace, which the protector had raiſed at a great expence, was removed, the walls of the old garden were taken down, and the ground before the houſe levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn, extending from Iſleworth to Brentford. By theſe means alſo a beautiful proſpect is opened into the king's gardens at Richmond, as well as up and down the Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha, and a meadow; which his lordſhip ordered to be cut down into a gentle ſlope, ſo that the ſurface of the water may now be ſeen even from the loweſt apartments, and the gardens. In conſequence of theſe improvements, the moſt beautiful piece of ſcenery imaginable is formed before two of the principal fronts; for even the Thames itſelf ſeems to belong to the garden, and the different ſorts of veſſels, which ſucceſſively ſail as it were through them, appear to be the property of their noble proprietor.

The houſe ſtands nearly in the middle point of that ſide of the lawn, which is the fartheſt from the Thames, and communicates with Iſleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn or a fine gravel walk, which in ſome places runs along the ſide, and in others through the middle of a beautiful ſhrubbery; ſo that even in the moſt retired parts of this charming maze, where the proſpect is moſt confined, almoſt the whole vegetable

HERTFORDSHIRE

BUCKS

SURREY

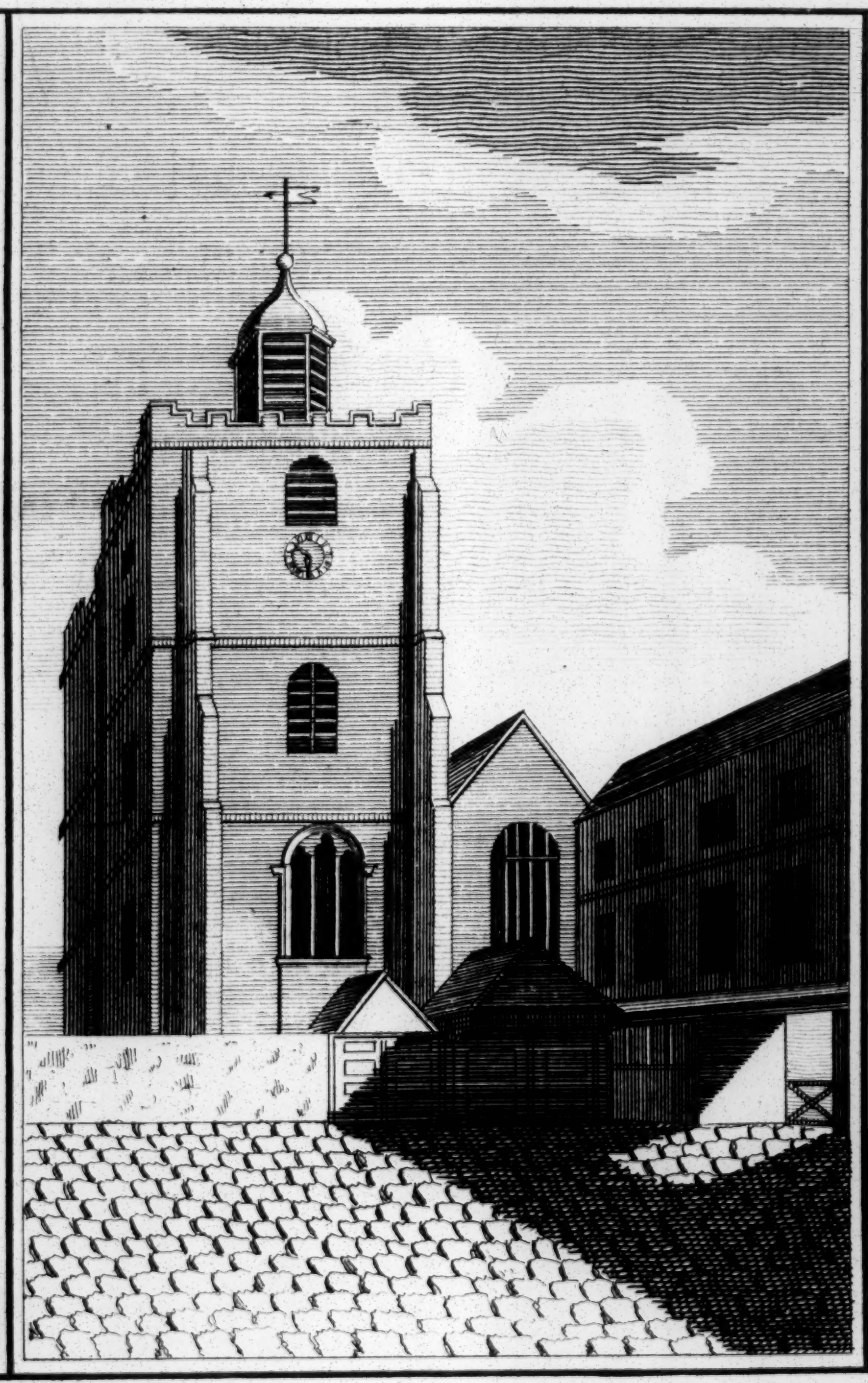
Great Berkhemsted
Hemel Hemsted
St Albans
Chesham
Amersham
Rickmansworth
Watford
Uxbridge
Brentford
Windsor
Chertsey
Beconsfield
Wokingham
Guildford
Darking
Kingston
Epsom
Ewel

Longitude East & West from the Meridian of London.

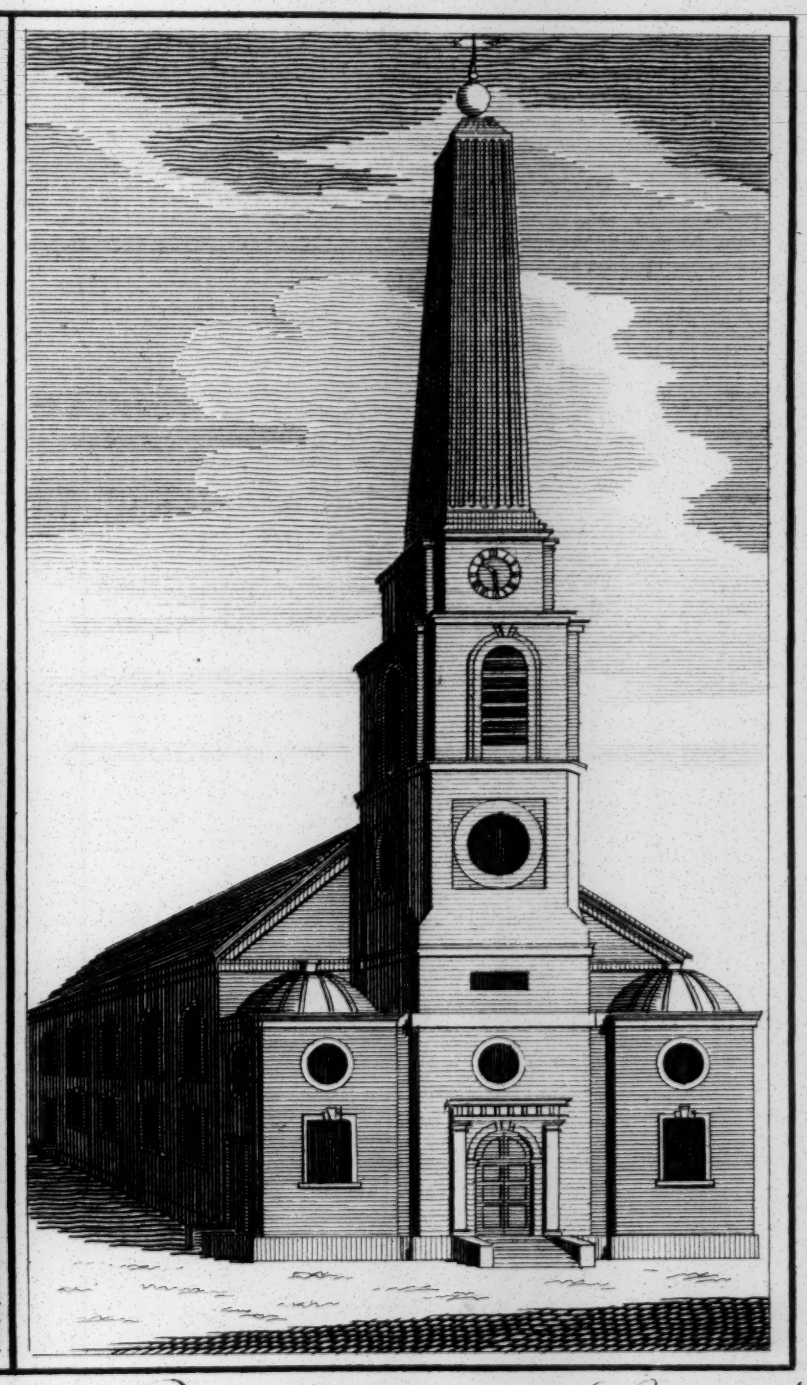
N.B. The Borough Towns are

Engraved for Chamberlain's History of London.

View of St. Mary's *Church Islington.*



View of St. James's *Church Clerkenwell.*



View of St. Luke's *Church Old Street.*

getable world riſes up as it were in miniature around you, and preſents you with every foreign ſhrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the ſoil of this climate. His lordſhip has not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens ſtood, but has alſo made a very large addition to it, and ſeparated the two parts, by making a new ſerpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well reſtored with all ſorts of river fiſh, and can be emptied and filled by means of a ſluice, which is ſo contrived as to admit the fiſh into the New River, but to prevent their returning back again into the Thames.

His grace has alſo built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens; and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a ſtately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned ſtatue of Flora, ſo judiciouſly placed as to command as it were a diſtinct view of the ſituation over which ſhe is ſuppoſed to preſide.

At a proper diſtance from the houſe are the kitchen gardens, which are very large, and contain every thing, as an hot houſe, fire-walls, &c. The greenhouſe is a very neat building with a Gothic front, the back and end walls of which are the only remains of the old monaſtery.

This building ſtands near a circular baſon of water, well ſtored with gold and ſilver fiſh; and in the middle of the baſon is a ſpouting fountain, which is well ſupplied, and kept perpetually playing.

Before we leave the deſcription of this beautiful ſtructure, we cannot help taking notice of the great gallery, which extends the whole length of the eaſt front of the arcades, and of that immenſe quantity of old china vaſes, of different forms and ſizes, which are crowded together in almoſt every apartment. It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that many fine proſpects may be ſeen from the leads on the top of the houſe; for they command a view of the country to the diſtance of twelve or fourteen miles, and conſequently the greateſt part of London may be ſeen from them. We muſt alſo add, that the gardens, when viewed from the top of the houſe, form a more beautiful landſcape than can eaſily be imagined.

ISLINGTON.

This village is ſituate on the north ſide of London, to which, by the late increaſe of buildings, it is almoſt contiguous. It appears to have been originally built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called Iſendon or Iſledon.

The principal building in this village is the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, and is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The original edifice was erected in the year 1503, and ſtood till 1751, when it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to parliament for leave to rebuild it, and ſoon after erected the preſent ſtructure, which is a very ſubſtantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightneſs. The body is well enlightened, and the angles ſtrengthened and decorated with a plain ruſtic. The floor is raiſed conſiderably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which conſiſts of a dome ſupported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too ſmall for the reſt of the building. The ſteeple conſiſts of a tower, which riſes ſquare to a conſiderable height, terminated by a cornice ſupporting four vaſes, at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular baluſtrade, from within which riſes the baſe of the dome in the ſame form, ſupporting Corinthian columns with their ſhafts wrought with ruſtic. Upon theſe reſts the dome, and from its crown riſes the ſpire, which is terminated by a ball and its fane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is ſupported without pillars, and the inſide is extremely commodious, and very neatly ornamented.

The veſtry is general; and the pariſh officers are, three churchwardens, four overſeers of the poor, ſix conſtables, ſeven headboroughs, three ſurveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

This pariſh is very extenſive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three ſides of Newington Green, and part of Kingſland. There are in Iſlington two independent meeting-houſes, and a charity-ſchool, founded by dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children. This foundation, together with that of a row of almshouſes, are under the care of the Brewers company. There is here alſo a ſpring of chalybeat water in a very pleaſant garden, which for ſome years was honoured by the conſtant attendance of the princeſs Amelia, and many perſons of quality, who drank the waters. To this place, which is called New Tunbridge Wells, many people reſort, particularly during the ſummer, the price of drinking the waters being three pence for each perſon. Near this place is a houſe of entertainment called Sadler's Wells, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, people are amuſed with rope-dancing, tumbling, and pantomime entertainments.

At the ſouth-weſt ſide of this village is a fine reſervoir called the New-River Head, which conſiſts of a large baſon, into which the New River diſcharges itſelf; part of the water is from thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes up hill to a reſervoir, which lies much higher, in order to ſupply the more riſing parts of London.

Here is an ancient manor houſe, denominated Canonbury, from its having formerly belonged to the prior and canons of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield; the eaſtern part whereof ſtill ſhews it to be of great antiquity. This manſion, at preſent vulgarly called Cambray-houſe, is pleaſantly ſituate on a beautiful eminence, on the eaſt ſide of this village, and commands three delighful proſpects to the eaſt, north and ſouth.

KENSINGTON.

This is a very large and populous village, ſituated about two miles weſt from London: and is remarkable for a royal palace, which, in the reign of his late majeſty, was generally the ſummer reſidence of the court.

This

This building, which was the ſeat of the lord chancellor Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, was purchaſed by king William, who greatly improved it, and cauſed a royal road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp-poſts erected at equal diſtances on each ſide. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens: her ſiſter, queen Anne, improved what ſhe had begun; and was ſo pleaſed with the place, that ſhe frequently ſupped during the ſummer in the Greenhouſe, which is very beautiful: but her late majeſty queen Caroline completed the deſign, by extending the gardens from the great road leading to Acton; by bringing what is called the ſerpentine river into them, and by taking in ſome acres out of Hyde Park, on which ſhe cauſed a mount to be raiſed, with a chair upon it, that could be eaſily turned round, ſo as to afford ſhelter from the wind.

Theſe gardens, which are three miles and a half in compaſs, are kept in great order, and in ſummer time, when the court is not there, are reſorted to by great numbers of people, who from a decent appearance and behaviour, obtain eaſy admittance. Though this palace is very irregular, in point of architecture, yet the royal apartments are extremely grand, and ſome of the pictures with which they are adorned are executed by the beſt maſters.

When you paſs the baſe court, you enter thro' a large portico into a ſtone gallery, that leads to the great ſtair-caſe, which is very handſome, and conſiſts of ſeveral flights of black marble ſteps, adorned with iron baluſters finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of ſeveral balconies with groups of figures repreſenting yeomen of the guard, and ſpectators, among whom are drawn Mr. Ulrick, commonly called the young Turk, in the Poloneſe dreſs in which he waited on his majeſty king George I. Peter the wild youth, &c. The ſtair-caſe is richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent.

The firſt room is hung with very fine tapeſtry, repreſenting the goddeſs Diana hunting, and killing the wild boar. Over the chimney is a picture in a grand taſte, repreſenting one of the Graces in the character of Painting, receiving inſtructions from Cupid. This piece is ſaid to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble ſtatue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the ſtatue of Bacchus, whoſe head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, ſeems to be done by another hand.

The ceiling of the next room is painted with Minerva, ſurrounded by the arts and ſciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney is a very fine piece repreſenting Cupid admiring Pyſche, while ſhe is aſleep, by Vandyke. On each ſide of the room are hung ſeveral pictures, as king Henry VIII. and the comptroller of his houſhold, by Holbein: a three-quarter picture of king Charles I. and another of his queen, by Vandyke: the duke and dutcheſs of York, by Sir Peter Lely: as alſo king William and queen Mary, when prince and princeſs of Orange, over the doors, by the ſame hand.

The third room, which was the late queen's apartment, is adorned with very beautiful tapeſtry, repreſenting a Dutch winter-piece, and the various diverſions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of king Charles II. king James II. and their ſiſter the princeſs of Orange, when children, by Vandyke.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or ſkirmiſh between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein. Another of Danae deſcending in a ſhower of gold; and another of the widow Eliot, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of Our Saviour laid on the croſs, both by Titian: of Our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of cuſtoms, by Annibal Caracci; and of his healing the ſick in the temple, by Verrio: a picture of Henry IV. of France, by Titian: two heads of queen Mary I. and queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein: the late queen Anne, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely: and ſeveral heads by Raphael.

In the ſixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of king Henry VIII. and queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein: king Philip of Spain, and queen Mary, by the ſame hand: king James I. by Vandyke: king Charles II. the face by Sir Peter Lely: queen Elizabeth in a Chineſe dreſs, drawn when ſhe was a priſoner at Woodſtock: king James II. when duke of York, and another of his queen, both by Sir Peter Lely: king William and queen Mary in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting theſe pictures; king William being doubtleſs pleaſed with ſo fine a picture of his queen. The next is queen Anne, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed. In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glaſs caſe; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewiſe in a glaſs caſe.

The ſeventh, which is called the Cupola room, has a ſtar in the centre, and the ceiling all around is adorned with paintings in Moſaic. Round the room are placed, at proper diſtances, eight buſtos of ancient poets, and ſix ſtatues of the heathen gods and goddeſſes at full length, gilt. Over the chimney piece is a curious bas relief in marble, repreſenting a Roman marriage, with a buſto of Cleopatra, by Mr. Ryſbrack.

In the king's great drawing room, over the chimney, is a very fine picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jeſus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, Joſeph attending, the whole performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. In this room are alſo the holy family, finely painted by Paul Veroneſe: three prieſts, by Tintoret: a noble picture of St. Agnes over one of the doors, by Domenichino: St. John Baptiſt's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian: a Venus in a ſupine poſture, ſteeling an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments, in the high guſto of the Greek antique, repreſenting Love and the Drama, by Jacobo da Punturmo: upon the original out lines of the great Michel Angelo Buonaroti: a picture of Villars,

duke

duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyke: two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus dreſſing by the graces; the other of Andromeda chained to a rock: Our Saviour in the manger, by Baſſan; and a picture of part of the holy family, by Palma the elder.

The ceiling in this room, in which there is ſuch a mixture of ſacred and prophane pieces, is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Semele.

In the ſtate chamber, the bed is of crimſon damaſk; and over the chimney is a picture of Our Saviour and St. John Baptiſt, by Raphael.

In the ſtate dreſſing-room the hangings are all of needle-work, a preſent from the queen of Pruſſia. Here is a picture of Edward VI. by Holbein; of a young nobleman of Venice, by Tintoret; another young nobleman of the ſame place, by Tintoret; and Titian's lady, painted by himſelf.

The painted gallery is adorned with many admirable pieces. At one end is king Charles I. on a white horſe, with the duke of d'Eſpernon holding his helmet; the king is an auguſt and noble figure, with ſome dejection in his countenance: the triumphal arch, curtain, and other parts of the back ground, are finely executed, and ſo kept, that the king is the principal figure that ſtrikes the eye: at a little diſtance it has more of the life than a picture, and one is almoſt ready to get out of the horſe's way, and bow to the king.

At the other end of the gallery, oppoſite this picture, is the ſame king, with his queen, and two children, king Charles II. when a child, and king James II. an infant in the queen's lap. The king's paternal tenderneſs is finely expreſſed, his ſon ſtanding at his knee: the queen's countenance is expreſſive of all affectionate obedience to his majeſty, and a fond care of her child, which ſhe ſeems to deſire the king to look on. The infant is exquiſitely performed; the vacancy of thought in the face, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itſelf at that age. Theſe two admirable pieces were done by Vandyke.

Another very capital picture in this gallery is, Eſther fainting before king Ahaſuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn and richly dreſſed in the Venetian manner; for the Venetian ſchool painted all their hiſtorical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and pictureſque than any other.

The next piece is the nine muſes in concert, finely drawn by the ſame maſter.

Midas preferring Pan to Apollo, is a fine piece, by Andrea Schiavone; but it is greatly hurt by time: the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured; and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expreſſed.

The ſhepherds offering gifts to Chriſt, St. John in priſon, the ſtory of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptiſt's head, are fine pieces, by old Palma.

Noah's flood, by Baſſan, is a maſterly performance.

Over the chimney is a Madona, by Raphael, which, though a ſmall piece, gives a very high idea of that great maſter's abilities. There is alſo in this gallery a Madona by Vandyke, which is exquiſitely performed.

The other pictures here are, the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece, by Giulio Romano; a Cupid whetting his arrow, by Annibal Caracci; and a Venus and Cupid, by Titian.

K E W.

In this town, which is ſituate on the Thames, oppoſite to Old Brentford, is a chapel of eaſe erected at the expence of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, on a piece of ground that was given for that purpoſe by queen Anne. Here the late Mr. Molineux, ſecretary to his majeſty king George II. when prince of Wales, had a very fine ſeat on the green, the gardens of which are ſaid to produce the beſt fruit in England.

Oppoſite to Kew Green is a very neat bridge, which conſiſts of eleven arches. The two piers and their dependent arches on each ſide next the ſhore are built of brick and ſtone, the intermediate arches, which are ſeven in number, are entirely wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge is thirty feet. This bridge was erected in conſequence of an act of parliament paſſed for that purpoſe in the year 1758.

In this town ſtood the ſeats of lady Eyre and Sir Thomas Abney, both of which were purchaſed by her late majeſty queen Caroline; the former for the late duke of Cumberland, and the latter for the princeſſes Amelia and Caroline.

LOW LEYTON or LEIGHTON.

This is a very pleaſant village ſituate on the ſide of a hill near Walthamſtow, at the foot of of which runs the river Lea. In this pariſh are ſeveral very handſome ſeats which formerly belonged to the nobility, but are now in the poſſeſſion of wealthy citizens, and other gentlemen; particularly the ſeat of the late Sir Fiſher Tench, bart. which is a modern ſtructure, and adorned with large and delightful gardens.

The pariſh of Leyton is waſhed on one ſide by the river Lea or Ley, from which the village obtains its name, and riſes in a gentle aſcent for about two miles, from the river to Waltham Foreſt; on which ſide lies one ward of the pariſh called Leyton Stone: in this part is a chapel of eaſe erected ſome few years ago for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The pariſh church is a ſmall building, conſiſting of a chancel and two iſles. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and the advowſon of the vicarage is veſted in the lord of the manor.

MARYBORNE, *or Mary le Bonne.*

This village, which by the great increaſe of buildings, is now almoſt united to the metropolis; took its origin from the following circumſtance.

The village of Tyborne going to decay, and its church, named St. John the Evangeliſt, left alone by the ſide of the highway, it was robbed of its books, veſtments, images, and other de-

corations; on which the pariſhioners petitioned the biſhop of London for leave to take down their old, and erect a new one elſewhere, which being readily granted in the year 1400, they built a new church where they had ſome time before erected a chapel, and that ſtructure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of Borne, from its vicinity to the neigbouring brook or bourn.

The old church, which was a mean edifice, was pulled down, and a new one erected in 1741. This ſtructure is built with brick in as plain a manner as poſſible. It has two ſeries of ſmall arched windows on each ſide, and the only ornaments are a vaſe at each corner, and a turret at the weſt end.

The veſtry of this pariſh is general; and the officers are, two churchwardens, two overſeers of the poor, two conſtables, two ſurveyors of the highways, and one beadle.

There are in this village a French meeting-houſe, a charity ſchool, and a place of public entertainment, which has a pleaſant garden, and a band of vocal and inſtrumental muſic.

If the ſpirit of building ſhould continue as it has gone on for ſome few years paſt, this village will undoubtedly, in a very ſhort time, be quite joined, and become a part of the metropolis.

PANCRAS.

This is a ſmall hamlet on the north weſt ſide of London, in the road to Kentiſh town. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic ſtructure, with a ſquare tower, without a ſpire.

It is a vulgar tradition that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend; but this ariſes from a miſtake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was ſituated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Chriſtian church by St. Auſtin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

The church yard is a general burial-place for perſons of the Romiſh religion. At a public houſe on the ſouth ſide of the church is a medicinal ſpring.

This church, which ſtood on the north ſide of St. Pancras-lane, near Queen-ſtreet, in Cheap ward (ſee page 485) owed its name, as did the church mentioned in the above article, to St. Pancras, a young phrygian nobleman, who ſuffered martyrdom under the emperor Diocleſian, for his ſtrict adherence to the Chriſtian religion.

The ſervice of this church is only performed the firſt Sunday in every month, owing to the great extent of the pariſh, and the number of chapels erected in various parts of it for the convenience of the inhabitants.

PECKHAM.

This is a very pleaſant village ſituate about four miles from London, in the pariſh of Camberwell.

In this village is the ſeat of the late lord Trevor, built in the reign of king James II. by Sir Thomas Bond, who being deeply engaged in the pernicious ſchemes of that imprudent prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the houſe was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown.

The front of this building ſtands to the north, with a ſpacious garden before it, from which extends two rows of large elms, of conſiderable length, through which the Tower of London terminates the proſpect. On each ſide of this avenue you have a view of the city; and the maſts of veſſels appearing at high-water over the trees and houſes up to Greenwich, greatly improve the proſpect. The kitchen garden and the walls were planted with the choiceſt fruit trees from France, and an experienced gardener was ſent for from Paris to have the management of them; ſo that the collection of fruit trees in this garden has been accounted one of the beſt in England.

Soon after lord Trevor died, the ſeat was purchaſed by a private gentleman, who began to make very conſiderable improvements, and had he lived a few years longer, would have rendered it a very delightful ſpot of retirement.

Here are likewiſe ſeveral other villas and neat houſes, inhabited by the tradeſmen of London, and thoſe who have retired from buſineſs.

PUTNEY.

This village which is ſituate on the Thames, five miles ſouth weſt of London, is famous for being the birth-place of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, whoſe father was a blackſmith in this place.

About this village the citizens of London have many very handſome ſeats; and on Putney Heath is a public houſe remarkable for polite aſſemblies, and in the ſummer ſeaſon for breakfaſting and dancing, and for one of the pleaſanteſt bowling-greens in England.

Here is an old church erected after the ſame model with that of Fulham, on the oppoſite ſhore, and they are both ſaid to have been built by two ſiſters. That part of Putney which joins to the heath commands a fine view both up and down the river Thames.

RICHMOND.

This is reckoned the fineſt village in the Britiſh dominions, and has therefore been termed the Freſcati of England. It was anciently the ſeats of our monarchs, and the place from its ſplendor was called Shene, which in the Saxon tongue ſignifies bright or ſhining.

In this place king Edward III. died of grief for the loſs of his heroic ſon Edward the back prince; and here died Anne the wife of Richard II. who firſt taught the Engliſh women the uſe of the ſide ſaddle. Richard was ſo afflicted at her death, that it gave him ſuch a diſlike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace; but it was afterwards repaired and beautified by king Henry V. who alſo founded near it three religious houſes.

In

In the year 1497 this palace was deſtroyed by fire, when king Henry VII. was there; but in 1501 that prince cauſed it to be new built, and commanded that the village ſhould be called Richmond. Henry VII. died here; as did likewiſe his daughter queen Elizabeth. On the ground where formerly ſtood a part of the old palace is a ſeat belonging to the earl of Cholmondeley.

The preſent palace, which is delightfully ſituated, is a plain edifice built by the duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a conſiderable ſpace of land about Richmond, from king William III. as a reward for his military ſervices; but on the attainder of that duke in the beginning of the reign of king George I. it devolved to the crown; and it was by his late majeſty confirmed to queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe became queen dowager of England.

The king took great delight here, and made ſeveral improvements in the palace, while her majeſty amuſed herſelf at her royal dairy houſe, Merlin's cave, the Hermitage, and the other improvements which ſhe made in the park and gardens of this delightful manſion.

The gardens are extremely fine, and are formed with an agreeable wildneſs and pleaſing irregularity, that cannot fail to charm all who are in love with nature, and afford a much higher and more laſting ſatisfaction than can poſſibly ariſe from the moſt extenſive decorations of art.

On entering theſe rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſteps; in the front is a handſome angular pediment. The walls on the inſide are covered with ſtucco, and the houſe is furniſhed ſuitable to a royal dairy, the utenſils for the milk being of the moſt beautiful china.

Proceeding through a grove of trees you come to the temple, which is ſituated on a mount. It is a circular dome crowned with a ball, and ſupported by Tuſcan columns, with a circular altar in the middle, and to which there is an aſcent by very ſteep ſlopes.

Returning by the dairy, and croſſing the gravel walk which leads from the palace to the river, you come to a wood, which you enter by a walk terminated by the queen's pavillion, a neat elegant ſtructure, wherein is ſeen a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a deſign in the addition to Palladis, and a model of a palace intended to be built in this place. In another part of this wood is the duke's ſummer-houſe, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof riſing to a point is terminated by a ball.

From the wood you come to the ſummer-houſe on the terrace, a light ſmall building with very large and lofty windows, to give a better view of the country, and particularly of that noble ſeat called Sion-houſe, In this edifice are two pictures, repreſenting the taking of Vigo by the duke of Ormond.

Paſſing through a labyrinth, you ſee, near a pond, Merlin's cave, a Gothic building thatched; within which are the following figures in wax, Merlin, an ancient Britiſh enchanter; the excellent and learned queen Elizabeth, and a queen of the Amazons; here is alſo a library conſiſting of a well choſen collection of the works of modern authors neatly bound in vellum.

On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of above five hundred feet in diameter, called the Foreſt oval, and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a groteſque building, which ſeems as if it had ſtood many hundred years, though it was built by order of her late majeſty. It has three arched doors, and the middle part which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment; the ſtones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickneſs of the ſolemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may aſcend by a winding walk.

The inſide of this building is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the buſts of the following truly great men, who by their writings were an honour not only to their country, but to human nature. The firſt on the right hand is the incomparable Sir Iſaac Newton, and next to him the juſtly celebrated Mr. John Locke. The firſt on the left hand is Mr. Woolaſton, the author of The Religion of Nature Diſplayed; next to him is the reverend and learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in a kind of alcove is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

From this ſeat of contemplation you paſs thro' fields cloathed with graſs; through corn fields, and a wild ground interſperſed with broom and furze, which afford excellent ſhelter for hares and pheaſants, of which there are great abundance.

Leaving this beautiful variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildneſs, you come to an ampitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderneſs, through which you paſs to the foreſt walk, that extends about half a mile, and then paſſing through a ſmall wilderneſs you leave the gardens.

At the north-eaſt extremity of the garden is another houſe that belonged to her majeſty, and near it the houſe of his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, which is on the inſide adorned with ſtucco. Oppoſite this laſt houſe is the princeſs Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect, the outſide of which is painted.

To the weſt of the gardens are ſeen the fine houſes of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, particularly the lady Buckworth's, and Mr. Geoffrey's; and extending the view acroſs the Thames, there appears Iſleworth.

Having thus deſcribed this beautiful manſion, we ſhall now return to the village itſelf. The green is exceeding pleaſant, it being levelled and encloſed in a handſome manner; it is alſo ſurrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each ſide with the houſes of perſons of diſtinction. Among the various ſeats on this ſpacious green is a handſome edifice that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and ſince to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which is ſaid to be the longeſt and higheſt hedge of holly that was ever ſeen, with ſeveral other hedges of evergreens. There are here alſo viſtas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, ſummer-

mer-houſe and ſtove-houſes, in which the anana, or pine apple, was firſt brought to maturity in England.

On the north eaſt ſide of the green is a fine houſe, which belonged to the late Mr. Hegdigger, and a little beyond it that of the late duke of Cumberland; paſſing by which you come to a ſmall park belonging to his majeſty, well ſtocked with deer, and oppoſite to it is the entrance into the gardens.

This village runs up a hill, on the aſcent of which are wells of a purging mineral water, frequented during the ſummer by a great number of gentry and others. On the top there is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect of the country, interſperſed with villages and incloſures; the Thames is ſeen running beneath, and the landſcape is improved by the many fine ſeats that are ſcattered along its banks.

Beſides theſe remarkables, there are in this village the following. An almſhouſe built by Dr. Duppa, biſhop of Wincheſter in the reign of king Charles II. for the ſupport of ten poor widows, purſuant to a vow made by that prelate during that prince's exile. Another almſhouſe endowed with above 100l. a year, which, ſince its foundation, has been conſiderably encreaſed by John Mitchell, eſq; Here are alſo two charity ſchools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls. Likewiſe a very ſmall but neat playhouſe.

STEPNEY.

This is a very ancient village ſituate about two miles eaſt of London; and is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tomb ſtones, both in that edifice and its ſpacious cemetry.

That this village is of great antiquity, and has been of great importance in former times, may be collected from its being once the reſidence of kings, the ſeat of parliament, which was held there, and the place where the deans of St. Paul's had their country manſion; ſome faint remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

There was a church here ſo long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of all Saints, *Eccleſia omnium Sanctorum*, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stibenhede*, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunſtan, the name it at preſent bears. To this church belong both a rectory and vicarage; the former, which was a ſine-cure, was in the gift of the biſhop of London, and the latter, in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, biſhop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowſon of the church to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord chamberlain of his houſhold. But the advowſon being afterwards purchaſed by the principal and ſcholars of King's-hall and Brazen-Noſe college in Oxford, they preſented two perſons to the rectory and vicarage by the name of the Portioniſts of Ratcliff and Spital-fields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being ſeparated from it, and made a new pariſh by act of parliament, Stepney became poſſeſſed by only one rector.

This pariſh was of ſuch vaſt extent, and ſo amazingly encreaſed in buildings, as to produce the pariſhes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne's Limehouſe, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George's Ratcliff Highway, Chriſt-church Spital-fields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal-green; all which have been ſeparated from it, and yet it ſtill remains one of the largeſt pariſhes within the bill of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end, Old and New Towns, Ratcliff and Poplar.

The preſent church, which has been lately repaired and beautified, is of very conſiderable extent, being 104 feet long, though it is no more than 54 feet broad. The height of the roof is 35 feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, 92 feet. The wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought ſtone, plaſtered over; and the roof is covered with lead. The pillars, arches and windows, are of the modern Gothic, and the weſt porch, built in 1610, has not any reſemblance to the reſt of the building, it being of the Tuſcan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is ſupported at the corners by a kind of double buttreſſes; it is crowned with ſquare plain battlements, without pinnacles, and with a ſmall mean turret; and the ſame kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church.

On the inſide are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilaſters, with their entablature and a pediment; theſe have gilt capitals, with the arms of queen Anne carved. On the eaſt ſide of the portico, leading up to the gallery on the north ſide of the chancel, is a ſtone, whereon are engraved the following words:

Of Carthage great I was a ſtone,
O mortals read with pity!
Time conſumes all, it ſpareth none,
Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
You whereunto you muſt,
Since now ſuch ſtately buildings
Lie buried in the duſt.

The church is well pewed with oak, and wainſcoted about eight feet high, and the pulpit is of the ſame ſort of timber.

The veſtry is ſelect, conſiſting of a certain number of repreſentatives choſen by each hamlet, and the churchwardens for the time being.

Among the various monumental inſcriptions in this great cemetry, the following are the moſt remarkable.

On a grave ſtone near the ſouth eaſt corner of the church-yard, is this inſcription on Mrs. Mary Angel:

To ſay, an Angel here inter'd doth lye,
May be thought ſtrange, for Angels never dye.
Indeed ſome fell from Heav'n to Hell,
Are loſt and riſe no more:
This only fell by Death to Earth,
Not loſt but gone before.
Her Duſt lodg'd here, her Soul perfect in Grace
'Mongſt Saints and Angels now hath took its place.

At

At the eaſt end of the church-yard, near the church, is a monument of white marble, adorned with a cherub, urn, palm branches and a coat of arms, under which is the following inſcription:

Here lieth interred the body of dame Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, gent. who departed this life April 16, 1696, aged 52.

Come ladies, you that would appear
Like angels fair, come dreſs you here;
Come dreſs you at this marble ſtone,
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind,
As e're yet lodg'd in woman kind.
So ſhe was dreſs'd; whoſe humble life
Was free from pride, was free from ſtrife.
Free from all envious brauls and jars
(Of human life the civil wars)
Theſe ne'ere diſturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which ſtill was gentle, ſtill was kind.
Her very looks, her garb, her mien,
Diſclos'd the humble ſoul within.
Trace her through every ſcene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife,
Still the ſame humble ſhe appears,
The ſame in youth the ſame in years;
The ſame in low and high eſtate,
Ne're vex'd with this, ne're mov'd with that.
Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as ſhe,
Go learn of her humility.

On a ſtone, near the foot path, on the north weſt ſide of the church is the following:

Whoever treadeth on this ſtone,
I pray you tread moſt neatly,
For underneath the ſame doth lye
Your honeſt friend Will. Wheatly.

On the ſouth ſide is another ſtone with this inſcription:

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
Spitalfields weaver, and that is all.

Under a ſtone ſouthward from the church is the following:

Here remains all that was mortal of Mr. Roger Crab, who entered into eternity the 11th day of September 1680, in the 60th year of his age.

Tread gently, reader, near the duſt
Committed to this tomb-ſtone's truſt,
For while 'twas fleſh it held a gueſt
With univerſal love poſſeſt;
A ſoul that ſtemm'd opinion's tyde,
Did over ſects in triumph ride,
Yet ſeparate from the giddy crowd
and paths tradition had allowed,
Through good and ill report he paſt,
Oft cenſur'd, yet approv'd at laſt.
Would'ſt thou his religion know,
In brief 'twas this: to all to do
Juſt as he would be done unto.
So kind in Nature's laws he ſtood,
A temple undefil'd with blood,
A friend to every thing was good.
The reſt angels alone can fitly tell.
Haſte then to them and him, and ſo farewell.

The laſt inſcription we ſhall mention is the following, on a ſpacious marble ſtone, near the ſouth ſide of the church:

Here lieth interred the bodies of captain Thomas Chever's, who departed this life November 18, 1675. Aged 44 years.

And of Ann Chevers his wife, who departed this life, November 14, 1675. Aged 34 years.

And of John Chevers their ſon, who departed this life, November 13, 1675. Aged 5 days.

Reader, conſider well how poor a ſpan,
And how uncertain is the life of man:
Here lie the huſband, wife, and child, by Death
All three in five days time depriv'd of breath.
The child dies firſt, the mother on the morrow
Follows, and then the father dies with ſorrow.
A Cæſar falls by many wounds, well may
Two ſtabs at heart the ſtouteſt captain ſlay.

The other remarkables in this pariſh are, a Preſbyterian, Independent, Anabaptiſt, and a Quaker meeting-houſes; two charity-ſchools; fifteen almſhouſes; an hoſpital; two workhouſes; a large ſhip-yard to build in; and two Portugueſe and one German burial grounds, the firſt of which contains near one thouſand ſepulchral ſtones of beautiful marble, under which perſons of all ages and ranks lie promiſcuouſly in rows without diſtinction, and whoſe graves are never re opened.

TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS.

This is a pleaſant village ſituate on the weſt ſide of the River Lea, five miles north of London, in the road to Ware.

The original proprietors of this manor were the earls of Northumberland and Cheſter; after whom it fell into the hands of David king of Scotland, who gave it to the monaſtery of the Trinity in London; but Henry VIII. granted it to William Lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it reverted again to the king, who then granted it to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it ſtill belongs.

The preſent earl of Northumberland and the lord Colerain have ſeats here, and there are alſo a great number of handſome houſes belonging to the citizens of London.

The church ſtands on a hill, which has a little river called the Moſel at the bottom, to the weſt, north and eaſt. The pariſh is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether ward, in which ſtands the parſonage and vicarage. 2. Middle ward, comprehending Church end, and Marſh-ſtreet. 3. High Croſs ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page-green, and the High Croſs. 4. Wood-green ward, which comprehends all the reſt of the pariſh, and is larger than the other three wards put together.

The Croſs, which gives name to the place, was once much higher than it is at preſent; and upon that ſpot queen Eleanor's corpſe was reſted, when on the road from Lincolnſhire to London. St. Loy's well, in this pariſh, is ſaid to be always full, and never to run over; and many ſtrange cures have been performed at Biſhop's well.

An almſhouſe was founded here in 1596 by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the firſt confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are alſo a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool for twenty-two girls, who are taught and cloathed.

TOWTING.

There are two villages of this name, ſituate near each other, and diſtinguiſhed by the epithets upper and lower. The former lies in the road from Southwark to Epſom, abo ut four miles from London.

In this village is an almſhouſe founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord-mayor of London, for ſix poor women, to be nominated by the eldeſt heir of the family. It is likewiſe adorned with ſeveral fine ſeats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London, particularly the houſe and gardens of the Bateman family.

Lower Towting is two miles ſouth weſt of Wandſworth; and here the lord Gray and the earl of Lindſey had their ſeats in the laſt century.

TWICKENHAM.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituate on the banks of the Thames between Teddington and Iſleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river.

The church, which is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric ſtructure. Here is a charity-ſchool for fifty boys, who are taught and cloathed; and this delightful village is adorned with the ſeats of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, particularly on the bank of the river.

At the upper end of the village there is an elegant Gothic ſeat called Strawberry-hill, belonging to the honourable Mr. Walpole; near which is a beautiful houſe, late the earl of Radnor's, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Hindley. The next of conſiderable note is Sir William Stanhope's, formerly the reſidence of our moſt celebrated poet, Mr. Alexander Pope: then Mr. Backwell's; and the laſt on this beautiful bank is doctor Battie's, at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Paulet. All theſe houſes, beſides ſeveral others on this delightful ſpot, enjoy a moſt pleaſing proſpect both up and down the river, perpetually enlivened with the weſt country navigation, and other moving pictures on the ſurface of this enchanting river.

Below the church is the fine ſeat of Mr. Whitchurch, that of the earl of Strafford, Mrs. Pitt, and at the entrance into the meadows, the elegant ſtructure called Marble-hall, belonging to the counteſs of Suffolk. Still farther down the ſtream you have the ſmall but very neat houſe of Mr. Barlow; the larger and more grand one of Mr. Cambridge; and the ſweet retirement called Twickenham Park, the reſidence of the counteſs of Montrath. This brings you down to Iſleworth, which from the entrance into the meadows at lady Suffolk's, is about a mile and a half on the bank of the river, oppoſite to Ham walks and Richmond-hill, and is one of the moſt beautiful walks in England.

On the right hand of the road, between Turnham-green and Brentford, is Gunnerſbury-houſe, a noble and elegant ſtructure built by Inigo Jones, or, as ſome ſay, by Mr. Web, who was ſon-in-law to Inigo Jones. Indeed the architecture ſhews, that if the plan was not drawn by that celebrated architect himſelf, it was deſigned by ſome of his ſcholars; for the building has that majeſtic boldneſs and ſimplicity which grace all the works of that excellent artiſt. It is ſituated on a riſing ground; the approach to it from the garden is remarkably fine. The loggia has a beautiful appearance at a diſtance, and commands a fine proſpect of the county of Surry, the river of Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for ſome miles, and in clear weather, of even the city of London.

The apartments are extremely convenient and well contrived. The hall, which is large and ſpacious, is on each ſide ſupported by rows of columns, and from thence you aſcend, by a noble flight of ſtairs, to a ſaloon, which is a double cube of twenty-five feet high, and moſt elegantly furniſhed. This fine room has an entrance into the portico on the back front, which is ſupported by columns, and from the fineneſs of the proſpect over the Thames, is a delightful place to ſit in, during the afternoon in the ſummer ſeaſon; for it being contrived to face the ſouth eaſt, the ſun never ſhines on it after two o'clock; but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landſcape that lies before this part of the edifice.

On entering the garden from the houſe, you aſcend a noble terrace, which affords a delightful view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you deſcend by a beautiful flight of ſteps, with a grand baluſtrade on each ſide. But the gardens are laid out too plain, having the walls in view on every ſide. This was the houſe of the late Henry Furneſſe, eſq; who had a fine collection of pictures. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the princeſs Amelia.

WALTHAMSTOW.

This is a very pleaſant village, ſituate on the river Lea, and contiguous to Low Layton. Here are three manors, viz. Walthamſtow, Tony or High-hall, Walthamſtow Frances or Low-hall, which was the manor of the late J. Conyers, eſq; and the manor of the rectory, which once belonged to Trinity-abbey in London.

The church, which is dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, is a large edifice ſituated upon a hill, and conſiſts of three iſles; that on the north ſide built by Sir George Monox, knt. alderman and Lord-mayor of London in the reign of Henry VIII. is called Monox's iſle; that on the ſouth ſide bears the name of Thorn's iſle, from a citizen and merchant-

taylor of that name, who in all probability, was at the expence of building it.

In this church there are a great number of monuments, particularly one near the altar erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Stanley, knt. ſecond ſon to the earl of Derby, on which there is the effigy of a lady on her knees. And before the communion table within the rails, is a piece of marble over the body of doctor Pierce, biſhop of Bath and Wells.

In the pariſh of Walthamſtow there are ſeveral ancient ſeats, and handſome houſes, belonging to perſons of diſtinction; the moſt remarkable of which was that of Higham-hall, pleaſantly ſituated upon Higham-hills, a riſing ground, about half a mile north from Clay-ſtreet, juſt above the river Lea, overlooking the counties of Middleſex and Hertfordſhire, and commanding a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect. It has been a magnificent and ſpacious fabrick, and in ancient times, when the lords reſided upon their royalties, no place could be more admirably ſituated than this manſion, erected at the top of the hill of Higham, and having within its view the whole extent of its juriſdiction; but there are hardly now any traces of its ancient grandeur remaining.

Oppoſite the church is the Nag's-head, a noted public houſe for the accommodation of the gentry who occaſionally reſort hither to participate of thoſe pleaſures which the ruſticity of this delightful village naturally affords.

WANSTED.

In this village which is ſituate near Woodford, about eight miles eaſt of London, are ſeveral fine ſeats of the nobility, gentry, and wealthy citizens; but the moſt remarkable is Wanſted-houſe, the magnificent ſeat of the earl of Tilney.

This noble manſion was prepared by Sir Joſeph Child, his lordſhip's grandfather, who added to the advantage of a fine ſituation, many rows of trees, planted in avenues and viſtas leading up to the ſpot of ground where the old houſes ſtood. The late lord, before he was enobled, laid out the moſt ſpacious pieces of ground in gardens that are to be ſeen in England.

The green-houſe is a very ſuperb building furniſhed with ſtoves and artificial places for heat, from an apartment which has a bagnio, and other conveniences, that render it both pleaſant and uſeful.

The preſent building is a magnificent ſtructure, two hundred and ſixty feet in length, and ſeventy in depth. The fore front, which is of Portland ſtone, has a long viſta that reaches to the great road at Leighton Stone, and from the back front facing the gardens is an eaſy deſcent that leads to the terrace; and affords a moſt beautiful proſpect of the river, which is formed into canals; and beyond it the walks and wilderneſſes extend to a great diſtance, riſing up the hill, as they ſloped downwards before; ſo that the ſight is loſt in the woods, and the whole country, as far as the eye can reach, appears one continued garden.

This beautiful building, which was erected by the late earl of Tilney, and deſigned by colonel Campbell, is certainly one of the nobleſt houſes not only near London, but in the kingdom. It conſiſts of two ſtories, the ſtate and ground ſtory. This latter is the baſement, into which you enter by a door in the middle underneath the grand entrance, which is in a noble portico of ſix Corinthian columns ſupporting a pediment in which are the arms of this nobleman. To this you aſcend by a flight of ſteps, and paſs into a magnificent ſaloon richly decorated with painting and ſculpture, through which you paſs into the other ſtate rooms which are ſuitably furniſhed with pictures, gilding, velvet, tapeſtry, and other rich hangings.

Before the houſe is an octangular baſon which ſeems equal to the length of the front. On each ſide as you approach the houſe are two marble ſtatues of Hercules and Venus, with obeliſks and vaſes alternately placed. The garden front has not any portico, but a pediment with a bas relief ſupported by ſix three quarter columns.

The church belonging to this pariſh was ſome few years ago rebuilt, chiefly by the liberality of Sir Richard Child, bart. lord viſcount Caſtlemain; and in the chancel is a very ſuperb monument for Sir Joſiah Child, whoſe ſtatue in white marble ſtands pointing downward to the inſcription. Underneath lies the figure of Bernard his ſecond ſon, and on each ſide ſits a woman veiled, one leaning her head upon her hand, and the other cloſing her hands and wringing them. There are alſo ſeveral boys in mourning poſtures, and one expreſſing the vanity of life by blowing up a bubble.

WIMBLETON.

This is the village where Ethelbert king of Kent was defeated in a battle by Ceaulin the Weſt Saxon, in the year 568. The common or heath, which is ſuppoſed to be as high as that of Hampſtead, is about a mile each way, and is adorned on the ſides with ſeveral handſome ſeats.

About half a mile ſouth from the road, on the common, ſtands Wimbleton houſe, which was built by Sir Thomas Cecil, ſon of the lord treaſurer Burleigh, in the year 1588, and was afterwards general Lambert's, who had here a moſt remarkable fine flower garden.

The manor of Wimbleton was purchaſed by Sarah Churchill, dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough, who left it to the late John Spencer, eſq; brother to the late duke of Marlborough, together with a fine ſeat ſhe built here, which is adorned with a grand terrace walk, that extends from the houſe to the ſeat of Sir Abraham Janſſen, bart. and has a beautiful proſpect to the ſouth.

WOOLWICH.

This town is ſituated on the ſouthern bank of the Thames, about nine miles from London. Here is a royal dock, the oldeſt in the kingdom, for building ſhips of war; and alſo a gun-yard called

called the Warren. In the former more ſhips have been built than in any other two docks in the kingdom; and in the latter, artillery of all kinds and dimenſions are caſt. Here the company of matroſſes are employed in making up cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, and grenadoes, for the public ſervice. Here are likewiſe in this town many yards of warehouſes, and magazines of military and naval ſtores; and an academy has been lately eſtabliſhed here, for teaching the military ſciences, and whatever elſe relates to the attack and defence of fortified places.

A guardſhip is generally ſtationed in the river before the dock-yard, where the water is ſo deep that the largeſt ſhips may ſafely ride without touching the ground, even at low water.

The town has been of late years conſiderably enlarged, and the pariſh church rebuilt in a very handſome manner, as one of the fifty new churches. Here is a weekly market on Friday.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Containing an account of the principal towns, villages, remarkable places, and public buildings out of the bill of mortality, and within the circumference of twenty miles of London.

ADDINGTON.

THIS village is ſituated at the deſcent of a high ſpacious common to which it gives name, about three miles from Croydon, in the county of Surry. Its church, though ſaid to be above three hundred years old, is ſtill very ſubſtantial; but the moſt remarkable circumſtance is, that the lord of the manor held it in the reign of Henry III. by the ſervice of making his majeſty a meſs of pottage in an earthen pot in the king's kitchen at his coronation. And ſo late as the coronation of king Charles II. Thomas Leigh, eſq; then lord of the manor, made a meſs according to his tenure, and brought it to his majeſty's table, when that king, though he did not taſte what he had prepared, yet accepted of his ſervice.

St. ALBANS.

This town, which is ſituated on the river Ver, twenty miles from London, received its name from an abbey built here about the year 703, to the memory of St. Albanus, the firſt martyr of Britain, who ſuffered in the firſt perſecution of the emperor Dioclеſian. It is incorporated by charter, and governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town clerk, and twenty-four aſſiſtants.

In this borough there is a particular diſtrict called a Liberty, which has a juriſdiction, both in eccleſiaſtical and civil matters, peculiar to itſelf. This liberty has a jail, and a jail-delivery at St. Albans four times a year, on the Thurſday after the quarter ſeſſions at Hertford.

There are four wards in this town, in each of which are two churchwardens and a conſtable. It is large and populous, though not one of the moſt beautiful towns in the kingdom. The country round it is, however, very pleaſant, and abounds with fine ſeats. Here are two charity ſchools; one founded for twenty-eight boys, who are cloathed; and the other for twenty-one girls, of whom fourteen only are cloathed.

The origin of St. Albans was owing to the monaſtery built by Offa, king of the Mercians, to the memory of St. Alban, in expiation of his barbarous murder of Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt-Angles, whom he had treacherouſly inveigled to his court, on pretence of marrying his daughter. This monaſtery or abbey church has been rebuilt in whole or part ſeveral times. The town purchaſed it at the diſſolution for four hundred pounds, which prevented ſo noble a fabric being pulled down, and torn to pieces, for making money of the materials; and it is made a pariſh church for the borough.

In this ancient edifice is a funeral monument and effigies of king Offa, who is repreſented ſeated on his throne; under which is the following inſcription:

Fundator Eccleſiæ circa annum 793.
Quem male depictum, et reſidentem cernitis alte
Sublimem ſolio, MERCIUS OFFA fuit.

That is,

The founder of the church about the year 793.
Whom you behold ill-painted on his throne
Sublime, was once for MERCIAN OFFA known.

On the eaſt ſide ſtood the ſhrine of St. Alban, where is ſtill to be ſeen the following ſhort inſcription:

S. ALBANUS VEROL AMENSIS, ANGLORUM PROTOMARTYR, 17 *Junii* 293.

In the ſouth iſle near the above ſhrine is the monument of Humphry, brother to king Henry V. commonly diſtinguiſhed by the title of the Good Duke of Glouceſter. It is adorned with a ducal coronet, and the arms of France and England quartered. In niches on one ſide are ſeventeen kings; but in the niches on the other ſide there are not any ſtatues remaining. The inſcription, which alludes to the pretended miraculous cure of a blind man, detected by the duke, is as follows:

Piæ

Piæ Memoriæ V. Opt. Sacrum.

Hic jacet HUMPHREDUS, dux ille Gloceſtrius olim.
Henrici ſexti protector, fraudis ineptæ
Detector, dum ficta notat miracula cœci
Lumen erat patriæ, columen venerabile regni,
Pacis amans, Muſiſque favens melioribus; unde
Gratum opus Oxonio, quæ nunc ſchola ſacra refulget.
Invida ſed mulier regno, regi, ſibi nequam,
Abſtulit hunc, humili vix hoc dignata ſepulcro.
Invidia rumpente tamen, poſt funera vivat.

In Engliſh thus:

Sacred to the pious memory of an excellent man.

Interr'd within this conſecrated ground
Lies he, whom Henry his protector found;
Good Humphrey, Glo'ſter's duke, who well could ſpy
Fraud couch'd within the blind impoſtor's eye:
His country's light, the ſtate's rever'd ſupport,
Who peace, and riſing learning, deign'd to court;
Whence his rich library, at Oxford plac'd,
Her ample ſchools with ſacred influence grac'd:
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herſelf, her king, and kingdom, vile;
Who ſcarce allow'd his bones this ſpot of land;
Yet ſpite of envy ſhall his glory ſtand.

In digging for a grave about forty years ago, the ſtairs leading to the vault where the body lies, were diſcovered. It contains a leaden coffin, with the body preſerved by the pickle it lies in, except the legs, from which the fleſh is waſted, the pickle of that end being dried up. On the wall at the eaſt end of the vault is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each ſide of the head; another at the ſide; and a fourth at the feet.

The weſt end of the choir hath a noble piece of Gothic workmanſhip, for the ornament of the high altar. And there are many curious models and coins to be ſeen in the church, which have been dug out of the ruins of old Verulam.

Beſides this venerable piece of antiquity, there are in this town three churches, viz. St. Michael's, St. Peter's, and St. Stephen's.

In the church of St. Michael, is a monument of the famous Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, and viſcount of St. Albans. It was erected by Sir Thomas Marrin, who had been ſecretary to this great man. The philoſopher is ſitting thoughtfully in an elbow chair; and on the monument is this inſcription:

Franciſc. Bacon, Baro de Verulam, Sti. Albani Viceco.
Seu notioribus titulis,
Scientiarum lumen, facundiæ lex,
Sic fedebat.
Qui, poſtquam omnia naturalis ſapientiæ,
Et civilis arcana evolviſſet,
Naturæ decretum explevit,
Compoſita ſolvantur,
An. Dom. 1626. Ætat. 66.
Tanti viri mem. Thomas Meautys, ſuperſtitis cultor;
Defuncti admirator.

In Engliſh thus.

Francis Bacon, baron of Verulam, and viſcount of St. Albans; or by his more known titles, the light of the ſciences, and the law of eloquence; was thus accuſtomed to ſit; who, after having unravelled all the myſteries of natural and civil wiſdom, fulfilled the degree of nature, "that things joined ſhould be looſed," in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age 66.

To the memory of ſo great a man, this was erected by Sir Thomas Meautys, who reverenced him while living, and admires him dead.

The late dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough had a ſeat here, and which now belongs to lord Spencer, built by the late duke upon the river Verlam, which runs through the garden; and who alſo built handſome almſhouſes at the entrance of the town.

The following remarkable inſcription and character is cut upon the pedeſtal of a fine ſtatue of the late queen Anne, carved by the noted Mr. Ryſbrack, and erected at St. Albans, at the expence of the dutcheſs, in gratitude to the memory of that excellent princeſs:

"Queen Anne was very graceful and majeſtic "in her perſon; religious without affectation. "She always meant well. She had no falſe ambition, which appeared by her never complaining at king William's being preferred to the "crown before her, when it was taken from the "king her father, for following ſuch counſels, "and purſuing ſuch meaſures, as rendered the "revolution neceſſary. It was her greateſt affliction to be forced to act againſt him, even for "ſecurity. Her journey to Nottingham was never concerted, but occaſioned by the great "conſternation ſhe was under at the king's ſudden return from Saliſbury.

"She always paid the greateſt reſpect to king "William and queen Mary; never inſiſted upon "any one circumſtance of grandeur, more than "what was eſtabliſhed in her family by king "Charles II. though, after the revolution, ſhe "was preſumptive heir to the crown, and, after "the death of her ſiſter, was in the place of "prince of Wales.

"Upon her acceſſion to the throne, the civil "liſt was not increaſed. The late earl of Godolphin, lord high treaſurer of England, often "ſaid, that from accidents in the cuſtoms, and "lenity in the collection, it did not ariſe, one "year with another, to more than five hundred "thouſand pounds a year.

"She had no variety in her expences, nor "bought any one jewel in the whole time of her "reign.

"She paid out of her civil liſt many penſions "granted in former reigns, which have ſince "been thrown upon the public.

"When a war was neceſſary to ſecure Europe "againſt the power of France, ſhe contributed, "in one year, towards the war, out of her civil "liſt, one hundred thouſand pounds, in eaſe of "her ſubjects.

"She granted the revenue ariſing from the "firſt fruits, to augment the proviſions of the "poorer clergy.

"She never refuſed her private charity to proper objects.

"Till a few years before her death, ſhe never "had but twenty thouſand pounds a year for her "privy.

" privy purſe. At the latter end of her reign, " it did not exceed twenty-ſix thouſand pounds a " year; which was much to her honour, becauſe " it is ſubject to no account. And as to her robes " it will appear by records in the exchequer, " that in nine years ſhe ſpent only thirty-two " thouſand and fifty pounds, including the coro- " nation expence.

" She was extremely well bred, treated her " chief ladies and ſervants as if they had been " her equals. Her behaviour to all that ap- " proached her was decent, and full of dignity; " and ſhewed condeſcenſion, without art or " meanneſs.

" *All this I know to be true.*

" SARAH MARLBOROUGH.
" MDCCXXXVIII."

Near this town two bloody battles were fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter: the firſt upon the twenty-third of May 1455, in which the Yorkiſts got the day; the ſecond on Shrove Tueſday, in the 39th of Henry VI. when the martial queen Margaret overcame the Yorkiſts, who had then the king in their power, and fought under the ſanction of his name.

In the middle of this town king Edward I. erected a very ſtately croſs in memory of queen Eleanor, who dying in Lincolnſhire was carried through St. Albans to Weſtminſter, where ſhe was interred.

St. Albans ſends two members to parliament, has a large market, eſpecially for wheat, on Saturday; and three annual fairs, viz. the 25th of March, the 17th of June, and the 29th of September, all for the ſale of horſes, cows and ſheep, and for hiring of ſervants.

On the weſt ſide of the river Ver, oppoſite to this town, ſtood the ancient and famous city of Verulam. When Julius Cæſar invaded Britain, Verulam was a large and populous place, though the only remains of it at preſent are, the ruins of walls, and ſome teſſalated pavements and Roman coins, which have from time to time been diſcovered by digging.

About the year 1666 there was dug up in this place a copper coin, which on one ſide had Romulus and Remus ſucking the wolf; and on the other, the word *Roma*, much defaced.

When the Romans drove from hence the powerful Caſſibelinus, who is ſuppoſed to have been king of the Caſſii, they plundered the town of Verulam; but the inhabitants living quietly under their government, they were rewarded with the privileges of citizens of Rome, and their town made a municipium, or city. This was one of the two Roman cities that were taken and ſacked by the Britons, under the conduct of Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, in the reign of the emperor Nero, when a moſt dreadful ſlaughter was made of the Romans, and their allies. The other city deſtroyed by the Britons on this occaſion, was Maldon, in Eſſex; but both theſe places were afterwards rebuilt, and flouriſhed under the Romans.

In the fields adjoining to St. Albans, Garinus, an abbot of that place, founded, about the year 1190, an houſe or hoſpital for ſix poor perſons, and leprous women. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called St. Mary de la Pray; which, in courſe of time, became ſo well endowed, that a princeſs, and ſeveral nuns of the order of St. Benedict, were maintained here. Cardinal Wolſey, commendatory abbot of St. Albans, procured, about the year 1528, a bull from pope Clement VIII. for the ſuppreſſion of this nunnery, and annexing the revenues to the monaſtery of St. Albans; but on the ſixth of June, in the 20th year of Henry VIII. he obtained a grant of it, together with all the lands belonging to that houſe, for himſelf. After the cardinal's attainder, the king exchanged it for other lands, with the abbey of St. Albans.

BANSTED.

This village is ſituated between Darking and Croydon in Surry, and is remarkable for producing a great quantity of walnuts; but much more for its downs, one of the moſt delighful ſpots in England, on account of the agreeable ſeats in that neighbourhood; for the extenſive proſpect of ſeveral counties on both ſides the Thames, and even of the royal palaces of Windſor and Hampton Court; and for the fineneſs of the turf, covered with a ſhort graſs intermixed with thyme, and other fragant herbs, that render the mutton of this tract, though ſmall, remarkable for its ſweetneſs. On theſe downs there is a four miles courſe for horſe races, which is greatly frequented.

BARKING.

This is a large market town in Eſſex, ſituated about eleven miles from London, on a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence fiſh is ſent up in boats to London, the town being chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen.

This pariſh has been ſo much enlarged by lands recovered from the Thames, and the river, Rothing, which runs on the weſt ſide of the town, that it has two chapels of eaſe, one at Ilford, and another called New Chapel, on the ſide of Epping Foreſt; and the great and ſmall tythes are computed at above 600l. per annum.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town, in the way to Dagenham, ſtood a large old houſe, in which the gunpowder plot is ſaid to have been firſt projected.

BARNET.

This town is ſituated in the road to St. Albans, eleven miles from London, on the top of a hill, whence it is called High Barnet, and alſo Chipping, or Cheaping Barnet, from king Henry the ſecond's granting the monks of St. Albans the privilege of holding a market here.

In this town is an alms-houſe founded and endowed by James Ravenſcroft, eſq; for ſix widows. Likewiſe a free-ſchool founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that princeſs, and partly

partly by alderman Owen of London, whoſe additional endowment is paid by the fiſhmongers company, who appoint twenty-four governors, by whom the maſters and uſhers are choſen to teach ſeven children gratis, and all the other children for five ſhillings a quarter. The church is a chapel of eaſe to the village of Eaſt Barnet.

Here is a famous market for corn and cattle, held on Wedneſday; and ſix annual fairs, viz. the 8th, 9th, and 10th of April, for toys: and the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, for Engliſh, Welſh, and Scotch cattle.

This place is remarkable for a deciſive battle fought in its neighbourhood on Eaſter-day 1468, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which the great earl of Warwick, ſtiled *the ſetter up, and puller down of kings*, was ſlain, together with many of the principal nobility, and ten thouſand men. The place ſuppoſed to have been the field of battle is a green ſpot near Kick's End, between St. Albans and Hatfield roads, a little before they meet; and here, in the year 1740, a ſtone column was erected, on which is a long inſcription, giving a particular account of that battle.

Eaſt Barnet is a pleaſant village ſituate near Whetſtone and Endfield Chace, and was formerly much frequented on account of its medicinal ſpring, which was diſcovered in a neighbouring common upwards of an hundred years ago. The church is a mean edifice; but the rectory is very beneficial.

Here is the fine ſeat of the lord Trevor, to which queen Elizabeth gave the name of Mount Pleaſant.

Though the following place is within the bill of mortality, yet as it is neither a town or village, it could not with propriety be inſerted in the laſt chapter.

BLACKHEATH.

This is a very extenſive plain ſituated to the ſouth of Greenwich, and is ſaid to have received its name from the colour of the ſoil. It was on this plain that Wat Tyler, the famous rebel in the reign of Richard II. muſtered near an hundred thouſand men. On the heath is an eminence called Shooter's-hill, from whence there is a moſt extenſive and beautiful proſpect; and on the top of this hill is a ſpring, which conſtantly overflows, and is never frozen in the ſevereſt weather. Some time ſince a plan was formed for building a ſuperb town on this hill, and ſome of the houſes actually finiſhed; but the deſign was laid aſide, on account of the ground being ſo full of ſprings, that no cellars could be formed, nor the foundations ſecurely laid.

The only remarkable building in this place is the magnificent ſeat of Sir Gregory Page, bart. It is a noble building, with two handſome fronts; that to the ſouth is ornamented with an Ionic portico. The hall is a very elegant room, adorned with handſome pillars, and other ornaments in a good taſte. The dining-room is well proportioned, with a ſmall receſs for the ſide board; the fitting up, rich carving and gilding, on a white ground; chimney-piece of white marble poliſhed, and very beautiful. This room opens into the gallery, which is ſixty feet long, twenty broad, and twenty high; the ceiling, cornice, door caſes, and all the ornaments very elegant gilt carving on white grounds. The crimſon bedchamber is very handſomely ornamented; and the bed is placed in a part ſeparated from the reſt of the room by pillars. This opens into the library, which is forty-five by twenty, and is ſupported by very handſome pillars. In ſhort, the whole fitting up and furniſhing this magnificent ſtructure, is exceedingly ſuperb. The rooms are hung with crimſon, and ſilks and damaſks; and the cornices, ceilings, door-caſes. ſlab, ſofa, and chair frames, all carved and gilt in a juſt taſte. The chimney-pieces are very beautiful, being of white marble poliſhed, and ſome of them elegantly decorated with wreaths and feſtoons of wrought marble.

Beſides theſe beautiful ornaments, this houſe is likewiſe adorned with many capital pictures, a liſt whereof, for the ſatisfaction of the curious, is here ſubjoined.

Sampſon and Dalilah, Vandyke.
St. Cyprian a $\frac{3}{4}$ length, ditto.
The three royal children $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, ditto.
Juno and Ixion, Rubens.
Rubens and his miſtreſs, ditto.
Rubens, two figures, fowls and fruit, ditto and Snyders.
Figures by Rubens, a landſcape, ditto and Brughel.
David and Abigail, ditto.
A maid milking a goat, Jordans of Antwerp.
The good ſamaritan, Syſti Baldelochi.
The return of the prodigal ſon, Chev. Calabreze.
Moſes ſtriking the rock, Valerio Caſtello.
The woman taken in adultery, Paul Veroneſe
Moſes and Pharaoh's daughter, ditto.
A counſellor, his wife and daughter, Titian.
Peter's denial of Our Saviour, M. A. da Caravagio.
A holy family, Parmegiano.
Moſes ſtriking the rock, Giacomo Baſſan.
A landſcape with cattle, ditto.
The angels appearing to the ſhepherds, Baſſan.
Hiſtory of Cupid and Pſyche, twelve pieces, Luca Giordano.
Venus, Cupid and Satyrs, Philippo Lauro.
Ditto, ditto.
A landſcape with figures, Salvator Roſa.
Ditto, Franciſco Mola.
Judith and Holofernes, Manfredo.
Lewis Carrachi.
A ſacrifice, Nich. Pouſſin.
Venus, Cupid and Satyrs, ditto.
Daphne changed into a laurel, ditto.
A landſcape with figures, Gaſpar Pouſſin.
Architecture and figures, Viviano.
Ditto, ditto.
Joſeph and his brethren, Paraccini.
Jacob embracing Benjamin, ditto.
A landſcape with figures, Claude Lorrain.
Ditto, Franciſco Mille.
Ditto, ditto.
Three figures half lengths, after Car. Maratti.

A quarter length, Albert Durer.
A battle piece, Bourgognone.
Ditto, ditto.
An holy family, Solomini.
Paris and Helena, L'Araiſe.
The judgment of Solomon, gallery chimney piece, Pompeio.
Hector and Andromache, drawing-room chimney-piece, Imperialis.
Coriolanus, ſaloon chimney-piece, Imperialis and Maſucci.
Architecture and figures, dreſſing-room chimney piece, Paulo Panini.
Architecture with figures, bedchamber chimney piece, ditto.
Ditto, yellow bedchamber chimney piece, ditto
Ditto, library chimney piece, after Panini.
Ditto, yellow dreſſing room, ditto, Harding after Panini.
Ditto, red dreſſing room over the chimney piece, ditto
Ditto, ſtore room chimney piece, ditto
Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing room, after Paulo Panini.
Ditto, over the doors of the red drawing room, Harding aft. Panini.
Ditto, with figures over the door in the ſaloon, ditto.
Ditto, ditto, ditto.
A landſcape with figures, dining room chimney piece, Lambert.
A landſcape with figures, green dreſſing room chimney piece, ditto.
A landſcape with figures, green bedchamber chimney piece, by
Fruit and flowers, breakfaſt chimney piece, by
Pharaoh's daughter and Moſes, Chev. Vanderwerff.
Meſſage by the angels to the ſhepherds, ditto
King Zeluchus giving his kingdom to his ſon, ditto.
Shepherds and ſhepherdeſſes dancing, ditto.
Hercules between Virtue and Vice, ditto
Roman Charity, ditto.
Joſeph and Potipher's wife, ditto.
Mary Magdalen reading in a grotto, ditto.
Bathſheba bathing, ditto
Our Saviour and Mary Magdalen, ditto.
Venus and Cupid, ditto.
Chevalier Vanderwerff, his wife and daughter, ditto
Adam and Eve, Peter Vanderwerff.
and Stratonica, ditto
A landſcape with many figures, a fair at Ghent, Sir D. Teniers.
Ditto with figures, ditto.
Fruit and flowers, Van Huyſan.
Ditto, ditto.
Fruit and flowers, ditto.
Ditto, ditto.
Ditto, ditto.
A view of Venice, over the ſaloon door, Harding af. Canaleti
Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Architecture, over the door in the gallery, ditto after Panini.
Ditto, ditto, ditto.
The golden age, Limburg.
The great church at Harlem, De Witt.
A landſcape with figures, Velvet Brughel.
Ditto, ditto.
A poulterer's ſhop, Old Meiris.
A fiſhmonger's ſhop, ditto.
A water piece, Zagtleven.
A hunting piece, Berchem.
An Italian playing on the guitar, Brower.
A landſcape with figures and cattle, Wouvermans.
A ditto, ditto.
The holy family, Scalchen.
Ditto, ditto.
A woman with a torch, ditto
A ſchoolmaſter, Gerard Dowe.
The offering of the kings, Polenburgh.
Two ſmall figures, Venus and Adonis, Young Meiris.
A landſcape with cattle, Edema.
A landſcape with fowls and a dog, Craddock.

In the Gallery	52	pictures
Drawing room	13	
Saloon	8	
Dreſſing room	32	
Bedchamber	1	
Library	1	
Dining room	2	
Attic ſtory	9	
In all	118	

BLECHINGLY.

This is a ſmall, ancient parliamentary borough, ſituate twenty miles from London, in the county of Surry. It had a caſtle, which, with the manor, is or was ſome years ſince in poſſeſſion of the family of Sir William Clayton. The bailiff, who returns its members, is choſen annually at the lord of the manor's court. The town ſtands on a hill, on the ſide of Holmſdale, with a fine proſpect as far as the ſouth downs, and Suſſex; and from ſome ruins of the caſtle, which are ſtill viſible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a proſpect eaſt into Kent, and weſt into Hampſhire. Here is an almſhouſe for ten poor people, and a free ſchool for twenty poor children. It has a handſome church, which had a ſpire, but in 1606 it was conſumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

This place ſends two members to parliament, though it has no weekly market; and here are two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-ſecond of June, and the ſecond of November, for horſes, bullocks and toys.

CARSHALTON.

This village, which is in Surry, is ſituated among innumerable ſprings, which altogether form a river in the very center of the place, and joining other ſprings that flow from Croydon and Beddington, make one ſtream called the Wandell.

Though this village is thus ſituated among ſprings, it is built upon firm chalk, and on one of

of the moſt beautiful ſpots on that ſide of London, on which account it has many fine houſes belonging to the citizens of London, ſome of which are built with ſuch grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the ſeats of the nobility, than the country houſes of citizens and merchants. Mr. Scawen intended to build a magnificent houſe here in a fine park which is walled round, and great quantity of ſtone and other materials were collected by him for the purpoſe; but the deſign was never carried into execution. Here alſo doctor Ratcliff built a very fine houſe, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious waterworks. It at length paſſed into the hands of the lord Hardwick, who ſold it to the late William Mitchell, eſq; by whoſe family it is at this time poſſeſſed.

CASHIOBURY.

This is ſituated ſixteen miles north of London, in the county of Hertford; and is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the kings of Mercia, during the heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Albans. Henry VIII. however beſtowed it on Richard Moriſon, eſq; from whom it paſſed to Arthur lord Capel, baron of Hadham, and from him came by inheritance to be the manor of the earls of Eſſex, who have here a noble ſeat erected in the form of an H, with a large park adorned with fine woods and walks. The gardens were planted and laid out by Le Notre in the reign of king Charles II. The front and one ſide are of brick and modern, but the other ſide is very antique.

CHERTSEY.

This town, which is ſituate in Surry, nineteen miles from London, has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton in Middleſex; and its principal trade is in malt, which is ſent in barges from hence to London. It gives name to a hundred, which has the particular privilege of being exempted from the juriſdiction of the high ſheriff, who muſt direct his writ to the bailiff of it, who is appointed for life by letters patent from the exchequer. It is noted for the burial place of Henry V. whoſe bones were afterwards removed by Henry VII. to Windſor; and for the retreat of the celebrated poet Mr. Cowley from court to the exerciſes of a country life, the happineſs of which he has beautifully deſcribed in one of his poems; as he has, in another, the baſe ſervility of a court life, and his hearty abhorence of it, in that well known diſtich.

Were I to curſe the man I hate,
Attendance and dependence be his fate.

Here is a market on Wedneſdays, and four annual fairs, viz. the firſt Monday in Lent, for horſes, cattle, and hops; the fourteenth of May, the ſixth of Auguſt and the twenty-fifth of September, for horſes, cattle and toys.

At Coway Stakes, near this place, Julius Cæſar paſſed the Thames. There is a handſome free-ſchool here, built by Sir William Perkins. Its market was granted by king James I.

CHESHUNT.

This village is ſituate about three miles to the ſouth of Hoddeſdon, in Hertfordſhire, and is thought by ſome to be the Ducalitum of Antoninus, which, in his Itenerary, he places fifteen miles from London, and which ſtands near the military way called Ermine-ſtreet.

In Kilſmore-fields, weſt of Cheſhunt, are the remains of a camp. The angle of the ſquare, or rather oblong fortification, is ſtill remaining, and the rampart and ditch are very viſible for above an hundred yards.

There was formerly in this village a benedictine nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was founded about the year 1183, and afterwards augmented with the lands and tenements of the canons of Cathel, in the 24th of Henry III. But notwithſtanding this augmentation of its revenues, it was valued, on the diſſolution of religious houſes, at no more than fourteen pounds one ſhilling per annum.

In the pariſh of Cheſhunt is a ſmall village called THEOBALDS, where formerly was built a magnificent ſeat by lord treaſurer Burleigh; the gallery of which was painted with the genealogy of the kings of England, and from thence was a deſcent into the garden, which was encompaſſed with a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleaſure of rowing in a boat between the ſhrubs. It was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau with its baſon of white marble, and with columns and pyramids. In the ſummer-houſe, the lower part of which was built ſemicircularly, were the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touch-ſtone; the upper part of it was ſet round with leaden ciſterns, into which water was conveyed through pipes.

This ſeat the lord Burleigh gave to his younger ſon Sir Robert Cecil, in whoſe time king James I. ſtaying there for one night's refreſhment, as he was coming to take poſſeſſion of the crown England, he was ſo delighted with the place tha he gave him the manor of Hatfield Regis in exchange for it, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompaſſed it with a wall ten miles round. This palace he often viſited, in order to enjoy the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield Chaſe and Epping Foreſt, and at laſt died there. In the civil wars it was however plundered and defaced; it being the place from whence king Charles I. ſet out to erect his ſtandard at Nottingham: king Charles II. granted the manor to George Monk, duke of Albemarle; but it reverting again to the crown, for want of heirs male, king William III. gave it to William Bentinck, whom he created earl of Portland, from whom it deſcended to the duke his grandſon: the great park, a part of which was in Hertfordſhire, and a part in Middleſex, is now converted into farms.

Here are ſeveral houſes belonging to perſons of diſtinction; and in this neighbourhood Richard Cromwell, who had been protector, but abdicated,

paſſed the laſt part of his life in a very private manner.

CHIPPING ONGAR.

This town is ſituated twenty miles from London, in the county of Eſſex, and was formerly the manor of Richard Lacy, who being protector of England, while Henry II. was abſent in Normandy, he built a church and a caſtle here with other fortifications, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

COBHAM.

Though this town is but ſmall, yet it has ſome good inns, being ſituated in the high road to Portſmouth, about ſixteen miles from London. It has two annual fairs, one on the ſeventeenth of March for toys; and the other on the eleventh of December, for horſes and ſheep.

Near Cobham are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly that of Mr. Bridges, which is built in a very ſingular taſte, ſomething after the model of an Italian villa, but very plain on the outſide. The apartments within are very commodious, and the principal rooms elegantly fitted up, and richly ornamented. The offices below are very convenient, and judiciouſly contrived to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were deſigned. But what chiefly ſtrikes the beholder's eye, is a falſe ſtory contrived on each ſide of the houſe, taken from the difference in the height of the ſide rooms from thoſe principal apartments; and theſe are converted into long galleries, with a ſmall apartment at one end, which affords a communication between them.

The houſe is ſituated on an eminence, ſo that it commands a proſpect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in very exact order; and there is a declivity from the houſe to the river Mole, which paſſes by the ſide of the garden. It ſtands about a mile from the road, and is ſo much hid by the trees near it, as not be ſeen till the ſpectator riſes on the heath beyond Cobham, where, in ſeveral parts of the road between that and Ripley are fine views of it.

There are in this neighbourhood two other elegant ſeats, one belonging to lord Ligonier, and the other to——Hamilton, eſq. The gardens and ornamented park of the latter is ſaid to be exceeded by few in England.

COLNBROOK, *or* COLEBROOK.

This town is ſituated in two counties, one part being in Middleſex, and the other in Buckinghamſhire. It ſtands on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, and is about eighteen miles from London. It is ſituated in the high road to Bath, and has ſeveral conſiderable inns by which it principally ſubſiſts.

Here is a charity ſchool, and an ancient chapel, ſaid to have been founded by king Edward III. Likewiſe a weekly market on Tueſday, and two annual fairs, viz. the fifth of April, and the firſt of May, both for horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

CRAYFORD.

This town, which is ſituate two miles to the weſt of Dartford, and about fourteen miles from London, received its name from its ſituation on a ſmall river called the Cray, over which there was formerly a ford. It is an obſcure town, and has not any thing remarkable, except a ſmall market on Tueſday. But on the heath, and in the fields near the place, are ſeveral caverns, from ten to twenty fathoms deep, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that theſe were dug by the ancient Britons, and uſed by them as granaries for ſecuring their corn; but others ſuppoſe they were made by the Saxons, as receptacles for their wives and children, and effects, when they were at war with the Britons.

To the ſouth of this town is Foot's Cray, a ſmall place, remarkable for the elegant ſeat of Bouchier Cleeve, eſq; called FOOTS CRAY PLACE. It was built by himſelf after a deſign of Palladio of the Ionic order, and is very elegant. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery, round which you are conveyed to the bedchambers. The ſituation is pleaſant, and the proſpect from the houſe very good. The edifice is built of ſtone, but the offices, which are on each ſide at ſome diſtance, are brick. The diſpoſition of the rooms within the houſe appear to be very convenient, and the ſeveral apartments are elegantly finiſhed and ſuitably furniſhed. The Chineſe bed, and other furniture of this kind in the principal bedchamber, is perfectly beautiful. The gallery, which extends the whole length of the north front of the houſe is a very grand room, and is filled with pictures by the moſt eminent maſters; and there are ſeveral other good pieces of this kind in the dining room and parlour; a liſt of all which is as follows:

Common Parlour.

Seven ſea pieces, Vandevelde.
A ſmall dutch kitchen, Calf.
Landſcape, Wynants.
Mocking Chriſt, Baſſano.
View of the Rialto, Marieſchi.
View of St. Mark's palace, and a bull-feaſt at Venice, Canaletti and Chimeroli.
Moon light, Vandeneer.
Emblematical picture, Gulio Carpioni.
Landſcape under it, by Glauber; figures by Laireſſe.
Doge's palace, Carlovarin.
A ſea port and market in Holland, Wynix.
Landſcape by Glauber—figures by Laireſſe.
A ſmith's ſhop, Old Wyke.
Oval landſcape, Lambert.

Gallery Weſt End.

Landſcape morning, Claude Lorrain.
Ditto evening, ditto.
Venus and Cupid, Vandyke.
Landſcape, Both.

North

North Front.

Adoration of the ſhepherds, Old Coloni.
Temple of the Muſes, Romanelli.
Suſanna and the elders, Guercino.
Wolf and dogs, by Sayders; the landſcape, by Rubens.
Flower piece, Van Huyſum,
Abraham and Hagar, Rembrandt.
Landſcape, Paul Potter.
Jacob with his flocks, Roſa Tivoli.
Landſcape, Gaſpar Pouſſin.
Fruit piece, De Heem.
French king on horſeback, Vandermulen.
Three horſes mounted, Van Dyke.

Eaſt End.

Judgment of Paris, Guiſeppe Chiari.
Landſcape, Hobima.
Paradiſe, Tempeſta.
Landſcape, by Paul Brill; figures Annibal Caracci.

South Side.

Lapithae and Centaurs, L. Giordano.
Landſcape, Wouverman.
Country wake, Teniers.
Landſcape, Wouverman.
View of Venus, Canaletti.
Holy family, Rubens.
Madona, Carlo, Dolci.
Chriſt bleſſing St. Francis, Annibal Caracci.
Dead Chriſt, ditto.
Smith's forge, Brouwer.
Cat and boys, Old Mieris.
Dead game and figures, Snyders and Rubens.
Heraclitus and Democritus, Rembrandt.
Sea piece, Vandevelde.
Boy and goat, Vanderborch.
A view of the Rhone, Teniers.
Cattle, Adrian Vandevelde.
Circumciſion, Paul Veroneſe.
View of Venice, Canaletti.
Venus and Adonis, Rubens.
A Dutch lover, Jan Stein.
A view near Harlem, Ryſdale.
Preſentation of Chriſt, Rembrandt.
Miraculous draught of fiſhes, Teniers.
Jan Steen playing on a violin, himſelf
Head, Hans Holbein.
Toilette, Metzu.

Drawing Room.

Temple of Delphi, Petro da Cortona.
A retreat, Bourgognone.
Woman taken in adultery, Pordenoni.
Dead game, Fyt.
Field of battle, Bourgognone.
Diogenes, Salvator Roſa.
Landſcape, Gaſpar Pouſſin.
Dutchman, Le Duck.
Boors drinking, Oſtade.
Landſcape, Gaſpar Pouſſin.
Boys at cards, Morellio.
Faith, Hope, and Charity, Lorhetto di Verona.
Inſide of a church at Antwerp, De Neef, figures, Old Franks.
Portrait, Rembrandt.
Magdalen, Franciſco Mola.
Democritus, in the poſture, Hyppocrates found him in near Abdera. Salvator Roſa.

Admittance to ſee the houſe is by tickets from Mr. Cleeve, every Thurſday during the ſummer.

CROYDON.

This is a very large and populous town, ſituate on the edge of Banſtead downs, about eleven miles from London, in the county of Surry. It is ſaid that in this town was formerly a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the archbiſhops of Canterbury, who converted it to their uſe; but it is now greatly decayed. Archbiſhop Whitgift founded an hoſpital here, which is a handſome building, in the form of a college, and endowed with farms, for the maintenance of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed houſekeepers of this town and Lambeth; and a ſchool for ten boys and ten girls, who are all cloathed and taught, with a houſe for the maſter, who muſt be a clergyman, endowed with twenty pounds a year for his ſalary.

This church, which is the largeſt and fineſt in the county, ſtands by the palace, and contains many remarkable monuments; particularly that of doctor Grindall, whoſe effigies lie on his tomb in his epiſcopal robes. Another of archbiſhop Sheldon, reckoned one of the fineſt in England; and one for Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave two hundred pounds to erect a market-houſe, beſides forty pounds to beautify the church.

The town is encompaſſed with hills, well ſtored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made, and ſent to London. The market is chiefly for oats and meal, though there is a great ſale of wheat and barley. Here are likewiſe two annual fairs for cattle; one held the fifth of July, and the other the ſecond of October.

DARTFORD *or* DARENTFORD.

This town is ſo called from its ſituation on the river Darent, * which runs through it, and at a ſmall diſtance falls into the Thames. It is ſituate in Kent, ſixteen miles from London, in the high road to Canterbury and Dover, and, on that account, is remarkable for containing a great number of inns and other public houſes. The market, which is on Saturdays, is chiefly for corn, and the

* On this river the fineſt paper-mill in England was erected by Sir John Spilman, who obtained a patent and 200l. per annum from king Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture: and on this river was alſo the firſt mill for ſlitting iron bars to make wire.

town

town has the honour of giving the title of viſcount to the earl of Jerſey.

In this town king Edward III. about the year 1355, founded and endowed a celebrated nunnery, which he dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret. The prioreſs and nuns were firſt of the order of St. Auguſtine, then of St. Dominic. and afterwards of St. Auguſtine again. At the diſſolution they were a ſecond time of the order of St. Dominic, but under the government of Black friars ſettled at Langley in Hertfordſhire. It was endowed at the ſuppreſſion with yearly revenues amounting to 380l 9s.

The church, which is large, and dedicated to the Trinity, has two church-yards, one round the edifice, and the other without the town, on the top of a hill, which is ſo high, that it overlooks the tower of the church.

DATCHET.

This is a pleaſant village ſituated in Buckinghamſhire, about eighteen miles from London. It is noted for its horſe races, and has a bridge over the Thames erected in the reign of queen Anne.

In this pariſh is Ditton park, the houſe belonging to which is an ancient and venerable manſion, and was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, ſecretary of ſtate to king James I. after which it came into the Montague family; but on the demiſe of the late duke the houſe and manor of Datchet came to the preſent earl of Cardigan. The former is built in the manner of a caſtle, ſurrounded by a large moat, in the middle of the park, which is well planted with timber. The apartments are large and beautifully painted; and in the picture gallery is a good collection of paintings, many of which are executed by the beſt artiſts.

EGHAM.

This town is ſituated on the bank of the Thames, almoſt oppoſite to Staines, and three miles on this ſide of Windſor. It has ſeveral good inns, a noble charity ſchool, and an almshouſe built and endowed by Baron Denham, ſurveyor of the works to king Charles II. for five poor old women, each of whom has an orchard. The parſonage houſe was formerly the ſeat of Sir John Denham, who, rebuilt it. This Sir John was father to the poet of that name, who made this ſpot his principal place of retirement.

EPSOM.

This is a very handſome and well built town in Surry, ſixteen miles from London. It abounds with very genteel houſes, which are principally the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London, and is a delightful place open to Banſtead Downs. Its mineral waters which iſſue from a riſing ground adjoining, were diſcovered in 1618, and ſoon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the ſame repute as formerly; however, the ſalt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now gone to decay, and there remains only one houſe on the ſpot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places. Horſe races are annually held on the neighbouring downs.

There are many fine ſeats in the neighbourhood, particularly lord Guildford's, lord Baltimore's, the lady Fielding's, and the earl of Berkſhire's. The town extends about a mile and a half in a ſemicircle, from the church to lord Guildford's ſeat at Durdam; and it has been obſerved that there are here ſo many fields, meadows, orchards, and gardens, that a ſtranger would be at a loſs to know whether this was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town.

ERITH.

This village is ſituate on the bank of the Thames, about fourteen miles from London, in the county of Kent. The village itſelf has not any thing remarkable; but on the brow of a hill, nearly adjoining is BELVEDERE HOUSE, the manſion of the late Sampſon Gideon, eſq. This houſe commands a vaſt extent of a fine country many miles beyond the Thames; which is about a mile and a half diſtant. The river and navigation add greatly to the beauty of the ſcene, which exhibits to the eye of the delighted ſpectator, as pleaſing a landſcape of the kind as imagination can form. The innumerable ſhips employed in the immenſe trade of London are beheld continually ſailing up and down the river. On the other ſide are proſpects not leſs beautiful, though of another kind.

The houſe is but ſmall, though an addition has been made of a very noble room, this and two others are finely furniſhed with pictures, of which the following is a catalogue. The collection, though not numerous, is very valuable, it containing none but pieces which are originals by the greateſt maſters, and ſome of them very capital.

In the long Parlour.

View of Venice, by Canaletti.
Ditto, with the Doge marrying the ſea, ditto.
Time bringing truth to light, a ſketch, Rubens.
The Alchymiſt, Teniers.
Portrait of Sir John Gage, Holbein.
A landſcape, G. Pouſſin.
Battle of the Amazons, Rottenhammer.
The unjuſt ſteward, Quintin Matſys.

In the Lobby.

Noah's ark, Velvet Brughel.
St. Catherine, Leonardo da Vinci.
Van Trump, Francis Hals.
Vulcan, or the element of fire, Baſſan.
A picture of horſes, its companion, Wouverman.
Two inſides of churches, ſmall, De Neef.
A Dutch woman and her three children, Sir Ant. More.
Rembrandt painting an old woman, himſelf.
A courtezan and her gallant, Giorgione.
The golden age, Velvet Brughel.

Snyders

Snyders with his wife and child, Rubens.
Rebecca bringing preſents to Laban, De la Hyre.
Boors at cards, Teniers.
The element of earth, Jai. Baſſan.
Marriage in Cana of Gallilee, P. Veroneſe.
Two landſcapes.
The genealogy of Chriſt, Albert Durer.
Beggar boys at cards, Salvator Roſa.
Herod conſulting the wiſemen, Rembrandt.
Marriage of St. Catharine, Old Palma.
Two fine bas relievos in braſs, one Bacchus and Ariadne, the other Ceres teaching Triptolemus the uſe of the plough, Soldani.

In the Saloon.

The conception, painted for an altar-piece, Murillo.
The flight into Egypt, its companion, ditto.
Vulcan, Venus, Cupid, and ſundry figures, an emblematic ſubject, Tintoret.
Mars and Venus, P. Veroneſe.
Chriſt among the doctors, L. Giordano.
Duke of Buckingham's three children, and a ſon of Rubens, himſelf.
A landſcape, Claude.
Leopald's gallery, Teniers,
Teniers's own gallery, its companion, ditto.

ESHER.

This village is ſituated near Walton upon Thames, and is remarkable for containing two very elegant buildings; the firſt of which, called ESHER PLACE, was the ſeat of the late Henry Pelham, eſq.

The houſe is a Gothic ſtructure, built of a browniſh red brick, with ſtone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It ſtands upon almoſt the loweſt ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding cloſe by it, and through the grounds. This houſe was originally one of thoſe built by Cardinal Wolſey; and here it is ſaid, that Cardinal was firſt ſeized by order of Henry VIII. on his refuſing to annul his marriage with queen Catharine, and which refuſal brought on his fall. The late Mr. Pelham, however, rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the body, which are the ſame that belonged to the old building.

The grand floor of the houſe is elegantly finiſhed, and conſiſts of ſix rooms. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taſte ſuitable to the ſtile of the houſe, with curious marble chimney-pieces and ſlabs. In this room are the portraits of Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards earl of Orford, lord Townſhend, duke of Rutland, the late duke of Devonſhire, and the late duke of Grafton; a picture of lady Catharine Pelham and her ſon is over the chimney. In the drawing-room, over the chimney, is a picture of king Charles II. when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is curiouſly finiſhed, and there is a good collection of books in it.

There is a fine ſummer-houſe built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the houſe, park, and country round on both ſides of the Thames for many miles. The park or ground in which the houſe is ſituated, appears quite plain and unadorned; yet perhaps not a little art has been uſed to give it this natural and ſimple appearance, which is certainly very pleaſing. But in one part of it there is a pretty wilderneſs laid out in walks, and planted with a variety of ever-green trees and plants, with a grotto in it, and ſeats in different places. The wood in the park is well diſpoſed, and conſiſts of fine oak, elm, and other trees; and the whole country round appears finely ſhaded with wood.

The other building with which this village is adorned is CLAREMONT, the ſeat of the late duke of Newcaſtle, but now in the poſſeſſion of lord Clive.

The houſe was deſigned and built by the late Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimſical ſtile of architecture. It was afterwards purchaſed of Sir John by his grace who made very conſiderable improvements. The ſtructure though ſingular, does not appear to be irregular. It is built of brick, with a great deal of variety in it, and of conſiderable extent, but not much elevated. Among the improvements made by his grace was the addition of a grand room for the reception of company, when numerous, which makes the ends of the houſe not appear ſimilar. There is a lawn in the front ſhaded on each ſide with trees, and the ground behind it riſing gradually, ſhews the trees there alſo, ſo that the houſe appears to be embowered by them, except juſt in the front; and the white ſummer-houſe, with four little pinnacles, one at each corner, built on the mount which gives name to the place, when viewed from before the front of the houſe, riſes up finely from behind the trees, and altogether forms a very pleaſing appearance.

The park in which it is ſituated is diſtinguiſhed by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, proſpects, &c. And the ſummer-houſe, called the Belvedera, about a mile diſtance from the houſe, affords a very beautiful and extenſive view of the adjecent countries.

ETON.

This town is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, on the borders of Berkſhire, and joined to Windſor by a wooden bridge. It is famous for its beautiful college, founded by Henry VI. in the nineteenth year of his reign for a provoſt, ten prieſts, four clerks, ſix choriſters, twenty-five poor grammar-ſcholars, with a maſter to teach them, and twenty-five poor old men. Some of the endowments were taken away by Edward IV. and at the general diſſolution, out of which it was particularly excepted, the annual revenue was valued at no more than eight hundred and eighty-ſix pounds twelve ſhillings. But this revenue has been ſince increaſed to five thouſand pounds a year; and the college now conſiſts of a provoſt and ſeven fellows, two ſchoolmaſters, two conducts, an organiſt, ſeven clerks, ten choriſters, and other officers. Seventy poor grammar ſcholars are inſtructed here; they are nominated by the king, and thence called King's ſcholars; theſe, when properly qualified, are elected on the firſt

Tueſday in Auguſt, to King's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge; where, after being ſtudents three years, they claim a fellowſhip: but as there is not always a vacancy at Cambridge, the ſcholars remain at Eaton till vacancies happen, and theſe vacancies they fill up according to ſeniority.

The ſchool is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower, and each of theſe is ſubdivided into three claſſes. Children are admitted very young into the lower ſchool; none enter the upper ſchool till they can make latin verſes, and have acquired ſome knowledge of the Greek. Beſides the ſeventy ſcholars on the foundation, there are ſeldom leſs than three hundred others, for whoſe education the maſters are paid, and who board at the maſters houſes. The maſter of each ſchool has therefore four uſhers. The building has large cloiſters like the religious houſes abroad, and the chapel is a noble pile of Gothic architecture.

The preſent ſchool-room is a modern building, and the other parts of the college have been repaired and beautified at a great expence. There is a library for the uſe of the ſchool, and the number of the books have been greatly increaſed by two other collections; one bequeathed by doctor Waddington, ſometime biſhop of Cheſter, valued at two thouſand pounds; and the other by the late lord chief juſtice Reeves, to whom the collection had been bequeathed by Richard Tapham, eſq; keeper of the records in the tower of London. The gardens are very large and pleaſant, extending from the college almoſt to the Thames.

GATTON.

This village is ſituate under the ſide of a hill in the road to Ryegate, about eighteen miles from London in the county of Surry. It is a borough by preſcription, and was formerly a large town, but now a mean village, with a ſmall church, without fair or market; yet, ever ſince the 29th of Henry VI. has ſent members to parliament, that are returned by its conſtable, who is annually choſen at a court held by the lord of the manor for that purpoſe.

This town is ſuppoſed to have been known to the Romans, by reaſon of their coins, and other antiquities that have been diſcovered here; and where the manor-houſe ſtands it is ſaid there was once a caſtle. This place ſends two members to parliament.

GRAVESEND.

This town is ſituated on the Thames, oppoſite to Tilbury Fort, and about five miles eaſt from Dartford, in Kent. It is a large and populous town, but the ſtreets are narrow and dirty, and the buildings mean. In the eaſt part of it are the remains of an old chapel, ſuppoſed originally to have belonged to ſome religious houſe.

This town, and Milton, a ſmall village to the eaſt of Graveſend, was incorporated in the 10th year of queen Elizabeth, by the ſtile of the portreve, jurats, and inhabitants of Graveſend and Milton; but the name of portreve is now changed into that of mayor.

In the road before the town all outward bound ſhips are obliged to anchor till they have been viſited by the cuſtom-houſe officers; and for this purpoſe a centinel at the block-houſe gives notice when any ſhip is coming down the river, by firing his muſket. But the homeward bound all paſs by without notice, unleſs to receive tide-waiters on board, if they are not ſupplied before. Moſt of the outward ſhips compleat their cargoes, and take in proviſions here, which occaſions the town to be generally very full of ſeamen.

In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards coming up the Thames, burnt and plundered the town, and carried away moſt of the people. To compenſate for this misfortune, the abbot of St. Mary le Grace on Tower-hill, to whom Richard II. had granted a manor belonging to Graveſend, called Parrock's, obtained a grant from the crown, that the inhabitants of this town and Milton ſhould have the ſole privilege of carrying paſſengers by water from hence to London, at four-pence the whole fare, or two-pence a head, which was confirmed by Henry VIII. but ſince that time the fare has been advanced to nine-pence per head. Coaches ply here at the coming in of the tilt boats, to carry paſſengers to Rocheſter.

In the year 1727, the whole town of Graveſend, together with its church, was conſumed by fire: and the parliament, in order to aſſiſt the inhabitants in rebuilding their town and church, granted five thouſand pounds by an act paſſed in 1731, and the church is accordingly conſidered as one of the fifty new ones, then ordered to be built at the expence of the public.

King Henry VIII. built two platforms, one in this town, and the other at Milton; they are mounted with heavy cannon, and intended as a defence to the mouth of the Thames.

In the year 1624, one Mr. Pinnock gave twenty-one dwelling-houſes here, beſides one for a maſter weaver, for the employment of the poor; and here is a charity ſcool for twenty boys, who are cloathed and educated.

The towns for ſeveral miles round Graveſend are ſupplied from hence with garden ſtuff, of which great quantities are alſo ſent to London, where the aſparagus of Graveſend is preferred to that from many other places.

Here are two weekly markets, the one on Wedneſday, and the other on Saturday; likewiſe two annual fairs, viz. the twenty-third of April, and the twenty-fourth of October, for horſes, black cattle, cloaths, toys, and various other commodities.

There are a great variety of romantic landſcapes in this neighbourhood. The hills are wild, ſteep, almoſt covered with wood, and riſe into bold variations, between the breaks of which vaſt proſpects of the valley beneath, and of the Thames winding through it, are very frequently ſeen; and from the tops of ſome of them are ſeen the moſt extenſive proſpects of the whole country.

HAMPTON

HAMPTON COURT.

This royal palace is ſituated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingſton. It was originally built by cardinal Wolſey, and given by him to king Henry VIII. who greatly enlarged it. King William pulled down the old apartments, and rebuilt them in the manner in which they now appear. The park and gardens are about three miles in circumference. On a pediment at the front of the palace on this ſide is a bas relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval baſon, anſwering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval divided into gravel walks and parterres laid out in the old taſte by thoſe two eminent gardeners London and Wiſe.

As you enter the grand walk there are two large marble vaſes of exquiſite workmanſhip; one ſaid to be performed by Mr. Cibber, and the other by a foreigner, as a trial of ſkill They are beautifully adorned with bas relief; that on the right hand repreſenting the triumphs of Bacchus, and that on the other, Amphitrite and the Nereids.

At the end of this walk, oppoſite a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vaſes, the bas relief of one repreſenting the judgment of Paris; and that of the other Meleager hunting the wild boar. In four of the parterres are four beautiful braſs ſtatues.

The firſt is a Gladiator from the original antique in the Borgheſe palace at Rome. The ſecond is a young Apollo. The third a Diana; and the fourth Saturn going to devour one of his children. All after fine antiques.

At the gates of the palace are four large brick piers adorned with the lion and unicorn, and ſeveral trophies of war well carved in ſtone. Paſſing through a long court-yard we come to the firſt portal, decorated by Wolſey with the heads of Trajan, Adrian, Tiberius and Vitellius. Through this portal we paſs into a large quadrangle. This leads into a ſecond, where is the aſtronomical clock made by the celebrated Tompion. On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which queen Caroline erected a theatre. In the front is a portal of brick decorated with four Cæſars heads. On the oppoſite ſide is a ſtone colonade of fourteen columns, that leads us to a great ſtair-caſe, which, with the ceiling is painted by Verrio. On the left ſide, at the top, are repreſented Apollo and the nine muſes, at whoſe feet ſits the God Pan with his unequal reeds, and a little below them the goddeſs Ceres, holding in one hand a wheat ſheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread. At her feet is Flora ſurrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river Gods, Thame and Iſis, with their urns; and in the middle is a large table decorated with flowers, on which is a quantity of rich plate.

On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup. Juno's peacock is in the front. One of the Parcæ, with her ſciſſars in her hand, ſeems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. Theſe figures are covered with a fine canopy ſurrounded with the ſigns of the Zodiac, and by ſeveral Zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one ſide of them is Fame with her two trumpets. Underneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a ſwan, Mars addreſſing himſelf to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another ſwan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proſerpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants who are ſerving them with fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who ſits on an aſs that is fallen down, he ſeeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing. The table is ſupported by eagles; on one ſide of it ſits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other ſide of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel, and in her left a palm over the head of Æneas, who ſeems inviting the twelve Cæſars, among whom is Spurina the ſoothſayer, to a celeſtial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome, with a flaming ſword, and a bridle, the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of deſtruction.

Hence we paſs into the guard chamber, which is very large and ſpacious, and contains arms for five thouſand men, curiouſly placed in various forms. This leads us to the other rooms, which are all elegantly furniſhed with rich tapeſtry, and contain a great number of curious paintings executed by the beſt hands; an account of which is as follows:

In the king's preſence chamber, on the left hand as you enter, is a fine picture 18 feet by 15, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. King William III. is in armour on a ſtately grey horſe, trampling on trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. In the clouds Mercury and Peace ſupport his helmet decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a ſcroll. At the bottom appears Neptune and his attendants by the ſide of a rock, welcoming the hero to ſhore; and at a diſtance is ſeen a fleet of ſhips, their ſails ſwelled with the eaſt wind. In the front Plenty with his cornucopia offers him an olive branch, and Flora preſents flowers. Over the chimney is the marquis of Hamilton lord ſteward of the houſhold to king Charles I. a whole length, by Van Somer; and over the doors are two pieces of architecture, by Roſſo.

In the ſecond preſence chamber, over the chimney, is a whole length of Chriſtiern IV. king of Denmark, by Van Somer. Over the three doors are pieces of ruins and landſcapes, by Roſſo. In this room are two fine marble tables, with two pier glaſſes, and two pair of gilt ſtands. The tapeſtry is ancient but very rich, the lights being all gold, and the ſhadows ſilk; the ſhadows are, Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with his aſſes ears.

In the next room the tapeſtry repreſents part of the ſtory of Abraham. Over the chimney is a whole length picture of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter of king James I. and over each of the two doors is a Madona by Domenico Feti.

In

In the fifth room the tapeſtry is ancient and richly wove with gold; the ſubject Abraham ſending his ſervant to get a wife for Iſaac. Over the chimney is an admirable whole length of king Charles I. by Vandyke; and over the doors two capital pictures; the one, David with Goliah's head, by Fetti; the other, the holy family, by Correggio.

In the king's ſtate bed chamber the ceiling is painted by Verrio, and repreſents Endymion lying with his head in the lap of Morpheus, and Diana admiring him as he ſleeps. Over two doors are two flower pieces, by Baptiſte; and over the chimney is a whole length of the dutcheſs of York, by Van Somer. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents the hiſtory of Joſhua, about which are eight ſilver ſconces chaſed with the judgment of Solomon. The bed, which is of crimſon velvet, is laced with gold, and on the top are plumes of white feathers.

In the king's private bedchamber, the bed is of crimſon damaſk, and the room hung with tapeſtry, the ſubject of which is Solbay fight.

The king's dreſſing-room is hung with ſtraw-coloured India damaſk, as are likewiſe the chairs, ſtools, and ſcreen. The ceiling is painted by Verrio, and repreſents Mars ſleeping in Venus's lap, with ſeveral cupids ſtealing away his armour, ſword and ſpear, and others are binding his legs and arms with fetters of roſes. Over the doors are flower pieces by Baptiſte.

In the king's writing cloſet, over each door is a flower piece by Baptiſte; and over the chimney a picture of great variety of birds by Bougdane.

Queen Mary's cloſet is hung with needle-work, ſaid to be wrought by her own hand. The chairs and ſcreen are likewiſe ſaid to be her work. Over the chimney piece is an old painting, repreſenting Jupiter's throne, near which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds, by Raphael.

The queen's gallery is ſeventy feet long, and twenty-five wide, and is hung with ſeven pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the hiſtory of Alexander the Great, from Le Brun's paintings.

The ceiling of the queen's ſtate bed-chamber is painted by Sir James Thornhill, and repreſents Aurora riſing out of the ocean in her golden chariot, drawn by four white horſes. The bed is of crimſon damaſk; and beſides other furniture the room is adorned with a glaſs luſtre, with ſilver ſockets. The pictures in this room are,

King James I. whole length, by Van Somer.
Queen Anne his conſort, ditto.
Princeſs Elizabeth their daughter, ditto.
Henry prince of Wales, whole length, Vandyke.
George I.
George II.
Queen Caroline.
Frederick prince of Wales.

The queen's drawing-room is hung with green damaſk, on which are placed nine pictures, repreſenting the triumph of Julius Cæſar, painted in water-colours upon canvas, by Andrea Mantegna. Theſe were formerly all in one piece. The ceiling of this room is painted by Verrio; in the center of which is the late queen Anne, under the character of Juſtice, holding the ſcales in one hand, and a ſword in the other. She is dreſſed in a purple robe lined with ermine, and over her head is a crown ſupported by Neptune and Britannia.

In the queen's ſtate audience room are, the duke, dutcheſs, and marchioneſs of Brunſwick their daughter; the dutcheſs of Lenox, and Margaret queen of Scots, all at full length, by Holbein. The tapeſtry in this room repreſents the children of Iſrael carrying the twelve ſtones to the river Jordan.

In the prince of Wales's preſence chamber over the doors are Guzman and Gundamor two Spaniſh ambaſſadors, and Madam Chatillon the French admiral's lady. Over the chimney Lewis XIII. with a walking ſtick in his hand, and a dog by his ſide; all by Holbein. The tapeſtry is wrought with the ſtory of Tobit and Tobias.

In the prince's drawing-room, over the chimney is the duke of Wirtemburg; and over the doors the wife of Philip II. king of Spain, and count Mansfield general of the Spaniards in the low countries, whole lengths, all by Holbein. The tapeſtry of this room repreſents Elymas the ſorceror ſtruck with blindneſs.

In the prince's bedchamber are four pictures, viz. Over the chimney a whole length of the duke of Lunenburgh, grandfather to king George I. Over the doors Philip II. king of Spain; the conſort of Chriſtiern IV. king of Denmark, and a whole length of the prince of Parma, governor of the Netherlands; all by Holbein.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, by Vandevelde; and over the chimney a fine one by Vandyke of the lord Effingham Howard, lord high admiral of England.

In the admiral's gallery are pictures of the following celebrated admirals, viz.

Sir George Rooke.
Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.
Sir John Leake.
Lord Torrington.
Admiral Churchill.
Sir Stafford Fairborne.
Sir John Jennings.
Sir Thomas Hopſon.
Admiral Beaumont.
Sir Thomas Dilks.
Admiral Bembo.
Admiral Whetſtone.
Admiral Wiſhart.
Amiral Graydon.
Admiral Munden.

All theſe are painted by Dahl, and Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the room of beauties nine ladies are placed in the following order:

Lady Peterborough.
Lady Ranelagh.

Lady

Lady Middleton.
Miſs Pitt.
The dutcheſs of St. Albans.
Lady Eſſex.
Lady Dorſet.
Queen Mary.
The dutcheſs of Grafton.

Queen Mary was painted by Wiſſing, and all the reſt by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

In the Cartoon gallery were placed the celebrated cartoons of Raphael; but they are now removed to the queen's palace, in which they have been already mentioned.

Over the chimney piece in this gallery is a fine bas relief in white marble of Venus drawn in her chariot, and attended by ſeveral Cupids.

We now come to the queen's ſtair-caſe, where the ceiling is painted by Vick. Here is king Charles II. and Catharine his queen, with the duke of Buckingham repreſenting Science in the habit of Mercury, while Envy is ſtruck down by naked boys.

From this we deſcend into a new quadrangle, in the center of which is a round baſon, and four large lamps on pedeſtals of iron work; and on the right hand over the windows are the twelve labours of Hercules in Freſco.

The whole palace conſiſts of three quadrangles. The firſt and ſecond are Gothic, but in the latter is a moſt beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, the columns in couples, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. In the third court are the royal apartments, magnificently built of brick and ſtone by king William III.

Nearly adjoining to the entrance of the palace is a fine wooden bridge over the Thames, finiſhed a few years ſince, and has been of very conſiderable advantage to this part of the country.

In this neighbourhood are likewiſe ſeveral very elegant ſeats belonging to the nobility and gentry.

HARROW *on the* HILL.

This place is ſo called from its being ſituated on the higheſt hill in the county of Middleſex, about fifteen miles north weſt of London; on the top of which ſtands the church with a very high ſpire.

The pariſh is remarkable for a free-ſchool founded by Mr. John Lyons in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and on the fourth of Auguſt in each year a ſelect number of the ſcholars, dreſſed in the habit of archers, attend on the hill, and ſhoot at a mark for a ſilver arrow.

HERTFORD *or* HARTFORD.

This town is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſweet air and dry valley on the river Lea. It is built in the figure of a roman Y, and has a caſtle placed between the two horns, in which is the ſeſſions-houſe for the county. An elegant town hall has been lately erected; and here is alſo a county goal.

Hertford had formerly five churches, which are now reduced to two, All Saints, and St. Andrew's. The former is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the town, and has a tall ſpire, covered with lead, and eight good bells, beſides an organ, and a handſome gallery for the mayor and aldermen of the borough, and for the governors of Chriſt-church hoſpital in London, who have erected a convenient houſe in this town for the reception of ſick and ſupernumerary children: they have alſo built a large gallery in the church, in which two hundred of their children may be accommodated. St. Andrew's is only remarkable for giving its name to one of the ſtreets. Here is a free grammar ſchool, founded by Richard Hale, eſq; in the reign of king James I. and endowed with forty pounds a year: the corporation are governors of it, but the maſter is appointed by the heirs or repreſentatives of Mr. Hale. The houſe is a handſome ſtructure, and was rebuilt ſome years ago. Here are alſo three charity-ſchools, one erected by the inhabitants for forty boys, who are cloathed and taught by ſubſcription; another for twenty-five children, and a third for twenty children. Both the latter are ſupported by private contributions.

This town was a place of ſome note in the time of the ancient Britons. The eaſt Saxon king's often keep their courts here, and upon the firſt diviſion of the kingdom into counties, it was made the county town. It ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but after the ſeventh of Henry V. on the petition of the bailiff and burgeſſes, to be excuſed on account of their poverty, that privilege was diſcontinued till the twenty ſecond of James I.

In the time of Henry VII. the ſtandard of weights and meaſures was fixed here, and queen Mary made this a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes; and by her charter, the number of burgeſſes was to have been ſixteen.

In the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years of queen Elizabeth, Michaelmas term was held here, on account of the plague, which then raged in London; and that princeſs granted the town a new charter, by the ſtile of a bailiff, eleven capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants.

King James I. granted another charter, with the ſtile of mayor, burgeſſes and commonalty, to have ten capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants, and the mayor to be choſen out of the burgeſſes, by both the burgeſſes and aſſiſtants; but at preſent, the town is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, who is generally a nobleman, a recorder, nine aldermen, a town clerk, chamberlain, ten capital burgeſſes, and ſixteen aſſiſtants, together with two ſerjeants at mace.

Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks, ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Albans, erected about the latter end of the reign of William the Conquerer, by the biſhop of Limoſie, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Its annual revenues at the diſſolution amounted to ſeventy-two pounds, fourteen ſhillings and two-pence.

This town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the duke of Somerſet, and of ſending two members to parliament. The principal commodities of its market are wool, wheat, and malt; and it is ſaid to ſend 5000 quarters of malt, weekly to London by the river Lea.

Here are likewiſe four annual fairs, viz. on the Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, the twelfth of May, the fifth of July, and the eighth of November, all for the ſale of horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

HATFIELD.

This town is ſituated on the great northern road, about twenty miles from London, in the county of Hertford; and is likewiſe called Biſhop's Hatfield, from its belonging to the biſhops of Ely. Here was once a royal palace, from whence both king Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth were conducted to the throne. King Edward was educated here, and queen Elizabeth purchaſed the manor of the biſhops of Ely. Here Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a ſynod againſt the Eutychian opinions; and here are ſtill two charity ſchools.

The church, which is a rectory, is in the gift of the earl of Saliſbury; and is computed to be worth eight hundred pounds per annum.

This town, beſides a weekly market on Thurſday, has two annual fairs, one on the twenty-third of April, and the other on the eighteenth of October.

The moſt remarkable building with which this town is adorned is the the ſeat of the earl of Saliſbury, built by the great lord Burleigh, and called Hatfield houſe. It is a beautiful antique building ſituated on an eminence at the entrance of the town, and commands a moſt delightful proſpect. The park and gardens, in which is a vineyard, are watered by the river Lea.

HODDESDON.

This town, which is a great thoroughfare, is ſituate on the river Lea, about nineteen miles from London, in the ſame county with the former. It is very ſmall, though it had once a conſiderable market for all ſorts of grain; but this, for ſome years paſt, has been diſcontinued.

Queen Elizabeth granted, by charter, a free grammar ſchool to this town, and endowed it with certain privileges. An almſhouſe was alſo founded here in the reign of Henry VI. by Richard Rich, ſheriff of London. There are ſtill the remains of an ancient chapel, belonging to an hoſpital formerly founded here for perſons afflicted with the leproſy.

HOUNSLOW.

This village is ſituated about twelve miles north of London, on the edge of a heath of the ſame name. It belongs to two pariſhes, the north ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, and the ſouth to Iſleworth.

In this place was anciently a convent of mendicant friars, who by their inſtitution were to beg alms for the ranſom of captives taken by the infidels. On its diſſolution by king Henry VIII. that prince gave it to the lord Windſor, who afterwards ſold it to Mr. Auditor Roan.

Here are a chapel and a charity ſchool; and though this town has not any weekly market, yet it has two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday, and the Monday after Michaelmas-day, for horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

KINGSTON.

This town is ſituated on the banks of the Thames about twelve miles from London, in the county of Surry. It received its name from having been the reſidence of ſeveral of our Saxon kings, ſome of whom were crowned on a ſtage erected in the market place. The town is large and populous, and in the reigns of Edward II. and III. ſent members to parliament.

The church is ſpacious, and decorated with the pictures of the Saxon kings who were crowned here; together with that of king John, who gave the inhabitants their firſt charter.

Here is alſo a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames; a free ſchool erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth; and a charity ſchool for thirty boys who are all cloathed.

The ſummer aſſizes for the county of Surry are generally held here; and on the top of the hall is a gallery, which overlooks the town.

A houſe near this town, now called Hircomb's place, was once the ſeat of the famous earl of Warwick, ſtiled the ſetter up and the puller down of kings. Beſides the bridge already mentioned, here is another of brick over a ſtream that flows from a ſpring about four miles above the town, and which, within the diſtance of a bow ſhot from its ſource, forms a brook ſufficient to drive two mills. The market in this town is very conſiderable for corn, and the trade to London, &c. pretty large.

Here is a market, on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday, in Whitſun-week, for horſes and toys; the ſecond, third, and fourth of Auguſt, for fruit and pedlars ware; and the fifteenth of November, for horſes, cattle and toys.

LEATHERHEAD.

This town is pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing bank about four miles to the ſouth weſt of Epſom, in the county of Surry. It had formerly a market, but that has been diſcontinued upwards of an hundred years.

Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having ſunk into the earth near Mickelham, at the foot of Box-hill, riſes again near this town, and runs through Cobham to the Thames at Moulſey.

At a ſmall diſtance from this town is Leith-hill, admired for affording one of the nobleſt proſpects in all Europe; of which Mr. Dennis, in his "letters familiar, moral and critical," gives the following lively deſcription: "In a late journey (ſays "he) which I took into the Wild of Suſſex, I "paſſed over an hill, which ſhewed me a more "tranſporting ſight than ever the country had "ſhewn me before, either in England or Italy. "The proſpects which in Italy pleaſed me moſt,

"were

" were that of the Valdarno from the Apennines;
" of Rome and the Mediterranean from the moun-
" tains of Viterbo; of Rome at forty, and the
" Mediterranean at fifty miles diſtance from it;
" and that of the Campagne of Rome from Ti-
" voli and Freſcati; from which two places you
" ſee every foot of that famous Campagne even
" from the bottom of Tivoli and Freſcati to the
" very foot of the mountain of Viterbo, without
" any thing to intercept your ſight. But from
" an hill which I paſſed in my late journey
" into Suſſex, I had a proſpect more extenſive
" than any of theſe, and which ſurpaſſed them
" at once in rural charms, in pomp, and in mag-
" nificence. The hill which I ſpeak of, is called
" Leith-hill, and is about five miles ſouthward
" from Darking, about ſix from Box-hill, and
" near twelve from Epſom. It juts itſelf out
" about two miles beyond that range of hills
" which terminate the north downs to the ſouth.
" When I ſaw from one of theſe hills, at about
" two miles diſtance, that ſide of Leith-hill
" which faces the northern downs, it appeared
" the beautifulleſt proſpect I had ever ſeen: but
" after we had conquered the hill itſelf, I ſaw
" a ſight that would tranſport a ſtoic; a ſight
" that looked like enchantment and viſion.
" Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds
" of Surry and Suſſex, and a great part of that
" of Kent, admirably diverſified in every part of
" them with woods, and fields of corn and paſ-
" tures, every where adorned with ſtately rows of
" trees.

" This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in
" breadth, and about ſixty in length, and is ter-
" minated to the ſouth by the majeſtic range of
" the ſouthern hills, and the ſea: and it is no
" eaſy matter to decide, whether theſe hills, which
" appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles diſtance,
" with their tops in the ſky, ſeem more awful
" and venerable, or the delicious vale between
" you and them more inviting. About noon, in
" a ſerene day, you may at thirty miles diſtance,
" ſee the very water of the ſea through a chaſm
" of the mountains. And that which above all
" makes it a noble and a wonderful proſpect, is,
" that at the ſame time that, at thirty miles
" diſtance you behold the very water of the ſea;
" at the ſame time that you behold to the ſouth,
" the moſt delicious rural proſpect in the world;
" at that very time, by a little turn of your head
" towards the north, you look full over Box-hill,
" and ſee the country beyond it, between that
" and London; and, over the very ſtomacher of
" it, ſee St. Paul's at twenty-five miles diſtance,
" and London beneath it, and Highgate and
" Hampſtead beyond it."

Not far from this is Box hill, ſo called from a great number of box trees planted on the ſouth ſide of it by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of king Charles I. but the north ſide is covered with yew. On the ſummit is a large warren, from whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect.

MIMS.

There are two villages of this name, viz. North Mims and South Mims. The former is ſituated in Hertfordſhire, on the eaſt ſide of Colney, about two miles from Hatfield. In this neighbourhood is the ſeat of the late Sir Joſeph Jekyll, maſter of the rolls, in right of his lady, who was heir to her brother the great lord Somers. The body of that nobleman lies interred in the chancel of the church, without any inſcription. This ſeat now belongs to the duke of Leeds who is lord of the manor.

South Mims is ſituated two miles from the former, in the moſt northern corner of Middleſex. Here is an almſhouſe built and endowed for ſix poor people, by James Hickſon, eſq; who died in 1689, when he gave by his will to fifteen poor people of this pariſh, two ſhifts, one pair of hoſe, and a pair of ſhoes annually. For the payment of theſe, and other benefactions, he left ſeveral eſtates in this pariſh to the Brewers company in London.

MOULSEY.

There are two towns of this name, viz. Eaſt Moulſey and Weſt Moulſey, both of which are thus denominated from the river Mole, which runs between them into the Thames.

Eaſt Moulſey is ſituated oppoſite to Hampton-court, and was granted by king Charles II. to Sir James Clarke, grandfather to the preſent lord of the manor, who had the ferry from thence to Hampton-court, in the room of which he erected a handſome bridge, where a very high toll is taken of all paſſengers, carriages, &c.

Weſt Moulſey is ſituated about a mile and a half weſt from Kingſton; and there is here a ferry to Hampton town, which likewiſe belongs to the ſame gentleman.

MUSWELL HILL.

This place which is ſituated in Middleſex, received its name from a ſpring or well on the hill, near a houſe built by alderman Roe, which afterwards came to the earl of Bath. Adjoining to this well, which was eſteemed holy, was a chapel with an image of our lady of Muſwell, to which great numbers went in pilgrimage. In the reign of queen Elizabeth both the manor and chapel were ſold to Mr. William Roe, in whoſe family they continued, till Sir Thomas Roe, the ambaſſador, ſold them in the laſt century. Some few years ago the manor-houſe was converted into a place of public entertainment.

NORTHALL.

This village is ſituated on the north ſide of Enfield Chace, three miles from Barnet, and is ſaid to be corruptly ſo called from Northaw, or the North Grove, here being a wood that belonged to the monaſtery of St. Albans.

A noble houſe was built here in the reign of queen Elizabeth by Henry Dudley earl of Warwick; after whoſe death it came to ſeveral poſſeſſors, and being ſold to William Laman, it deſcended to his grandſon, who gave the rent of the wells to the poor of the pariſh. King James I. alſo

alſo gave 40l. per annum to the town in lieu of the ground he had taken out of the common to lay into his park at Theobalds.

PETERSHAM.

This village is ſituated a little to the ſouth of Richmond-hill, near the New Park, in Surry. Here once ſtood a delightful ſeat built by the earl of Rocheſter, lord high treaſurer in the reign of king James II. The building, which was extremely beautiful, was deſtroyed by fire in the year 1720, in ſo ſudden a manner, that the family who were then all at home, had ſcarcely time to ſave their lives. Nor was the houſe, though furniſhed in the moſt exquiſite manner, both within and without, the greateſt loſs ſuſtained: the noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the ineſtimable library of the firſt earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, were entirely conſumed; and, among other valuable pieces, ſeveral manuſcripts relating to thoſe times, and to the tranſactions in which the king his maſter, and himſelf, was engaged both at home and abroad; beſides other curious collections made by that noble writer in various parts of the world.

After the demolition of this noble ſtructure the earl of Harrington erected another ſeat on the ſite thereof after a deſign of the earl of Burlington.

The front next the court is very plain, and the entrance to the houſe not very elegant; but the ſouth front next the garden is bold and regular, and the apartments on that ſide, chiefly deſigned for ſtate, are extremely handſome. The gardens which were before crowded with plantations, are now laid open in lawns of graſs. The kitchen garden, before ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the houſe, is removed out of ſight, and the ground converted to an open ſlope of graſs, leading up to a terrace of great length, from which is a proſpect of the river Thames, the town of Twickenham, and of all the fine ſeats in that part of the country. On the other ſide of the terrace is a plantation on a riſing ground; and on the ſummit of the hill a fine pleaſure houſe, which on every ſide commands a proſpect of the country for a very conſiderable diſtance.

Near this village is the New Park, which is eſteemed one of the beſt and moſt extenſive in England. It was made in the reign of king Charles I. and incloſed with a brick wall ſaid to be eleven miles in compaſs. In this part there is a little hill caſt up, called king Henry's mount, from which is a proſpect of ſix counties, with a diſtant view of the city of London, and of Windſor caſtle.

The new lodge in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of ſtone in a ſquare form, with wings on each ſide of brick. It ſtands on a riſing ground, and commands a very good proſpect of the park, eſpecially of that fine piece of water which is in it, and which might be enlarged and brought acroſs the viſta that is in the front of the houſe through a wood.

This park is the largeſt of any within the environs of London, except that of Windſor, and by far the fineſt; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to ſhew, yet theſe are ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who are as much delighted with views in their rudeſt appearance, as in all the elegance of art and deſign.

REYGATE.

This is a large market town in Surry, ſituated in the valley of Holmſdale, and ſurrounded on each ſide with hills. It is an ancient borough, and had a caſtle, built by the Saxons, on the eaſt ſide of the town, ſome ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, particularly a long vault with a room at the end, large enough to hold five hundred perſons, where the barons who took up arms againſt king John are ſaid to have had their private meetings. The market-houſe was once a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket.

There is a large houſe on the ſouth ſide of the town, which was formerly a priory. It belongs to the late Mr. Parſons's family, and is beautified with plantations, and a large piece of water. It has two rooms, each fifty feet long, and of a proportionable breadth; but the ceilings are much too low. The houſe and gardens are on every ſide ſurrounded with hills, ſo as to render the proſpect extremely delightful.

The late celebrated lord Shaftſbury had a houſe in this town, to which he retired to exclude himſelf from company. It is now in the poſſeſſion of a private gentleman, who has laid out and planted a ſmall ſpot of ground, in ſo many parts, as to compriſe whatever can be ſuppoſed in the moſt noble ſeats. It may properly be called a model, and is ſtiled by the inhabitants of Reygate, "The "world in one acre."

RICKMANSWORTH.

This town is thus denominated from its ſituation on a neck of land, almoſt ſurrounded by a nameleſs river, which falls into the Colne, and forms, at its influx, a conſiderable pool of water. It ſtands low, in a black, mooriſh, cold ſoil, about twenty miles from London, in the county of Hertford.

This town is governed by two conſtables, and two headboroughs. It has a handſome church, and a charity ſchool for twenty boys and ten girls; alſo two almſhouſes, one for five widows and the other for four. There are ſeveral mills on the neighbouring ſtreams, where great quantities of wheat are ground.

Here is a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, viz. the twentieth of July, and the fourth of November, for horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs; and the Saturday before the third Monday in September, for hiring of ſervants.

In the neighbourhood of this town there is a warren hill which has an echo that repeats twelve times to a trumpet.

RUMFORD

RUMFORD.

This is a conſiderable market town, ſituated about twelve miles from London, in the county of Eſſex. It is a great thoroughfare between this city and Harwich, and moſt towns of note in Suffolk and Norfolk. It is governed by a bailiff and wardens, who, though not incorporated, are empowered by patent to hold a court every week, for the trial of civil and criminal cauſes.

Here is a charity ſchool for fifty boys and twenty girls; and a church, but it is only a chancel to Horn church, a neighbouring village. Here is a weekly market on Wedneſday, and an annual fair for horſes, black cattle and ſheep.

The lands of Horn church near Rumford, with ſome other revenues in the neighbourhood, being given to the great hoſpital de Monte Jovis, in Savoy, a cell for a prior or maſter, and poor brethren, ſubordinate to that foreign houſe, was ſettled here, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Barnard. This houſe was, in the time of Richard II. by leave of the pope and king, bought by William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, for his new college at Oxford.

SEVENOAK.

This town is ſaid to have received its name from ſeven very large oaks, which grew near it when it was firſt built. It is a market town ſituated near the rivert Dart or Darent, in the road to Tunbridge, and is a corporation, governed by a warden and aſſiſtants.

Here is an hoſpital for maintaining poor old people, and a ſchool for educating poor children, built and endowed by Sir William Sevenoak, who was Lord-mayor of London in 1418; and ſaid to have been a foundling, brought up by ſome perſon of this town, whence he took his name. John Potkyn, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. was a great benefactor to this ſchool, and the revenue being augmented by queen Elizabeth, it was thence called queen Elizabeth's free-ſchool. It was rebuilt in 1727; and the ſtile of the corporation is the wardens and aſſiſtants of the town and pariſh of Sevenoak, and of queen Elizabeth's free-ſchool there.

Beſides the above hoſpital, there is another ſtill more ancient, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, in the gift of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. Alſo a charity ſchool for fifteen boys.

It was in this pariſh that the rebel, Jack Cade, in the year 1450, defeated and killed Sir Humphrey Stafford, his brother William, and ſeveral other perſons of note, ſent againſt him by Henry VI.

There are ſeveral very handſome ſeats in this neighbourhood, particularly one called Knowl Place, the ſeat of the duke of Dorſet, ſituated in the middle of a moſt delightful park.

STAINS.

This is a very populous town, ſituated on the Thames, about nineteen miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It received its name from the Saxon word *Stana* or Stone, becauſe there anciently ſtood a bounding ſtone in this place, to denote the extent of the city of London's juriſdiction upon the river.

It has a bridge over the Thames, and is governed by two conſtables, and four headboroughs appointed by his majeſty's ſteward, on account of its being a lordſhip belonging to the crown. The church ſtands alone, at almoſt half a mile diſtance from the town. Here is a market on Friday, and two annual fairs, viz. the 11th of May, and the 29th of September, for horſes, black cattle, and ſheep.

TILBURY.

This is a very ancient town in Eſſex, ſituated near the Thames by level unhealthy marſhes called the three hundreds. Here the four proconſular ways made by the Romans croſſed each other; and in the year 630 this was the ſee of a biſhop named Ceadda, who converted the eaſt Saxons. In the reigns of Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. it was held of the crown by the family of the Tilburies, and from them probably received its name.

The principal part of the marſhes which ſurround the town, are rented by the farmers, ſale- and grazing butchers of London, who generally ſtock them with Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire weathers, which they buy in Smithfield in September and October, when the graziers ſell off their ſtocks, and feed here till Chriſtmas or Candlemas; and though they are not made much fatter here than when bought in, yet very conſiderable advantage accrues by the difference of the price of mutton between Michaelmas, when cheapeſt, and Candlemas, when deareſt; and this is what the butchers call, by way of excellence, right marſh mutton.

Adjoining to the river Thames, and at the end of the marſhes, ſtands TILBURY FORT, which may be juſtly looked upon as the key of the city of London. It is a regular fortification. The deſign of it was a pentagon, but the water-baſtion, as it would have have been called, was never built.

The plan of this building was laid out by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to king Charles II. who alſo deſigned the works at Sheerneſs. The eſplanade of the fort is very large, and the baſtions the largeſt of any in England. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down two an end of each other, ſo far, till they were aſſured they were below the channel of the river, and that the piles, which were pointed with iron, entered into the ſolid chalk rock, adjoining to the hills on the other ſide.

On the land ſide the works are compleat; and the baſtions are faced with brick. There is a double ditch or moat, the innermoſt of which is one hundred and eighty feet broad, with a good counterſcarpe, and a covered way marked out, with ravelins and tenailles. There are alſo two ſmall redoubts of brick; but the chief ſtrength on this ſide the fort conſiſts in being able

able to lay the whole level under water, and by that means to make it impoſſible for an enemy to carry on approaches that way.

On the river ſide is a very ſtrong curtain, with a noble gate called the water-gate in the middle, and the ditch is paliſadoed. Before this curtain is a platform in the place of a counterſcarp, on which are planted one hundred and ſix cannon, carrying from twenty-four to forty-ſix pounds each, beſides ſmaller ones planted between them; and the baſtions and curtains are alſo planted with guns.

At the place where the water-baſtion was deſigned to be built, and which, by the plan, ſhould run wholly out into the river, ſo as to flank the two curtains on each ſide, ſtands an high tower, which, it was ſaid was built in queen Elizabeth's time, and was called the Blockhouſe.

UXBRIDGE.

This town is ſituated in the high road to Oxford, about eighteen miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. Notwithſtanding it is entirely independent, and is governed by two bailiffs, two conſtables and two headboroughs, yet it is only a hamlet to Great Hillington.

The river Colne runs through this town in two ſtreams, well ſupplied with trout, eels, and other fiſh; and over the main ſtream is a ſtone bridge that leads into Buckinghamſhire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of Henry VI.

This town has the honour of giving the title of earl to the noble family of Paget. It has many good inns, and is particularly diſtinguiſhed by the whiteneſs of the bread, eſpecially their rolls. There are many corn mills at a ſmall diſtance, and a conſiderable number of waggon loads of meal are brought from thence every week to London.

WALTON.

This village is ſituated on the banks of the Thames, oppoſite to Shepperton, in the county of Surry. It is ſaid that Middleſex once joined it till about three hundred years ago the old current of the Thames was changed by an innundation, and a church deſtroyed by the force of the water.

Here is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected at the expence of Samuel Decker, eſq; who applying to parliament for that purpoſe, obtained in the year 1747, an act to empower him to build a bridge there, and the ſame was compleated in Auguſt 1750. It conſiſts of only four ſtone piers, between which are three large truſs arches of beams and joiſts of wood, ſtrongly bound together with mortiſes, iron pins, and cramps; under theſe three arches the water conſtantly runs; beſides which are five other arches of brick work on each ſide, to render the aſcent and deſcent the more eaſy. The center arch, when viewed by the river ſide, affords an agreeable proſpect of the country, beautifully diverſified with wood and water, which is ſeen through it to a conſiderable diſtance. The extenſive compaſs of this great arch to a perſon below occaſions a very uncommon ſenſation of awe and ſurprize; and he is ſtill farther aſtoniſhed when he proceeds to take notice that all the timbers are in a falling poſition, for there is not one upright piece to be diſcovered, and at the ſame time conſiders the very ſmall dimenſions of the piers by which the whole is ſupported.

When you have proceeded beyond the brick work, in paſſing over the bridge, the vacant interſtices between the timbers yield at every ſtep a variety of proſpects, which, at the center, are ſeen at ſtill greater advantage. But though each ſide is well ſecured by the timber and rails, to the height of eight feet, yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures ſeem even to the eye large enough to admit the paſſage of any perſon to go through, yet thoſe not accuſtomed to ſuch views cannot approach the ſide without being ſenſibly alarmed. The openings indeed are purpoſely left to admit a free paſſage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more ſound, and that the leaſt decay may be the more eaſily perceived and amended.

The nobility and gentry in this neighbourhood find a very agreeable benefit from this admirable bridge, eſpecially as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impaſſable; and its being erected has cauſed the roads thereabouts, in both counties, eſpecially on the Surry ſide, to be greatly improved.

WALTHAM ABBEY.

This is a ſmall market town ſituated on the banks of the river Lea, which is here divided into divers channels, forming ſeveral ſmall iſlands, about thirteen miles from London, in the county of Eſſex.

In this town was a monaſtery founded about the year 1062, by Harold, earl of Kent, for a dean and eleven ſecular canons, who were by king Henry II. changed into an abbot and regulars of the order of St. Auguſtin, and their number increaſed to twenty-four. It was dedicated to the Holy Croſs, and its yearly revenue, at the general diſſolution amounted to nine hundred pounds four ſhillings and three pence.

Harold, the founder of the abbey, was killed in the great battle in Suſſex, fought with William the Conqueror; and his mother having begged the body of that prince, it was interred in this abbey. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, as ſome workmen were digging here, they found his coffin, covered with a flat grave ſtone, on which was only this ſhort inſcription, HAROLD INFELIX!

This antique building is now a gentleman's ſeat; and the gardens belonging to it were ſome years ago greatly admired; but ſince the taſte for incloſed gardens has been condemned, they have been but little frequented, except by curious perſons to ſee the tulip tree, which grows on a graſs plot near the houſe, and is one of the fineſt and moſt floriſhing of the ſpecies in England, producing annually, in the month of July, a prodigious quantity of flowers.

Beſides

Beſides a weekly market on Tueſday this town has three annual fairs, viz. the fourteenth of May, and the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth of September, for horſes, cows, and ſwine.

WALTHAM CROSS.

This is a market town ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river Lea, in the road to Ware, about twelve miles from London, in the county of Middleſex. It receives its diſtinguiſhing epithet from the croſs built there by Edward I. in honour of his beloved queen Eleanor, whoſe corps reſted here in its way from Lincolnſhire to London. Round the pillars are placed the effigies of that princeſs, with the arms of her conſort, and thoſe of her own, viz. England, Caſtile, Leon, and Poictou, which, though greatly defaced, are ſtill in part remaining.

WARE.

This is a conſiderable market town, ſituated in a valley on the eaſt ſide of the river Lea, in Hertfordſhire. It is ſaid to have derived its name from a ſort of dam, anciently made to ſtop the current of the ſtream, and called Wier, or Wear; a conjecture that ſeems to be confirmed; by the great abundance of water here, which has obliged the inhabitants to make wears and ſluices, to preſerve the town and adjacent meadows from innundations.

This town was founded in the year 914, by order of Edward I. and began to be of ſome note in the reign of king John, when the high road to the north, which before went through Hertford, was, by the intereſt of Sayer de Quincy, then lord of the manor, turned through this town. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, about a mile in length, with ſeveral back ſtreets and lanes, well inhabited. The church is large, built in the form of a croſs, and has a handſome gallery, erected by the governors of Chriſt's-hoſpital in London, who ſend many of the children of that hoſpital here for education. Beſides a charity ſchool here are ſeven almſhouſes well endowed.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, together with all the tythes belonging to it, and two carucates of land, were given, about the year 1081, by Hugo de Grentemaiſnil, lord of the manor of Ware, to the monks of St. Ebrulf, at Utica, in Normandy; whereupon it became a cell to that abbey, and in courſe of time, was ſo well endowed, that when Edward III. during his wars with France, ſeized the alien priories, this was farmed at two hundred pounds a year. After the ſuppreſſion of theſe foreign houſes, this was given, in the third year of Henry V. to the monks of Skene. Henry VI. annexed it for ſome time to the abbey of St. Mary, near Leiceſter; but it was afterwards reſtored to Skene, and at the diſſolution, given by Henry VIII. to Trinity college in Cambridge. In the north part of the town there was alſo a houſe of Grey, or Franciſcan friars; but how long it continued, is not known.

Here is a weekly market on Tueſday, remarkable for corn and malt, five thouſand quarters of the latter being frequently ſent in a week to London, by the barges, which generally go with coals, grocery, &c. Beſides which, there are two annual fairs, viz. the laſt Tueſday in April, and the Tueſday before St. Matthew's day, for horſes, black cattle, and ſheep.

At one of the inns in this town, there is a famous bed, formerly uſed by travellers from London, and other places: it is of a ſquare form, each ſide twelve feet in length, and is ſaid to contain forty perſons.

Not far from Ware, in a place called Lemon Field, three Roman wine veſſels were dug up in the year 1729. They were made of a pale reddiſh earth, and in the form of the Roman amphora, with two handles, and pointed at the bottom, for the purpoſe of fixing them in the ground. They were eighteen inches below the ſurface, and full of earth and chalk ſtones of the neighbouring ſoil. Many human bones have been dug up hereabouts; but though the ground around them was black, it did not appear that the bodies had been burnt; they ſeemed, by the ſhallowneſs of their burial, to have been the relicks of a battle.

WATFORD.

This town is ſituated on the ſpot where was formerly a ford over the river Colne, ſeventeen miles from London, in Hertfordſhire; and the pretorian or conſular highway, made by the Romans in this county, called Watling-ſtreet, croſſes the Colne near it, and paſſes on to Verulam, near St. Albans.

It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which is extremely dirty in the winter, and the waters of the river, at the entrance of the town, are often ſo much ſwelled by floods, as to be impaſſable. Here is a charity ſchool for forty boys, who are both taught and cloathed; and a handſome free-ſchool, built in 1709, by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller. Likewiſe ſeveral almſhouſes, and other funds for the poor.

Beſides a weekly market on Tueſday, here are alſo two annual fairs, viz. Trinity Monday and Tueſday, for horſes, black cattle, and ſheep.

WEYBRIDGE.

This is a very pleaſant village ſituated in Surry, about four miles from Hampton-Court, and owes its names to a bridge formely erected here over the river Weye.

In the neighbourhood of this village are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly thoſe of the earls of Portmore and Lincoln. The latter is called OATLANDS, and is a very handſome building ſituate in the middle of a fine park. The other is known by the name of HAM FARM, is a very magnificent ſtructure, regularly built of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds with which it is encircled conſiſt of about five hundred acres, one hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleaſure, beſides a paddock of about ſixty acres.

This

This delightful ſeat has the command of two navigable rivers; the Thames, which comes with a fine bending courſe by the ſide of the terrace, and the Weye, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. Over the Weye is a ſwing bridge, which may be turned aſide at pleaſure, to let boats and other veſſels paſs. The Weye is navigable to Guilford, and is now extended from thence to Godalmin. What is called the Virginia water runs from Windſor great park, and flows a little higher up through the grounds of the late Mr. Southcote. The terrace next the Thames is remarkably beautiful; and though it lies on a flat, there are ſome good views from it, as well as from ſome other parts of the garden.

WINDSOR.

This a pleaſant and well-inhabited town ſituate on the banks of the Thames, amidſt the moſt beautiful vallies, in the county of Berks. It is governed by a mayor and thirty brethren, thirteen of whom are ſtiled benchers, and ten of theſe brethren have the title of aldermen, out of whom the mayor is choſen annually.

The church is a ſpacious antient ſtructure, ſeated on the eaſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, and dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt. In the ſame ſtreet is likewiſe the town-houſe, or Guildhall, a neat regular edifice built in the year 1686, and adorned with columns and arches of Portland ſtone.

The hall, or the room in which the mayor and corporation meet for the diſpatch of the buſineſs of the borough, is ſpacious, and well adapted to the purpoſe; and is adorned with the portraits of Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. and queen Mary, queen Anne, George, prince of Denmark, archbiſhop Laud, Theodore Randue, eſq; the earl of Nottingham, lord admiral in the year 1688, governor of Windſor Caſtle, and high ſteward of the borough, &c. The hall is at preſent under great improvements, at the expence of the nobility and gentry of the place, who make uſe of it during the ſummer for ſubſcription aſſemblies; and in the winter, for a weekly card aſſembly. In 1707, the corporation, from their regard to queen Anne, who conſtantly reſided at Windſor, during the ſummer ſeaſon, erected in a niche, at the north end of this ſtructure, the ſtatue of that princeſs, veſted in her royal robes, with the globe and ſceptre in her hands. And in a niche on the ſouth ſide is the ſtatue of her majeſty's royal conſort, prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit. In the area, under the hall, is kept a weekly market on Saturdays, which is plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions.

From the delightful ſituation of this town, many gentlemen of fortune and family conſtantly reſide there, and in its neighbourhood; but its greateſt boaſt is in its royal caſtle, which, for upwards of ſeven hundred years, has been the reſidence of the kings of England, and the ſeat of the moſt noble order of the garter.

It is ſituated upon a high hill, which riſes by a gentle aſcent, and enjoys a moſt delightful proſpect around it; in the front is a wide and extenſive vale, adorned with corn fields and meadows, with groves on either ſide, and the calm ſmooth water of the Thames running through it. On the declivity of the hill is a fine terrace faced with a rampart of free ſtone, 1870 feet in length. This may juſtly be ſaid to be one of the nobleſt walks in Europe, both with reſpect to the ſtrength and grandeur of the building, and the fine and extenſive proſpect over the Thames, of the adjacent country on every ſide, where, from the variety of villas ſcattered about, nature and art ſeem to vie with each other.

From this terrace you enter a beautiful park, which ſurrounds the building, and is called the little or houſe park, to diſtinguiſh it from another adjoining, which is of a much greater extent. This little park is four miles in circumference, and ſurrounded by a brick wall. The turf is of a moſt beautiful green, and it is adorned with many ſhady walks, eſpecially that called queen Elizabeth's, which, on the ſummer evenings, is frequented by the beſt company. It is well ſtocked with deer and other game, and the keepers lodge at the farther end is a delightful ſituation.

This beautiful palace was firſt built by William the Conqueror ſoon afer his being eſtabliſhed on the throne of this kingdom. It was afterwards greatly improved by king Henry I. who added many new buildings, and ſurrounded the whole with a ſtrong wall: and the ſucceeding princes, on account of its pleaſant ſituation, and its being a ſtrong fortreſs and place of defence, made it their conſtant reſidence.

In this caſtle Henry II. held a parliament in the year 1170; and here king John lodged during the conteſt between him and the barons. However, in diſputes between his ſon and ſucceſſor, king Henry III. and his barons, this caſtle was in 1263 delivered up by treaty. King Edward I. and II. reſided here, more on account of its delightful ſituation, than its ſtrength; and had many children born here; among whom was the heroic Edward III. who had an extraordinary affection for this his native place, and in the year 1360, cauſed the whole caſtle to be entirely taken down, except the three towers at the weſt end of the lower ward; and rebuilding the preſent ſtately caſtle, made it the ſeat of the moſt noble order of the garter.

The better to effect this work, ſeveral perſons were appointed to provide ſtone, lead, timber, iron, &c. and to impreſs carriages to convey them to Windſor. They were alſo to preſs hewers of ſtone, carpenters, and other artificers; to ſurvey the works and men; to encourage thoſe that did their duty; and to compel the idle and ſlothful. The whole had been carried on ſeveral years, when, in the thirty-third year of his reign, the office of ſurveyor of this caſtle was conferred on William of Wickham, afterwards biſhop of Winchеſter, with power to diſpoſe of all the workmen, to purchaſe materials, and to provide maſons, and other artificers; who when he had finiſhed this great work, cauſed to be cut on one of the towers this doubtful ſentence:

This made Wickham.

Which

Which was repreſented to the king, as if that biſhop had the preſumption to aſſume the honour of erecting this royal caſtle; but the prelate defeated the deſign of his enemies, by aſſuring his royal maſter, that he had not the leaſt intention to injure the honour of his ſovereign, but that this was only an acknowledgement, that the building had made him great in the favour of his prince, and was the cauſe of his advancement: an interpretation which ſatisfied that king, and prevented his falling under hisdiſpleaſure.

Other conſiderable additions were made to this noble palace in ſucceeding times. King Henry VII. added the ſtately fabric adjoining to the king's lodgings in the upper ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the lower ward leading to the town, king Edward IV. began, and queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Black-Moor-Park, in the pariſh of Wingfield, into a fountain of curious workmanſhip, in the middle of the upper court. Queen Elizabeth made the terrace walk on the north ſide of the caſtle; and king Charles I. built the gate at the eaſt end of the terrace leading into the park. King Charles II. entirely repaired it: the face of of the upper-court was changed, and brought into its preſent beauty; the windows were enlarged and made regular; and the royal apartments were completely furniſhed, and adorned with beautiful paintings. And laſtly, queen Anne made ſeveral additions to it, particularly the flight of ſteps on the eaſt ſide.

This ſtately and venerable caſtle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower between them called the middle ward, it being formerly ſeparated from the lower ward by a ſtrong wall and draw-bridge. The whole contains about twelve acres of land, and has many towers and batteries for its defence.

In the upper ward is a ſpacious ſquare, bounded on the weſt ſide of the round tower; on the north by the royal apartments, St. George's hall, and the chapel royal; and on the eaſt and ſouth ſides by the apartments of the prince of Wales, the royal family, and the great officers of ſtate. In the center of this ſquare is an equeſtrian ſtatue in copper of king Charles II. in a roman habit, and placed on a marble pedeſtal, on the ſouth ſide of which are repreſented in baſſo relievo, a variety of figures expreſſive of navigation. On the eaſt ſide is the royal cypher, ſurrounded with the garter, and crowned with other ornaments. On the north ſide are variety of fruits; and on the weſt is a ſhield, in which is a latin inſcription to this effect. "Tobias Ruſtat humbly gave and dedi- "cated this effigy to his moſt gracious maſter "Charles II. the beſt of kings, in the year of "our Lord MDCLXXX."

The round tower, which forms the weſt ſide of this upper court, contains the governor's apartments. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the higheſt part of the mount. The aſcent to the lodgings was formerly by the flight of an hundred ſteps of oak, ſo contrived, that a perſon on horſeback might aſcend or deſcend with pleaſure; but the preſent entrance is by a flight of an hundred and forty-ſeven ſteps of purbeck ſtone. Here you paſs through a handſome court, in the middle of which is a reſervoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads and out offices.

From this court you proceed to the guard-chamber, in which is a neat and well diſpoſed collection of arms, as matchlocks, the firſt ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandaleers of various figures. Round the cornice are a number of breaſt-plates, with helmets over them, and ſeveral drums in proper order.

Over the chimney is carved in lime wood, an oval of the ſtar and garter, crowned and encompaſſed with daggers and piſtols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining room are compoſed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, probably thoſe of John king of France, and David king of Scotland, who were priſoners here, they being both inlaid with gold, the former with Fleur-de-liſſes, and the latter with thiſtles: there are beſides the horſe armour, gauntlets and other accoutrements belonging to theſe coats of mail. On the ſtair-caſe, leading to the dining-room, ſtands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dreſs, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes ornamented with bandaleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a beautiful engraved horſe ſhield, encompaſſed with daggers and piſtols; as alſo ſeveral of king James's and king William's pieces, ranged in beautiful order.

The great dining room is very neatly furniſhed, and the tapeſtry, which is diſpoſed in ſix compartments, repreſents the well known ſtory of Hero and Leander.

The dreſſing room is adorned with many curious prints and drawings, particularly.

Four views of his grace the duke of Mountagu, the preſent governor's ſeat at Blackheath.
A ſiege of the Romans, drawn with the pen.
The earl of Pembroke's family.
Rembrant's mother.
Lady Dorothy Boyle.
Cleopatra.
A Turk by candle light.

The bedchamber is very neatly furniſhed; and in it are ſix elbow chairs, curiouſly ſtudded with ivory, The bed is of chints complete, and the tapeſtry is richly wrought with gold and ſilver.

The other rooms in this part not having any thing very curious, we ſhall paſs them over.

The curtain contains ſeventeen partholes, in each of which is placed a piece of cannon, and on the leads of the tower is placed the royal ſtandard, which is fourteen yards long, and eight broad; and is hoiſted on all ſtate holidays. The union, which is nine yards by ſix, is always hoiſted when the governor is preſent. Againſt the wall is this inſcription:

"A liſt of the counties to be ſeen on the top "of this round tower. Middleſex, Eſſex, "Hertford, Bucks, Berks, Oxford, Wilts, "Hants, Surry, Suſſex, Kent, Bedford."

The lower court is larger than the upper, and divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which ſtands in the middle. On the north or inner ſide are the houſes and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, and other officers; and on the ſouth and weſt ſides of the outer part, are the houſes of the poor knights of Windſor.

The apartment belonging to the dean is large and commodious; and in the great hall are hung up the arms of the ſovereign and knight's companions of the garter. In an apartment called the garter-room, the knights meet and robe on the morning of inſtallation, and proceed from thence to chapel. In this room is an ancient ſcreen, on which are properly blazoned the arms of king Edward III. and the ſeveral ſovereigns and knights companions from the foundation, to the preſent time.

The inner cloiſters contain the houſes of ſeveral prebends; and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college, the inſide of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furniſhed with eccleſiaſtical writers, and books of polite literature, and ſome time ago received a conſiderable addition from the late earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college.

The houſes of the minor cannons, which adjoin to theſe, are built in the form of a horſeſhoe, in alluſion to one of the badges of Henry VII. or his predeceſſor king Edward IV. and are commonly called the Horſe-ſhoe Cloyſters.

There are alſo in this court ſeveral towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and the order of the garter, namely to the biſhop of Wincheſter, prelate; the biſhop of Saliſbury, Chancellor, and Garter, king at arms. Here is alſo the ſtone tower, guard-chamber, and a court of record, held under the governor or conſtable.

The houſes of the poor knights conſiſt of thirteen on the ſouth ſide, called the royal foundation: the other five are on the weſt end of the court; and are called, Sir Peter la Mair's Foundation; thoſe who belong to it, have a ſalary or ſtipend to enable them to repair their houſes themſelves, which thoſe of the foundation have not. The charitable intention of king Edward III. the royal founder, was to provide only for ſuch as were weak in body, and in low circumſtances, having not enough to live in ſo genteel a manner as became a military profeſſion. Hence queen Elizabeth's ſtatutes obſerve, that in caſe there ſhould happen to fall to any of the alms knights, lands, rents, &c. to the yearly rent of twenty pounds, then ſuch knight ſhould be immediately removed from the college, and another alms knight put in his room. But of late years little regard has been paid to theſe regulations. Theſe eighteen poor knights have a penſion of eighteen pounds a year, and annually a gown or ſurcoat of ſcarlet cloth, and a mantle of blue or purple cloth, on the left ſleeve of which is embroidered the croſs of St. George in a plain eſcutcheon.

The chapel of St. George, as mentioned before, is ſituated in the middle of the lower court. It is a fine piece of Gothic architecture, and was firſt erected by king Edward III. in the year 1337, ſoon after the foundation of the college, for the order of the garter, and dedicated to St. George, the patron of England; but however noble the firſt deſign might be, king Edward IV. not finding it entirely completed, enlarged the ſtructure, and deſigned the preſent building, together with the houſes of the dean and cannons, ſituated on the ſides of the north and weſt ſides of the chapel: the work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finiſhed the body of the chapel; and Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, and the favourite of that king, aſſiſted in ornamenting the chapel and completing the roof.

The architecture of the inſide has always been eſteemed for its neatneſs and great beauty; and in particular, the ſtone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanſhip. It is an ellipſis ſupported by Gothic pillars, whoſe ribs and groins ſuſtain the whole ceiling, every part of which has ſome different device well finiſhed, as the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, Edward III. Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. alſo the arms of England and France quarterly, the croſs of St. George, the roſe, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c.

In a chapel in the ſouth iſle is repreſented in ancient painting, the hiſtory of John the Baptiſt; and in the ſame iſle are painted on large pannels of oak, neatly carved, and decorated with the ſeveral devices peculiar to each prince, the portraits at full length, of prince Edward, ſon to Henry VI. Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII.

In the north iſle is a chapal dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the hiſtory of that ſaint is painted on the pannels, and well preſerved. In the firſt of theſe pannels St. Stephen is repreſented preaching to the people; in the ſecond, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is ſtoning; and in the fourth, he is repreſented dead. At the eaſt end of this iſle is the chapter-houſe of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a maſterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of ſtate, holding in his right hand a ſword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over theſe nations.

On each ſide of the choir are the ſtalls of the ſovereign and knights companions of the moſt noble order of the garter, with the helmet, mantling, creſt, and ſword, of each knight ſet up over his ſtall on a canopy of ancient carving curiouſly wrought; and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each knight properly blazon'd on ſilk; and on the back of the ſtalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The ſovereign's ſtall is on the right hand of the entrance into the choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and compleat furniture of the ſame valuable materials; his banner is likewiſe of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The prince's ſtall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from thoſe of the reſt of the knight's companions, the whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes of the inſtitution, being companions and colleagues equal in honour and power.

The

The altar-piece was, ſoon after the reſtoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damaſk by king Charles II. but on removing the wainſcot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's Supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent maſters, it was repaired and placed on the altar-piece.

Near the altar is the Queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an inſtallation.

In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his queen, king Charles I. and a daughter of queen Anne. In the ſouth iſle, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred was ſumptuouſly decorated by Henry VIII. with the royal enſigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time.

In this chapel is alſo a monument of Edward, earl of Lincoln, lord high admiral of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, erected by his lady, who is alſo interred with him. The monument is of alabaſter, with pillars of porphyry.

Another, with a neat ſcreen of braſs work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerſet, earl of Worceſter, and knight of the garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William earl of Huntingdon.

A ſtately monument of white marble erected to the memory of Henry Somerſet, duke of Beaufort, and knight of the garter, who died in 1699. There are here alſo the tombs of Sir George Manners, lord Roos; that of the lord Haſtings, chamberlain to Edward IV. and ſeveral others.

This chapel was made uſe of by king James II. for the ſervice of popery; and maſs being publickly performed there, it has ever ſince been neglected, and ſuffered to go to ruin.

Having thus deſcribed the outer parts of this antique building, we ſhall now proceed to the royal apartments, which, as has been already obſerved, are ſituate on the north ſide of the upper court, and are called the Star Buildings, from their having the ſtar and garter in gold on the outſide next the terrace.

The entrance into theſe apartments is through a handſome veſtibule, ſupported by columns of Ionic order, with ſome antique buſts in ſeveral niches; and in a niche, at the foot of the ſtair-caſe, is a Roman ſlave picking a thorn out of his foot.

The ſtair-caſe conſiſts of three flights of ſtone ſteps, containing twelve in each flight, ſecured on the right-hand with twiſted iron baluſtrades. Here, within a dome, is repreſented the ſtory of Phæton petitioning Apollo to permit him to drive the chariot of the ſun. In the ceiling, under the dome, are the repreſentations of the four elements, one in each corner.

Fire is repreſented by a woman ſitting on a pile, with a flaming cenſor in her hand, and by her is a phœnix and a ſalamander.

Earth is crowned with a chaplet of corn, and holds in one hand a wheatſheaf, and in the other a cornucopia; by her are two little boys, with plumbs and cherries; and at her feet are ſtrewed melons, peaches, and other fruit, with cabbages, carrots, &c.

Air is repreſented by a woman, with her left hand on a peacock's back, whoſe tail is extended; a parokeet is by the peacock in a flying poſture, and on her right hand is perched a King's Fiſher; little zephyrs are playing over her head, with a variety of birds.

Water is repreſented by a Neriad holding a fiſh in her lap, with a dolphin, cod, eels, and other fiſh under her feet, and around her are little cupids, with their wings dropping wet, having each a little fiſh to play with.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the winds ſupporting the clouds; and in the front is Aurora with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horſes. On the cornice are two ſigns of the Zodiac ſupporting a golden urn of flowers. On the right hand of the above figure is Aries, or the ram, with one of the winds; and on the left Libra, or the Balance, with a blue band of ſtaars round his body, and ſcales in his hand.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns, painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, are the transformation of Phæton's ſiſters into Poplar trees, with this inſcription, MAGNIS TAMEN EXCIDIT AUSIS; alſo the transformation of Cycnus into a ſwan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which is repreſented Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Epic Poetry, Sculpture, Painting, Muſic, and the Mathematics; all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold; ſo that they appear to the eye like braſs ſtatues.

Over the door is a buſt of Venus in black marble; and on the front ſide of the ſtair-caſe, is an oval which gives a view to the back ſtair-caſe, which is adorned with the ſtory of Meleager killing the wild boar of Ætolia, and giving the head to his miſtreſs Attalanta.

The painting of the whole ſtair-caſe was deſigned and executed by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I.

Having aſcended the ſtair-caſe the firſt room you enter is

The Queen's Guard-chamber.

This room is completely furniſhed with guns, piſtols, bayonets, pikes, ſwords, &c. beautifully ranged and diſpoſed into various forms, as the ſtar and garter, the royal cypher, a draſkello, and other ornaments.

The ceiling is adorned with Britannia in the perſon of queen Catharine of Portugal, conſort of Charles II. ſeated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the earth preſenting her their reſpective offerings.

Europe, as a lady richly dreſſed, ſits between two cornucopias, the one full of corn, and the other of grapes, holding a temple in her right hand, and with her left pointing to ſcepters and crowns placed among trophies of arms, with a horſe and a book, on which is perched an owl; by her lies ſeveral muſical inſtruments, and a painters pallet, with pencils.

Aſia is repreſented as a lady in a rich embroidered dreſs, wearing on her head a garland of fruit and flowers: ſeveral branches of pepper, caſſia and olives, are in her right hand, and in her left a ſmoaking cenſor; and on one ſide of her is a camel kneeling.

Africa is repreſented as a negro woman, with her hair frizled; ſhe is almoſt naked, and has an elephant's head for a creſt, with a necklace of coral, and pendants of the ſame; on one ſide of her is a lion, and on the other a viper and a large ſerpent.

America is repreſented by a woman of a tawny aſpect, who is almoſt naked: ſhe has a veil folded over her ſhoulders, and an artificial band of feathers round her body; in her hand ſhe holds a bow, and by her is a quiver, with a human head pierced through with an arrow; and on the ground is a lizard.

In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Minerva, Venus, and other heathen deities; and on the outer part are the ſigns of the zodiac.

On the coving over the door is Minerva, on the eaſt ſide Achilles, on the ſouth Juno, with a peacock, and on the weſt, Venus with her doves.

Over the chimney is George prince of Denmark on horſeback, by Dahl, and a view of ſhipping by Vandevelde.

The Queen's Preſence-chamber.

The tapeſtry of this room repreſents the hiſtory of the beheading of St. Paul, and the perſecution of the primitive chriſtians. The ceiling is adorned with the figure of queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues; ſhe is under a curtain ſpread by Time, and ſupported by Zephyrs, with Fame ſounding the happineſs of Britain. Below, Juſtice is driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil genii.

The paintings in this room are,

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.
A Magdalen, by Sir Peter Lely.
A Prometheus, by young Palma.

The Queen's Audience-chamber.

The ceiling of this room is adorned with the repreſentation of Britannia in the perſon of queen Catharine, ſeated in a triumphal carr, drawn by ſwans, to the temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold. The canopy is of fine Engliſh velvet, ſet up by queen Anne; and the tapeſtry was made at Coblentz in Germany, and preſented to king Henry VIII. The pictures in this room are,

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido Reni.
St. Stephen ſtoned, by Rotterman.
A Magdalen expiring by moon-light, by Caracci.

The Ball-room.

On the ceiling of this room king Charles II. is repreſented giving freedom to Europe by the figures of Perſeus and Andromeda. On the ſhield of Perſeus is inſcribed *Perſeus Britannicus*, and over the head of Andromeda is wrote *Europa Liberata*, and Mars, attended by the celeſtial deities, offers the olive branch.

On the coving of this room is the ſtory of Perſeus and Andromeda, the four ſeaſons, and the ſigns of the Zodiac, the whole heightened with gold. The tapeſtry, which was made at Bruſſels, and ſet up by king Charles II. repreſents the ſeaſons of the year; and the room is adorned with the following pictures:

The Roman Charity, after Tintoret.
Duns Scotus, by Spagnoletto.
A Madona, by Titian.
Fame, by Palmegiani
The arts and Sciences, by the ſame.
Pan and Syrinx, by Stanick.

The Queen's Drawing Room.

The tapeſtry of this room repreſents the twelve months of the year; and the ceiling is painted with the aſſembly of the gods and goddeſſes, the whole intermixed with cupids, flowers, &c. and heightened with gold. The pictures are,

Lot and his two daughters, after Angelo.
Lady Digby, the wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke.
A Spaniſh family, copied from Titian.
A Dutch family, in the character of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, by De Bray.
A ſleeping Venus, by Pouſſin.
A flower piece, by Verelſt.

The Queen's Bed-chamber.

The bed of ſtate is rich flowered velvet made in Spital-fields, by order of queen Anne; and the tapeſtry, which repreſents the harveſt ſeaſon, was alſo made at London, by Poyntz. The ceiling is painted with the ſtory of Diana and Endymion; and the room is adorned with the following pictures:

Judith and Holofernes, by Guido.
Herod's cruelty, by Giulio Romans.
The Holy Family, by Raphael.

The Room of Beauties.

This room is thus called from its containing a collection of portraits of the moſt celebrated beauties in the reign of king Charles II. They are fourteen in number, and are as follow.

The lady Offory—The dutcheſs of Somerſet—The dutcheſs of Cleveland—Lady Gramont—The counteſs of Northumberland—The dutcheſs of Richmond—Lady Byron—Mrs. Middleton—Lady Denham's ſiſter.—Lady Denham—Lady Rocheſter—Lady Sunderland—Mrs. Dawſon—Mrs. Knot.

Theſe are all original paintings drawn to great perfection by Sir Peter Lely.

The

The Queen's Dreſſing-room.

In this room are the following portraits:

Queen Henrietta Maria, wife to king Charles I.
Queen Mary when a child; and
Queen Catharine, all by Vandyke.

The dutcheſs of York, mother to queen Mary, and queen Anne, by Sir Peter Lely.

There is a cloſet in this room, wherein are ſeveral paintings, and in particular a portrait of the counteſs of Deſmond, who is ſaid to have lived to within a few days of an hundred and fifty years of age; alſo a portrait of Eraſmus, and other learned men.

In this cloſet is likewiſe the banner of France annually delivered on the ſecond of Auguſt by the duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim-houſe, built at Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire in the reign of queen Anne, as a national reward to that great general for his many glorious victories over the French.

The Picture Gallery.

This gallery is richly ornamented with the following paintings:

King James I. and his queen, whole lengths, by Vanſomer.
Rome in flames, by Guilo Romano.
A Roman family, by Titian.
The Holy Family, after Raphael.
Judith and Holofernes, by Tintoret.
A night piece by Skalkin.
The pool of Betheſda, by Tintoret.
A portrait of Charles VI. emperor of Germany, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
The wiſe men making offerings to Chriſt, by Paulo Veroneſe.
Two uſurers, an admired piece, by the famous blackſmith of Antwerp.
Perſeus and Andromeda, by Schiavon.
Aretina and Titian, by Titian.
The duke of Glouceſter, a whole length by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Prince George of Denmark, a whole length by Dahl.
King Henry VIII. by Hans Holbein.
Vandanelli, an Italian ſtatuary, by Correggio.
The founders of the different orders in the Romiſh church, by Titian and Rembrant.
A rural piece in low life, by Baſſano.
A fowl piece, by Varelſt.
The battle of Spurs near Terevaen in France, in 1513, by Hans Holbein.
Two views of Windſor caſtle, by Woſterman.
Two Italian markets, by Michael Angelo.

In this room is a curious amber cabinet, preſented by the king of Pruſſia to queen Caroline. And here likewiſe is queen Caroline's china cloſet, filled with a great variety of curious china elegantly diſpoſed, and the whole room is finely gilt and ornamented. Over the chimney are the pictures of prince Arthur and his two ſiſters, the children of king Henry VII. by Holbein. In this cloſet is alſo a fine amber cabinet, preſented to queen Anne, by doctor Robinſon, biſhop of London, and plenipotentiary at the congreſs of Utrecht.

The King's Cloſet.

Among the curioſities in this room is a large frame of needlework, ſaid to be wrought by Mary queen of Scots, while a priſoner in Fotheringay caſtle. She herſelf is repreſented ſupplicating for juſtice before the Virgin Mary, with her ſon, afterwards king James I. ſtanding by her. In a ſcroll is worked, *Sapientiam amavi et exquiſivi a Juventute mea*, that is, *I have loved and ſearched after wiſdom from my youth.* Behind the queen are Wiſdom with a ſerpent, and Juſtice with a ſword. This piece lay a conſiderable time in the wardrobe, and was at length ordered to be put up by queen Anne.

The ceiling of this room is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter and Leda; and over the chimney are three marble buſts. The paintings are,

A Magdalen, by Carracci.
A ſleeping Cupid, by Correggio.
Contemplations, by Carracci.
Titian's daughter, by herſelf.
A German lady, by Raphael.

The King's Dreſſing-room.

The ceiling of this room is painted with the ſtory of Jupiter deſcending to Danae, in a ſhower of gold. The paintings are,

George Villars, duke of Buckingham.
King Charles II.
Two children of Henry VII.
A naked Venus aſleep, by Sir Peter Lely.
The birth of Jupiter, by Giulio Romano.

The King's Bed-chamber.

This room is hung with tapeſtry repreſenting the ſtory of Hero and Leander. The bed of ſtate, which was ſet up in the reign of king Charles II. is of fine blue cloth, richly embroidered with gold and ſilver. And on the ceiling that prince is repreſented in the robes of the garter, under a canopy ſupported by Time, Jupiter and Neptune, with a wreath of laurel over his head, and he is attended by Europe, Aſia, Africa and America paying their obedience to him. The paintings in this room are,

King Charles II. in armour, when a boy, by Vandyke.
St. Paul ſtoned at Lyſtra, by Paul Veroneſe.

The King's Drawing room.

The ceiling of this room is finely painted with an allegorical repreſentation of king Charles II. riding in a triumphal carr, drawn by the horſes of the ſun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts. Hercules is driving away Rebellion, Sedition and Ignorance. Britannia and Neptune, properly attended, are paying obedience to the monarch as he paſſes; the whole is a lively repre-

ſentation of the reſtoration of that monarch, and the introduction of arts and ſciences in theſe kingdoms. In the other parts of the ceiling are painted the labours of Hercules, with feſtoons of fruit and flowers, the whole beautifully decorated in gold and ſtone colour. The paintings are,

A Venetian lady, by Titian.
A Magdalen, by Carlo Dolci.
Herodias's daughter, by the ſame.
The marquis of Hamilton, after Vandyke, by Hanneman.
A converted chineſe, the capital piece of Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The King's Public Dining-room.

The carving of this room is very beautiful, repreſenting a great variety of fowl, fiſh and fruit done to the greateſt perfection on lime wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous ſtatuary and carver in the reign of king Charles II. On the ceiling is painted the banquet of the gods, with a great variety of fiſh and fowl, on the ſeveral parts of the coving, finely heightened with gold. The pictures in this room are,

King George II. and queen Caroline.
Hercules and Omphale.
Cephalus and Procris.
The birth of Venus.
Venus and Adonis; the four laſt by Genaris.
A naval triumph of king Charles II. by Verrio.
The marriage of St. Catharine, by Dawkers.
Nymphs and Satyrs, by Rubens and Snyders.
Hunting the wild boar, by Snyders.
A picture of ſtill life, by Girardo.
The taking of the bears, by Snyders.
A night piece, being a family ſinging by candle light, by Quiſtin.
A Bohemian family, by de Brie.
Divine love, by an unknown hand.
Lacy, a famous commedian in the time of king Charles II. in three characters, by Wright.
Many of the paintings in this room are beſt ſeen at noon by the reflection of the ſun.

The King's audience Chamber.

This room is hung with tapeſtry repreſenting ſome religious ceremonies of the Jews. The canopy, which is ſaid to be the richeſt ever made, is of green velvet, embroidered with gold. On the ceiling is repreſented the eſtabliſhment of the church of England on the reſtoration of king Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope and Charity. Religion triumphs over Superſtition and Hypocriſy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church, all which are repreſented in their proper attitudes, and highly finiſhed. The pictures are,

Our Saviour before Pilate, by Michael Angelo.
The Apoſtles at the Sepulchre, by Schiavone.
Peter, James and John, by Michael Angelo.
The dutcheſs of Richmond, by Vandyke.

The King's Preſence chamber.

The tapeſtry of this room contains the hiſtory of queen Atheliah; and on the ceiling is painted Mercury with a portrait of king Charles II. which he ſhews with tranſport to the four quarters of the world, who are introduced by Neptune. Fame declares the glory of the prince, and Time drives away Sedition, Envy, and their companions. Over the canopy Juſtice is repreſented in ſtone colours ſhewing the arms of Britain to Thames and his river nymphs, with the ſtar of Venus, and this label, *Sydus Carolinum.* At the lower end of the chamber is Venus, in a marine carr, drawn by Tritons and Sea Nymphs; and the whole is beautifully finiſhed in ſtone colour and gold.

The room is likewiſe adorned with the following portraits.

Henry duke of Glouceſter, brother to king Charles II.
The counteſs of Dorſet, his governeſs, both by Vandyke.
Father Paul, by Tintoret.

The King's Guard-chamber.

This is a ſpacious and noble room, in which is a large magazine of arms, conſiſting of ſome thouſands of pikes, piſtols, guns, coats of mail, ſwords, halberts, bayonets, and drums, diſpoſed in a moſt curious manner in colonades, pillars, circles, ſhields, and other devices by Mr. Harris, formerly maſter gunner of this caſtle.—The perſon who invented this beautiful arrangement of arms, likewiſe placed thoſe in the great armoury in the Tower of London.

The ceiling is finely painted in water colours. In one circle is Mars and Minerva, and in the other Peace and Plenty. In the dome is alſo a repreſentation of Mars, and over the chimney-piece is a picture of Charles XI. king of Sweden, on horſeback, as big as the life, by Wyck.

At an inſtallation, the knights of the garter dine here in great ſtate in the abſence of the ſovereign.

St. George's Hall.

This hall is particularly ſet apart to the honour of the moſt illuſtrious order of the garter, and is perhaps one of the nobleſt rooms in Europe, both with regard to the building and the painting, which is here performed in the moſt grand taſte. In a large oval in the centre of the ceiling, king Charles II. is repreſented in the habit of the order, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty hold the crown of theſe kingdoms over his head; Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace, ſtand on each ſide. In the ſame oval regal government is repreſented, upheld by Religion and Eternity, with Juſtice attended by Fortitude, Temperance and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction. Towards the throne is repreſented in an octagon, St. George's croſs incircled with the garter, within a ſtar or glory ſupported by Cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE:

and beſides other embelliſhments relating to the order, the Muſes are repreſented attending in full concert.

On the back of the ſtate, or ſovereign's throne, is a large drapery, on which is painted St. George encountering the dragon, as large as the life; and on the lower border of the drapery is inſcribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM:

in alluſion to king William III. who is painted in the habit of the order, ſitting under a royal canopy, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. To the throne is an aſcent by five ſteps of fine marble, to which the painter has added five more, which are done with ſuch perfection as to deceive the ſight, and induce the ſpectator to think them equally real.

This noble room is an hundred and eight feet in length, and the whole north ſide is taken up with the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, after the manner of the Romans. At the upper part of the hall is Edward III. that prince's father, the conqueror of France and Scotland, and the founder of the order of the garter, ſeated on a throne, receiving the king's of France and Scotland priſoners: the Black Prince is ſeated in the middle of the proceſſion, crowned with laurel, and carried by ſlaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *inſignia* of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland diſplayed. The painter has given a looſe to his fancy, by cloſing the proceſſion with the fiction of the counteſs of Saliſbury, in the perſon of a fine lady, making garlands for the prince, and the repreſentation of the Merry Wives of Windſor.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble muſic gallery, ſupported by ſlaves, larger than the life, in proper attitudes, ſaid to repreſent a father and his three ſons taken priſoners by the Black Prince in his wars abroad. Over this gallery, on the lower compartment of the ceiling, is the collar of the order of the garter fully diſplayed. The painting of this room was done by Verro, and is highly finiſhed, and heightened with gold.

St. George's or the King's chapel.

On the ceiling of this chapel is finely repreſented Our Lord's aſcenſion: and the altar-piece is adorned with a noble painting of the Laſt Supper. The north ſide of the chapel is ornamented with the repreſentation of our Saviour's raiſing Lazarus from the dead, his curing the ſick of the palſy, and other miracles, beautifully painted by Verro; and in a group of ſpectators, the painter has introduced his own effigy, with thoſe of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Cooper, who aſſiſted him in theſe paintings. The eaſt end of this chapel is taken up with the cloſet belonging to his majeſty and the royal family. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimſon velvet, fringed with gold; and the carved work of this chapel, which is well worthy the attention of the curious, is done by that famous artiſt Gibbons, in lime-tree, repreſenting a great variety of pelicans, doves, palms, and other alluſions to ſcripture hiſtory, with the ſtar and garter, and other ornaments finiſhed to great perfection.

From St. George's chapel you are conducted to the Queen's Guard-chamber, the firſt room you entered: for this is the laſt of the ſtate apartments at preſent ſhown to the public, the others being only open when the court reſides at Windſor. They conſiſt of many beautiful chambers, adorned with the paintings of the greateſt maſters.

In paſſing from hence, the ſtranger uſually looks into the inner or horn-court, ſo called from a pair of ſtag horns of a very extraordinary ſize, taken in the foreſt, and ſet up in that court, which is painted in bronze and ſtone colour. On one ſide is repreſented a Roman battle, and on the oppoſite ſide a ſea-fight, with the images of Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury and Pallas; and in the gallery is a repreſentation of king David playing before the ark.

From this court a flight of ſtone ſteps lead to the King's Guard-chamber; and in the cavity under theſe ſteps, and fronting this court, is a figure of Hercules alſo in ſtone colours. On a dome over the ſteps, is painted the battle of the Gods; and on the ſides of the ſtair-caſe is a repreſentation of the four ages of the world, and two battles of the Greeks and Romans in freſco.

Having thus deſcribed the caſtle both within and without, it may not be improper to give ſome account of the inſtallation of the knights of the garter, this being the ſeat of that moſt illuſtrious order.

The order of the garter was inſtituted by Edward III. in the year 1349, for the improvement of military honour, and the reward of virtue. It is called the order of St. George, the patron of England, under whoſe banner the Engliſh always went out to war, and St. George's croſs was made the enſign of the order. At the ſame time the garter was appointed to be worn by the knights on the left leg, as a principal mark of diſtinction, not from any regard to a lady's garter, but as a tye or band of aſſociation in honour and military virtue, to bind the knights companions ſtrictly to himſelf and each other, in friendſhip and true agreement, and as an enſign or badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and intereſt of their prince and ſovereign.

At that time king Edward being engaged in proſecuting by arms, his right to the crown of France, cauſed the French motto *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, to be wrought in gold letters round the garter, declaring thereby the equity of his intention, and at the ſame time retorting ſhame and defiance upon him who ſhould dare to think ill of the juſt enterprize in which he had engaged for the ſupport of his right to the crown.

The inſtallation of a knight of this moſt noble order conſiſts of many ceremonies eſtabliſhed by the royal founder, and the ſucceeding ſovereigns of the order, the care of which is committed to

Garter

Garter king at arms, a principal officer, appointed to ſupport and maintain the dignity of this noble order of knighthood.

On the morning of the inſtallation the knights commiſſioners, whom the ſovereign has appointed to inſtall the perſons who are to be inveſted with this dignity, aſſemble in the great chamber, at the dean of Windſor's lodgings, robed in the full habit of the order, where Garter and the officers of the order likewiſe attend in their robes; but the knights elect appear there only in their under habits with their caps and feathers in their hands.

From hence the knights walk two and two in proceſſion to St. George's chapel, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, heralds, purſuivants, and other officers of the order, in their ſeveral habits; where, being arrived, the knights elect reſt themſelves in chairs behind the altar, and are reſpectively introduced into the chapter-houſe, where the knights commiſſioners (Garter and the other officers attending) inveſt them with the ſurcoat or upper habit of the order, whilſt the regiſter reads the following admonition: "Take "this robe of crimſon to the increaſe of your "honour, and in token or ſign of the moſt no-"ble order you have received, wherewith you "being defended, may be bold, not only ſtrong "to fight, but alſo to offer yourſelf to ſhed your "blood for Chriſt's faith, and the liberties of the "church, and the juſt and neceſſary defence of "them that are oppreſſed and needy." Then Garter preſents the crimſon velvet girdle to the commiſſioners, who buckle it on, and alſo girds on the ſword and hanger.

This being done the proceſſion of each knight elect ſeparately is made into the choir, attended by the lords commiſſioners, and other companions of the order, and preceded by the poor knights, prebends, &c. as before, Garter in the middle carrying on a crimſon velvet cuſhion the mantle, hood, garter, collar, and George, having the regiſter on his right hand, who carries the New Teſtament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and the black rod on his left.

On entering the choir, after reverence made to the altar, and the ſovereign's ſtall, the knights are conducted to their ſeveral ſtalls, under their reſpective banners, and other enſigns of honour. One of the officers of the order then holding the New Teſtament open, the knight elect places his right hand upon it, and the regiſter reads the oath, which is expreſſed in theſe terms: "You being "choſen to be one of the honourable company "of this noble order of the Garter, ſhall pro-"miſe and ſwear by the Holy Evangeliſts by "you here touched, that wittingly you ſhall not "break any ſtatute of the ſaid order, or any ar-"ticles in them contained, the ſame being agree-"able, and not repugnant to the laws of Al-"mighty God, and the laws of this realm, as "far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: "ſo help you God, and his holy word."

After the oath is taken the commiſſioners inveſt the knight with the mantle of the order, during which the regiſter reads the admonition, "Receive this robe, &c." Garter then preſents to the commiſſioners the hood, and they put it over the knight's right ſhoulder, bringing the tippets acroſs his breaſt, and tucking them under the belt.

This being done, Garter preſents to them the Great Collar and George, which they hang over the mantle and hood, while the regiſter reads the following admonition: "Wear this collar about "thy neck, adorned with the image of the "Bleſſed Martyr and ſoldier of Chriſt, St. George; "by whoſe imitation provoked, thou mayeſt ſo "paſs over both proſperous and adverſe encoun-"ters, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy ene-"mies, both of body and ſoul, thou mayeſt not "only receive the praiſes of this tranſient com-"bat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal "victory."

Garter then preſents the ſtatute book, which the commiſſioners deliver to the knight, after which they place his cap and feathers on his head, and ſeat him in his ſtall. This being done, the officers of the order retire, and ſtand before their ſeats; while the knight thus inſtalled riſes, and bows firſt towards the altar, and then to the ſovereign's ſtall.

Prayers now begin, and the obiit ſervice is read in remembrance of their pious predeceſſors; and when theſe words in the prayer are pronounced, *Let your light ſo ſhine*, &c. the poor knights come from their ſeats, make their reverences, and walk up near the altar, where they place themſelves as before, and are followed by the purſuivants and the officers of arms.

The ſolemnity of the inſtallation being thus over, and prayers ended, the grand proceſſion of the knights is made from the choir in their full habits of the order, with their caps frequently adorned with diamonds and plumes of feathers on their heads, round the body of the church; from whence they paſs out at the ſouth door, preceded by his majeſty's muſic in the following order:

The poor knights of Windſor.
The choir of St. George's chapel.
The canons or prebends of Windſor.
The heralds and purſuivants at arms.
The dean of Windſor, regiſter of the order, with Garter king at arms on his right hand, and on his left the black rod of the order.
The knights companions according to their ſtalls, their trains ſupported by the choriſters of St. George's chapel.

The proceſſion is thus continued in great ſtate through the courts of the caſtle into St. George's hall. The knights then reſt themſelves in the royal apartments, while a ſumptuous banquet, if the ſovereign be preſent, is ſerved up in this magnificent room, or, in the king's abſence, in the great guard-chamber next adjoining, into which the knights are introduced, and dine with great ſtate in the habits of the order, the officers and muſic attending.

At the ſecond courſe, Garter, with the officers at arms, proceeds from the lower end of the room to the place where the new inſtalled knights are ſeated, but inſtantly ſtand up uncovered while Garter proclaims the ſtile and title of each knight, either in Engliſh or French; and then all the officers

ficers of arms crying Largeſſe, make their obeiſances, and retire.

The day is concluded with a ball for the ladies in the royal apartments.

Having thus deſcribed the town of Windſor, the little park and caſtle, and given ſome account of the order of the knights of the garter, we are naturally led to mention the great park, which is fourteen miles in circumference, and is well ſtocked with deer and other game. This park lies on the ſouth ſide of the town, and opens by a very noble road, the ſides of which are planted with trees to the ſummit of a delightful hill, at near three miles diſtance, leading to the Ranger's lodge, the reſidence of his late royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, who greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extenſive lawns, and ſpacious canals, which has rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a prince.

The two firſt rooms of this lodge are neatly hung with plain paper, ornamented with prints, among which are views of the improvements made by his royal highneſs in the park.

Over the chimney-piece in the dining-room is his royal highneſſes collection of breeding mares; and there is here a curious table of petrified water.

In the paſſage is the croſſing of the Rhine, Marſhal Saxe, three curious fancy peices, by Hoare, a fine drawing of St. Paul's, Cleopatra, Rubens's family, &c.

In a room called the black hall is the genealogy of the Brunſwick family, a peice of feather-work flowers, four views of Gibraltar, Windſor caſtle in ſtraw-work, and his late majeſty in needle-work.

In the dreſſing-room are two pagodas under glaſſes, ſeveral curious pieces of his highneſſes turning, and ſix different views of Cranbourn lodge and park.

In the bed-chamber is the portrait of James, late earl of Waldegrave, four views of the lodge, and the battle of Culloden. The bed is of green damaſk and gold.

The Belvidere on Shrubs-hill, is a triangular building, that has a tower at each corner, one of which is a ſtair-caſe, the other a library, and the third a china cloſet. The middle room is richly gilt, and adorned with a beautiful chandelier of Chelſea porcelain. It is encompaſſed by a fine plantation of trees, that forms a moſt delightful rural ſcene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and from a ſmall ſtream or current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleaſure. Over this water his late royal higneſs cauſed a bridge to be erected of moſt curious architecture, and on a bold and noble plan, it conſiſting of one ſingle arch, one hundred and ſixty-five feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boaſted Rialto at Venice.

Near this bridge is what is called the Chineſe Iſland, near Mill-gate, where there is another bridge of a curious conſtruction, it having arches three ways. The building is elegant and ſtriking. The middle room is of ſcarlet and green, richly ornamented with gold. The pannels of the doors are of looking-glaſs, which has a pretty effect, and the room is alſo adorned with a curious glaſs chandelier. The right hand room forms a kitchen, and the left is a ſmall room hung with white ſattin, painted, in which is a ſettee of the ſame. Here a curious bracket, which ſupports a table againſt the window, forms a ſpreading tree, with birds, beneath which ſit on a branch, a Chineſe man and woman; and over the chimney is a fine ſet of china. This piece of water is a great ornament to the park, it being ſo large, that with its ſeveral branches, it meaſures five miles round. It terminates in another ſmall bridge, and a large caſcade, at the head of which is a grotto.

In the neighbourhood of Windſor are many very elegant buildings belonging to the nobility and gentry; two of which being frequently viſited for their curious contents, we ſhall here deſcribe. The firſt of theſe is the agreeable ſeat and gardens of the honourable James Bateman, eſq; ſituate on the banks of the river.

In the hall, which is hung with a large collection of foreign prints, is a curious Chineſe lanthorn; and over the chimney are ſwords, daggers and lances, brought from China. Adjoining to the hall is a ſmall library in the Chineſe taſte, which, by means of glaſſes, gives a double reflection.

On the ſtair-caſe are the arms of the barons who ſigned Magna Charta. And the window is painted with ſeveral hiſtory pieces from the Old Teſtament, as the building of Noah's Ark, &c. with the effigies of all the prophets and apoſtles.

In the parlour is a large handſome jar, ſaid to have been brought from Rome, and that it boaſts an antiquity of three hundred years before the birth of Chriſt. Here is likewiſe a curious India bird cage and fireſcreen; and over the chimney is a repreſentation of two Egyptian mummies. The pictures in this room are, Louis le Grand—Louis Quinze—Beliſarius—Our Saviour and his diſciples at Emmaus—Cardinal Fleury, &c.

In the drawing-room is another jar of the ſame nature with the former, and brought from the ſame place. The glaſſes and cabinets are very curious; the chairs are flowers in needlework. Here are curious ſilver flowers under glaſſes, and a ſet of tea equipage in gold, compleat. The other remarkables in this room are, a cock curiouſly cut in paper—A large medal of Leda and the ſwan—Ditto of Clemens IX.—And ſeveral ſmaller medals—The Holy Virgin—Hendrick.

The dreſſing-room is very elegantly furniſhed, the windows are ſo contrived as to ſhew the company on their heads. In this room, among ſeveral foreign medals, carved in box, is a ſmall braſs figure, on a gilt pedeſtal; on the ſide of which is this inſcription: "Found at Bath, in a ſtone "coffin with bones, in digging a foundation." In the corner of this room is a Roman chapel in miniature, in which is the hiſtory of Our Saviour's life carved in ivory. Here is a curious ſhrine; a piece of the croſs; a bone of St. Patrick, &c. &c. The holy veſſels are all of pure gold, richly chaſed. Here are alſo ſeveral curious crucifixes both of ſilver and gold. The Holy Virgin in ſolid ſilver. All the figures, utenſils, &c. are

richly ſet with precious ſtones; and the chapel itſelf beautifully carved and gilt.

In the monk rooms are two curious antique beds, and the rooms are hung with the pictures of ſeveral monks. In one room is a large antique metal baſon; in the other, a delft-diſh full of ſerpents, ſnakes, &c.

Over the chimney, in Mr. Bateman's bedchamber, are the twelve apoſtles (Judas excepted;) a ſet of Chineſe pictures, repreſenting the breeding of ſilk worms; a neat cabinet; two Dutch figures and a ſmall library. By the ſide of the bed is a ſmall ivory crucifix, of a different mark from any other in the houſe.

The beſt bedchamber is very handſomely furniſhed, and contains a beautiful inlaid pearl croſs, a fine ſhell urn, a curious cabinet, and a large gilt ſtatue of Saturn devouring a young child.

On a ſlab in the wrought room ſtands a large inlaid pearl croſs; and over the chimney are four very curious antique figures.

In the garden, under the piazzas, or cloiſters, hangs a large collection of paintings, from William the Conqueror, to king James—Carducamus, biſhop of Bangor—Several ſcripture pieces—A genealogical piece—The famous blackſmith of Antwerp's wife—Sir Thomas More—and ſeveral of our celebrated painters and poets.

The dining-room is ſituate in the garden, and is an octagon building. Here is a neat chandalier, and a curious ſtove grate and furniture. Over the door is the picture of lord Bateman; and on the outſide is carved Jacob's ladder, and the deſcent of Chriſt. Over the chimney are the pictures of Lady Harvey—Lord Ilcheſter—Lord Foley—Lord Holland.

In the china cloſet is a large and valuable collection of china, both ornamental and uſeful, in the Chineſe taſte. Likewiſe a curious china lanthorn.

Adjoining to this cloſet is an ancient tomb of Carducamus, biſhop of Bangor: over which is the following inſcription:

" Thys ys the true effygie of Carducamus by-
" ſhop of Bangor deſcended of an auntient bry-
" tyſh ſtocke. A prelate of ſyngular pietye and
" rare lernyng in all ſcyences eſpecyally in Theolo-
" gie who contemplating the vanyty of worldlye
" greetneſſe and the weight of the paſtoral care re-
" ſygn'd his byſhopryche by pyrmyſyon of pope
" Gregory IX. and became an humble monk in
" the abbey of Door dedycating hys whole ſub-
" ſtance to Godde and hymſelf to divine con-
" templatyons leaveing behynd hym a precyous
" work a buke of Homilys entytled a looking
" glaſs for Chryſtens he dyed at Door in the Ides
" of April.

" MCCXLI."

On an altar lies the book called the looking glaſs for chriſtians. Here is a fine human ſkull and bones in a glaſs caſe; a croſier, mitre, &c. And here is the pitcher in which it is ſaid Rachael gave water to Jacob.

Farther on in the garden is a building, called Brien's cave; in a niche in the back thereof, is an ancient caſt iron figure of Brien Boiroimbe; beneath, is this inſcription in gold characters:

" The moſt renowned Brien Boiroimbe, go-
" verned the iſle in peace: through his reign the
" Iriſh were a brave wealthy people, and wars
" and diſcord ceaſed."

On the right is a painting, repreſenting Brien Boiroimbe mortally wounded in his tent, with Donough, his ſon, commander of the army. And on the left is a painting, repreſenting the biſhop of Inis Cathy, chaplain to Brien Boiroimbe, adminiſtering to him the laſt ſacraments.

Adjoining is a view of the abbey of Swords, with this inſcription:

" The great iriſh monarch, Brien Boiroimbe,
" commanded in twenty-nine battles againſt the
" Danes, and in all of them was victorious. The
" reputation he had acquired in the field of bat-
" tle was to be equalled by few in any age, to
" to be excelled by none. He commanded in
" more battles than Julius Cæſar, and diſtinguiſh-
" ed himſelf in all of them with an amazing in-
" trepidity. It may be ſaid of him, that he was
" a prodigy of goodneſs, underſtanding and
" greatneſs. To conſider his piety, it would ſeem
" that he had ſpent all his life in a cloiſter; to
" examine the productions of his genius, thoſe
" that have read his works would be inclined to
" believe, that his whole time had been occu-
" pied in learning and the ſciences; to view him
" as a general and monarch, he appears to have
" ſtudied nothing but the art of war and politics,
" the conqueſt of his enemies, and the eaſe and
" proſperity of his ſubjects."

Underneath is the funeral proceſſion to the abbey of Swords, with this inſcription:

" The moſt renowned Brien Boiroimbe was
" ſlain 1034 years after the birth of Chriſt."

Directly oppoſite to this is a painting, repreſenting the ruin of the chapel and great gate of Swords, on which are the following words:

" The inſtitutes of Brien Boiroimbe, ſo whole-
" ſome for the ſupport of virtue, were kept with
" ſo much reverence and regard, that a young la-
" dy of conſummate beauty, adorned with jewels
" and a ring of gold, travelled alone on foot,
" from north to ſouth, and no attempt was made
" upon her honour, or to diveſt her of the
" cloaths ſhe wore."

Underneath is a painting of the battle of Cluantarf, with this inſcription:

" In the moſt dreadful battle of Cluantarf, was
" ſlain the valiant monarch of the iſland, after a
" life of eighty-eight years."

Towards

Towards the end of the garden is the effigy of a favourite ſpaniel, lying on a cuſhion upon a pedeſtal; on the front of which are the following lines:

The female who within this tomb is laid,
Departed hence, nor widow, wife nor maid.
Titles ſhe boaſted not, nor gentle kin;
But ſenſe and beauty, and her name was Pinne.
Obſcure, ſhe liv'd an eaſy chearful life,
Refus'd no friendſhip, and provok'd no ſtrife
With thoſe ſhe lik'd not, now-and-then too loud,
And ev'n with thoſe ſhe did, too often proud.
No Chriſtian ſhe, Mahometan or Jew,
But to the god of Epicurus true;
For ſhe ne'er bore a pain ſhe could avoid;
And ev'ry pleaſure ſhe could ſeize enjoy'd.
By no law, rule, or principle e'er ſway'd,
But what her appetite or paſſions made.
She drank when thirſty, eat when hunger mov'd,
Reſted when weary, and when tender lov'd.
She to no tyrant, own'd herſelf a ſlave,
But to her friend her willing ſervice gave;
And tho' four legs this female had, 'tis true,
I know of few ſo good that have but two.

On the eaſt ſide of Windſor is the large and elegant ſeat of the duke of St. Alban's. The gardens extend to the park, and the paintings in the houſe are exceeding curious. The marble hall is adorned with fruit pieces, by Bogdeni, and ſeveral other capital painters.

In the breakfaſt room is a curious clock preſented to the duke of St. Albans by king Charles II. It is fixed on the head of an Ethiopian, who holds a bow in his hand, and by his ſide is a quiver of arrows. The face of the clock repreſents a landſcape, with a fountain; and in the ſky are placed three figures, to denote the quarters of the hour; and under, in a hole, is the hour figure. This was deſigned for a night clock. Over the doors of this room are the pictures of lady Mary Vere, and Quinſtin, the blackſmith of Antwerp, with his wife and child, by Rubens. The other paintings are, St. Evremond, by Sir Godfrey Kneller—Mr. Francis Villiers—A contemplation piece—Henrietta Maria, wife to Charles I. by Vandyke—Noah's ark, by Baſſan—Hortence Mancini, dutcheſs of Mazarine—Meſſalini—King Charles I.

The duke's dreſſing room is adorned with the following pictures: The entrance into Rome, and the caſtle of St. Angelo, both by Candeleto—Portrait of the dutcheſs of Mazarine, by Sir Godfrey Kneller—A curious piece of ſtill life by Candeleto—Several Dutch pieces and ſhipping.

Over the doors belonging to her grace's dreſſing room, are the pictures of Mary counteſs of Exeter, daughter to Milway dutcheſs of Northumberland, by Sir Peter Lely—Lady Diana—Lady Mary Vere—Mrs. Elinor Gwin.

The duke and dutcheſs's bedchamber is hung with tapeſtry made in Spital-fields by Chabanex, and repreſents the hay harveſt and a Dutch wake. The bed is of yellow damaſk, and the paintings are, four flower pieces, by young Baptiſt.

In the gallery is a head of Our Saviour, the Aſcenſion, the Wiſe Men's offering, and the Virgin Mary, on agate; Oliver Cromwell, lord Digby, &c. and three pieces of birds, by Bogdeni.

In the public dining room are three views of Venice, and a view of the inſide of the pantheon at Rome.

The great ſtair-caſe is painted with ſtories from Ovid.

The great drawing room is hung with tapeſtry, the ſubject of which is the hiſtory of king Nebuchadnezzar, and Joſeph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams. Over the chimney is the picture of king William, and over the doors are Mrs. Loſtus, with Muſtapha and Charles Wiſe, two Turkiſh children taken priſoners by the firſt duke of St. Albans, at the battle of Belgrade. When they arrived at years of diſcretion his grace gave them the choice of returning home or ſtaying there; on which Muſtapha returned, and the other, who was baptized by the name of Charles Wiſe, died a poor knight of Windſor.

In the dining room is a large collection of prints, and a curious clock, that goes a year without winding up, and ſhews the name of the month and the day of the week. On the face of the clock is this inſcription: "The long hand is "365 days in going round, and points to the "days of the month; the ſhort hand, with the "figure of the ſun, ſhews how many minutes "(computed from the cypher, under 69) a true "ſun-dial is faſter or ſlower than this clock, the "ſun daily varying from equal time."

In the bedchamber, the bed is of crimſon damaſk, and the room is adorned with curious India japan, with a cabinet inlaid with pearl.

In the flower-room is a curious India cabinet. Here are likewiſe eight flower pieces by Baptiſt, which coſt a hundred guineas each.

The chimney-piece in the dreſſing room is carved round by Gibbons; and over it is the duke of St. Albans in armour, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Over the door are the pictures of James lord Beauclerk, and Diana Vere, dutcheſs of St. Albans, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The paintings in the waiting room are, Henry Frederick, prince of Wales, the eldeſt ſon to king James I.—George Fitzroy, duke of Northumberland—The queen of Lewis XIV. with his picture in her hand.

In the billiard-room, over the two doors, are the pictures of Henry Fitzroy, duke of Grafton—John Wilmot, earl of Rocheſter—James Scot, duke of Monmouth—John Sheffield, earl Mulgrave, afterwards duke of Buckingham—Thomas Butler, earl of Offory—Henry Jermin, earl of St. Albans—Charles Stewart, duke of Richmond and Lenox—Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford—George Villiers, duke of Buckingham—James Stewart, duke of York—Prince Rupert William Henry Naſſau, prince of Orange—The laſt eleven are in the full robes of the garter—Dr. Gregory Haſcard, dean of Windſor, in his mantle—Henrietta Churchill, dutcheſs of Marlborough, and wife to Francis, earl of Godolphin—Charles II. in his robes of the garter—Jane Shore and fair Roſamond.

Over

Over the two chimney pieces are the pictures of Charles I.—Charles prince of Wales—Henry Maria—James duke of York.

Adjoining to Windſor is the village of Taplow, where the fineneſs of the ſituation has cauſed many gentlemen of fortune to fix their reſidence. The manor-houſe on the ſummit of the hill is an ancient noble ſtructure that enjoys a delightful proſpect over the country and the river Thames, which runs underneath. This houſe lately belonged to the right honourable the earl of Inchiquin, who reſided here during the life of his late royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales, his majeſty's father; but on the deceaſe of that prince, his lordſhip removed to Cliefdon in the neighbourhood.

Cliefdon-houſe was erected by George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II. and came by marriage to the late earl of Orkney, who made ſeveral conſiderable improvements in the houſe and gardens, which were alſo improved and enlarged by the late prince of Wales; ſo that wherever the eye is turned, the ſight is ſtruck with agreeable avenues, porterras, and beautiful lawns, with an extenſive view of the Thames, and the fine well cultivated country on its banks.

The houſe is a ſtately edifice, and the rooms ſpacious and noble. On the front of the houſe is raiſed a noble terrace, ſaid to be higher even than that of Windſor caſtle; however, it is certain, that the proſpect from thence is no leſs beautiful and extenſive. The rooms are noble and ſpacious; and the grand chamber is adorned with tapeſtry hangings, repreſenting the battles of the great duke of Marlborough, finely expreſſed, by order of the late earl of Orkney.

WOKING.

This town is ſituate on the river Wey, twenty miles from London, in the county of Surry. A neat market houſe was built here in the year 1665, at the charge of James Zouch, eſq. Its firſt fair, which is but a ſmall one, was procured by Edmond, duke of Somerſet, from Henry VI. the other from king Charles II. by Mr. Zouch. 'Tis a private country town, out of any great road, ſo that it is little heard of; but there are the remains of the walls of a royal houſe, which was the reſidence of a branch of the family of Plantagenet, viz. the old counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. In the church-yard here it has been remarked, that ſo long as there is any thing left of a corpſe, beſides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickneſs of a bull ruſh, with a top like the head of aſparagus, which comes near the ſurface, but never above it. The outſide is black, but the inſide red, and, when the corpſe is quite conſumed, the plant dies away. But the ſame obſervation has been made in other church-yards where the ſoil is a light red ſand, as it is in this.

[*Though the two following places are not within the compaſs of this chapter, yet as they are remarkable in themſelves, and contain many very ſuperb buildings, we preſume a deſcription of them in this place will not be either improper or unentertaining to the reader*]

CAMBRIDGE.

The town of Cambridge is ſituated on the river Cam, which divides it into two parts that are again joined by a ſtone bridge. It is fifty-two miles diſtant from London, and though dirty and ill built, yet it has fourteen pariſh churches. There is a public conduit in the market-place which was built by Hobſon the carrier, who in the time of James I. acquired a very conſiderable eſtate. A new building, called the Shire-houſe, was lately erected contiguous to the old town-hall, at the expence of the county.

In this town there are two charity ſchools, in which three hundred children are taught and fifty cloathed. Theſe ſchools are ſupported by a ſubſcription of two hundred and thirty pounds per annum, an eſtate of thirty pounds a year, which was left them for ever by William Wartes, and by money at the ſacrament in ſome of the college chapels, which has been appropriated for that purpoſe.

This town is governed by a mayor, high ſteward, recorder, thirteen aldermen, a common-council of twenty-four, a town clerk and other officers.

The univerſity of Cambridge conſiſts of ſixteen colleges, four of which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of halls, though the privileges of both are in every reſpect the ſame. It is a corporation, conſiſting of about fifteen hundred perſons, and is governed by a chancellor, a high ſteward, two proctors, and two taxers; all of whom are choſen by the univerſity.

The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit conſent of the univerſity, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a perſon of ſuch high rank, it is not expected or intended that he ſhould execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his ſubſtitute: a vice chancellor is choſen annually on the third of November, by the univerſity; he is always the head of ſome college, the heads of each college returning two of their body, of which the univerſity elects one. The high ſteward is choſen by the ſenate, and holds his place by patent from the univerſity. The proctors and taxers are alſo choſen every year, from the ſeveral colleges and halls by turns.

The public ſchools, of which there is one to every college, are in a building of brick and rough ſtone, erected on the four ſides of a quadrangular court. Every college has alſo its particular library, in which, except that of King's-college, the ſcholars are not obliged to ſtudy, as in the libraries at Oxford, but may borrow the books, and ſtudy in their chambers. Beſides the particular libraries of the ſeveral colleges, there is the univerſity library, which contains the collections of the archbiſhops, Parker, Grindal, and Pancroft; and of doctor Thomas Moore, biſhop of Ely; conſiſting of thirty thouſand volumes,

lumes, which was purchaſed for ſeven thouſand pounds, and preſented to the univerſity by his late majeſty king George I.

Each college has alſo its particular chapel, where the maſters, fellows, and ſcholars, meet every morning and evening, for the public worſhip of God; though on Sundays and Holidays, when there is a ſermon, they attend at St. Mary's church.

The names of the colleges, with their reſpectivee deſcriptions, are as follow:

1. *King's College.* This was founded in the year 1451 by Henry VII. It was at firſt but ſmall, being built by that prince, for a rector, and twelve ſcholars only. Near it was a little hoſtel for grammarians, built by William Bingham, which was granted by the founder to king Henry, for the enlargement of his college: whereupon he united theſe two; and having enlarged them, by uniting the church of St. John Zachary, founded a college for a provoſt, ſeventy fellows and ſcholars, and three chaplains. The chapel belonging to this college is deſervedly eſteemed one of the fineſt buildings of its kind in the world: it is three hundred and four feet long, ſeventy-three broad, and ninety-four feet high on the outſide; yet it is ſupported wholly by the ſymmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to ſuſtain the roof, which, as well as the ſides, is of free-ſtone. It has twelve large windows on each ſide, finely painted; and the choir is adorned with excellent carving. It conſtitutes one ſide of a large ſquare; for the royal founder deſigned that the college ſhould be quadrangle, all of equal beauty; but the civil wars, in which he was ſo involved with the houſe of York, prevented his accompliſhing this noble deſign. What has been added to this college within theſe few years paſt, is a great ornament to it. This new building, which is of ſtone, runs from the weſt end of the chapel, a little detached from it, to the ſouthward; forms another ſide of the ſquare, and contains ſpacious chambers and apartments, being two hundred and thirty-ſix feet in length, and forty-ſix in breadth. The new ſenate-hall makes the angle parallel to the chapel. This college has a maſter, fifty fellows, and twenty ſcholars.

In digging the foundation of the new buildings of this college, the workmen found a great number of broad pieces of gold, of the coin of king Henry V. exceeding fair. As ſoon as it was known, the college obtained a conſiderable number of them, which they made preſents of to their particular factors, and divided among themſelves and the fellows of the college; but it was ſuppoſed that many of them was ſecreted by the labourers; for this coin which before was very ſcarce, could afterwards be obtained with the greateſt eaſe.

2. *Queen's College.* This was founded by queen Margaret of Anjou, wife to king Henry VI. in the year 1448; but the troubleſome times which followed prevented her compleating this fabric. The firſt maſter of it, Andrew Ducket, procured great ſums of money from different perſons towards finiſhing this work; and ſo far prevailed with queen Elizabeth, wife to Edward IV. that ſhe perfected the work her profeſſed enemy had begun. The reverend Mr. Ferdinando Smithes, ſenior fellow of Queen's College, who died in November 1725, gave fifteen hundred pounds to the ſame, to be appropriated to the uſe of three batchelors of art, till the time of their taking their maſter's degree. This is one of the pleaſanteſt colleges in the univerſity; it has the moſt convenient lodgings, delightful gardens, orchards, and walks; and was the reſidence of the celebrated Eraſmus of Rotterdam, who choſe this college for his laſt retreat. It maintains a maſter, nineteen fellows, and forty-four ſcholars.

3. *Chriſt's College.* This was founded by the Lady Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. in the year 1506, upon the ſame ſpot of ground where God's houſe formerly ſtood. She ſettled there a maſter and twelve fellows, &c. which number, in the time of king Edward VI. being complained of, as favouring of ſuperſtition, by alluding to Our Saviour and his twelve diſciples; that prince added a thirteenth fellowſhip, and increaſed the number of Scholars. This college has been, within theſe few years paſt, adorned with an elegant new building; and now maintains a maſter, fifteen fellows, and fifty ſcholars.

4. *St. John's College.* This was alſo by the above counteſs, about the year 1560, upon the ſame ſpot where Nighel, or Neal, ſecond biſhop of Ely, in the year 1134, founded an hoſpital for canons regular, which, by Hugh de Balſham, was converted into a priory dedicated to St. John, and by the executors of the ſaid counteſs, into a college, under the name of the ſame ſaint; but ſhe dying before it was finiſhed, the work was retarded for ſome time: it was, however, carried on by her executors; and in the beginning of the reign of king James I. was greatly enlarged. The building at preſent conſiſts of three ſpacious courts: it has a noble library, which has, of late years, been greatly augmented by the acceſſion of that of doctor Gunning, late biſhop of Ely, who bequeathed the ſame to it. This college, which is pleaſantly ſituated by the river, is no leſs remarkable for its beautiful groves and gardens, than for the number of its ſtudents, and the ſtrict and regular diſcipline of them. There are at preſent a maſter, fifty four fellows and one hundred ſcholars.

5. *Peter-Houſe.* This is a large quadrangular building, well contrived, and adorned with porticos. It has a maſter, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two ſcholars; and was founded by Hugh Balſham, biſhop of Ely, anno 1257, when only prior of Ely. The ſcholars at firſt had no other conveniences than chambers, which exempted them from the high rates impoſed on them by the townſmen for lodgings. The endowment was ſettled by the ſame Hugh, when biſhop, anno 1248, for a maſter and fourteen fellows; which number might be increaſed or diminiſhed according to the improvement or diminution of their revenues.

6. *Pembroke Hall.* This was founded in the year 1347, by the lady Mary St. Paul, counteſs of Pembroke, third wife to Au-

domare de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, who having been unhappily ſlain at a tilting on his wedding day, ſhe entirely ſequeſtered herſelf from all worldly enjoyments, and, amongſt other pious acts, built this college, which has been ſince much augmented by the benefactions of others. It has a maſter, five fellows, and thirteen ſcholars.

7. *Clare Hall* was founded in the year 1340, by Richard Badow, chancellor of the univerſity, with the aſſiſtance of the lady Elizabeth Clare, counteſs of Ulſter. He had before built an houſe called Univerſity Hall, wherein the ſcholars lived, at their own expence, for ſixteen years, till it was accidentally deſtroyed by fire. The founder finding the charge of rebuilding would exceed his abilities, ſought the kind aſſiſtance of the aforeſaid lady, through whoſe liberality it was not only rebuilt, but endowed.

This hall has been lately new built, and is now one of the neateſt and moſt uniform ſtructures in the univerſity: it is a ſquare of building three ſtories high; the materials are free-ſtone, and the work is Doric: it reaches quite to the banks of the river Cam, which runs through the garden; and the court is entered by a lofty gate-houſe, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper ſtory of which is the library, and the lower the chapel. To this college belongs a meadow on the other ſide of the river, which communicates with it by a bridge. It has a maſter, eighteen fellows, and ſixty-three ſcholars.

8. *Jeſus College.* This was founded in the year 1499, by John Alcocke, biſhop of Ely, out of an old nunnery dedicated to St. Radegund, given him by king Henry VII. and pope Julius II. on account of the ſcandalous incontinence of the nuns, in order to be by him converted to this uſe: and this prelate eſtabliſhed in it a maſter, ſix fellows, and ſix ſcholars; but their numbers have ſince been greatly increaſed by conſiderable benefactions. It maintains at preſent a maſter, ſixteen fellows, and thirty-one ſcholars.

9. *Catharine Hall.* This was founded in the year 1459, by Robert Woodlark, third provoſt of King's College; and the hall was built over-againſt the Carmelites houſe, for one maſter and three fellows. The numbers have been ſince greatly increaſed, as well as the revenues; for it at preſent maintains a maſter, ſix fellows, and thirty-ſix ſcholars. A great part of it has been lately new built, and may now be ſaid to be a beautiful and regular fabric.

10. *Gonvil and Caius College.* In the year 1348 Edmund Gonvil founded an hall, called after his name, upon the place where are now the orchard and tennis-court of Bennet College; but within five years after it was removed into the place where it now ſtands, by biſhop Bateman, founder of Trinity-hall. In the year 1607 John Caius, doctor of phyſic, improved this hall into a new college, ſince chiefly called by his name; and it has, of late years, received conſiderable embelliſhments. It has twenty-ſix fellows, and ſeventy-four ſcholars.

11. *Trinity Hall.* This was founded about the year 1353. by William Bateman, biſhop of Norwich. it was built upon a place which once belonged to the monks of Ely, and was a houſe for ſtudents before the time of biſhop Bateman, who, by exchange for the advowſon of certain rectories, got it into his own poſſeſſion. He was a great maſter of civil and canon law; whereupon the maſter, two fellows, and three ſcholars, the number appointed by him at the firſt foundation, were obliged to follow thoſe two ſtudies. It has been ſince much augmented by benefactors, and the number of its members are proportionably increaſed.

The building of this hall is but irregular, yet it has convenient lodgings for the maſter and fellows, and pleaſant gardens, incloſed by walls of brick; and maintains twelve fellows, and fourteen ſcholars.

12. *Corpus Chriſti, or Benedict College.* This was founded by the ſociety of friars in Corpus Chriſti, in the year 1346. This aroſe out of two guilds or fraternities, one of Corpus Chriſti, and the other of the Bleſſed Virgin; which, after a long emulation being united into one body, by a joint intereſt built this college, which took its name from the adjoining church of St. Benedict. Their greateſt modern benefactor was doctor Matthew Parker, once maſter of the college, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, who by his prudent management, recovered ſeveral rights of the college; and, beſides two fellowſhips, and five ſcholarſhips, gave a great number of excellent MSS. to their library, which were moſtly collected out of the remains of the old abbey libraries, colleges, and cathedrals, and chiefly relate to the hiſtory of England.

It is a long ſquare of buildings, containing two courts, and two rows of lodgings. It has a chapel and library under the ſame roof; and maintains a maſter twelve fellows, and forty ſcholars.

13. *Emanuel College* was founded in the year 1584, the 26th of Elizabeth, by Sir William Mildmay, who was chancellor and treaſurer of the exchequer to that princeſs; where there had been formerly a convent of dominicans, inſtituted in the year 1280, and the ſixth of Edward I. by Alice, then counteſs of Oxford. This college he dedicated to Emanuel, and placed in it a maſter, three fellows, and four ſcholars. Here is a very neat chapel, built chiefly by the bounty of doctor William Sancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who left to the library, at his deceaſe, a very valuable collection of books. This college maintains a maſter, fourteen fellows, and ſixty ſcholars.

14. *Trinity College.* This was founded in the year 1546, by king Henry VIII. who converted three ancient halls, called St. Michael's, King's, and Phyſwick's halls, into this ſtately college, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed it for the maintenance of a provoſt, ſixty fellows, forty ſcholars, and ten almoner orators; reſerving to himſelf and his ſucceſſors the right of appointing the warden.

The college, or houſe of St. Michael the Archangel, was founded in 1324, by Henry or Hervy Stanton, canon of St. Peter's at York, and chancellor

chancellor of the exchequer to king Edward II. This place was in all reſpects a college, and the fellows of it took their degrees in the public ſchools of this univerſity.

King's hall was completed and endowed by Edward III. in the year 1376, and the fiftieth year of his reign; and the fellows of this hall alſo took their degrees in the univerſity, as fellows of a college.

Phyſwick Hoſtel, or Hall was the dwelling-houſe of William Phyſwick, eſq; beadle of the univerſity, who, in the year 1393, gave it to Gonvil-hall, and converted it into a little college, to receive ſuch ſcholars belonging to Gonvil-hall, as that houſe could not conveniently contain.

The above halls being formed into a college, queen Mary preſented it with a revenue of three hundred and ſeventy-ſix pounds ten ſhillings; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Nevill, dean of Canterbury, the eighth maſter of this college expended three thouſand pounds in repairing, or rather rebuilding it, which he did with ſuch magnificence and ſplendor, that for ſpaciouſneſs, beauty, and uniformity, it is hardly to be equalled. It has lately been much improved by the addition of a library. This building is of free-ſtone, ſupported by two rows of pillars, and ſaid to be one of the moſt noble and elegant ſtructures of the kind in the world. This college is rendered famous on account of ſeveral great men it has educated; the moſt illuſtrious of which were, the lord Bacon, Sir Iſaac Newton, doctor Barrow, Mr. Ray, and doctor Bentley. In this college are maintained three royal profeſſors, ſixty fellows and ninety-one ſcholars.

15. *Magdalen College* was founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley, lord chancellor of England, who endowed it with lands belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity of London, and called it the college of St. Mary Magdalen. It was at firſt only a hall, conſiſting of three houſes; but in the year 1519, the eleventh of Henry VIII. Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, purchaſed theſe houſes, in which the monks of ſeveral neighbouring abbies had been uſed to ſtudy; from whence it was formerly called Monks-hall; and converted them to the uſe of the univerſity, by the name of Buckingham hall. It has been remarked, that the founder's name is contained in the word M-audley-n, which is the orthography of Magdalen, according to the vulgar pronunciation. A fellowſhip of a conſiderable value has lately been founded at this college, which is appropriated to gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, and called the Travelling Norfolk Fellowſhip. To the library of this college were left a valuable collection of pamphlets, by——Pepys, eſq; and likewiſe a great number of papers relating to the navy and admiralty; and with them he bequeathed the preſſes, which are carefully preſerved to this day.

This college was conſiderably enlarged, and its revenue encreaſed by Sir Chriſtopher Wrey, who was ſome time afterwards lord chief juſtice of England. A new building was begun ſome years ago, to be added to this college, but was never finiſhed. It ſtands on the north weſt ſide of the river, ſeparated from all the reſt; and now maintains a maſter, thirteen fellows and thirteen ſcholars.

16. *Sidney Suſſex College*. This was founded in the year 1589, the thirty-firſt of Elizabeth, purſuant to the will of the lady Frances Sidney, counteſs of Suſſex, who bequathed five thouſand pounds for the building and endowing this college, for the maintenance of a maſter, ten fellows, and twenty ſcholars, to be called by the name it now bears.

In conſequence of this will, a college was ſoon after built by the counteſs's executors, upon the ſpot where a monaſtery of Franciſcans, commonly called Grey-friars, built by king Edward I. had formerly flouriſhed; but the generous gift of this lady was inſufficient to fulfil her good intentions: the deficiency, however, was ſo far ſupplied by the liberality of her executors, Henry Grey, earl of Kent, and John lord Harington, that it immediately received a maſter, eight fellows, and twenty ſcholars. Sir Francis Clerk was afterwards a great benefactor to this college; he not only made a conſiderable addition to the building, but likewiſe augmented the ſcholarſhips, by founding four fellowſhips, and eight ſcholarſhips more; and Sir John Brereton left it, by will, two thouſand pounds. It now maintains a maſter, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight ſcholars.

There are four hundred and ſix fellows, and ſix hundred and ſixty ſcholars, beſides which, there are two hundred and thirty-ſix inferior officers and ſervants of various kinds; theſe are all maintained upon the foundation. The whole number of ſtudents belonging to the univerſity, are not, however here included: there are two ſorts of ſtudents, called penſioners, the greater, and the leſs; the greater penſioners are in general the young nobility, and are called fellow commoners; becauſe, though they are ſcholars, they dine with the fellows: the leſs, called commoners, are dieted with the ſcholars, but both live at their own expence. There are alſo a conſiderable number of poor ſcholars, called Sizars, who wait upon the fellows, ſcholars, and penſioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of theſe it is impoſſible to aſcertain, being in a ſtate of perpetual fluctuation.

By a ſpecial grant of Henry VI. the univerſity has the privilege of printing books of every kind at their own preſs.

Originally the ſchools of this univerſity were in private houſes, hired from ten years to ten years for that purpoſe, by the univerſity; in which time they might not be put to any other uſe. Afterwards public ſchools were built at the charge of the univerſity, in or near the place where they now ſtand; but the preſent fabric, as it is now built of brick and rough ſtone, was erected partly at the expence of the univerſity, and partly by the contributions of ſeveral benefactors.

The univerſity library was firſt built by Rotheram, archbiſhop of York, who, with Tonſtal biſhop of Durham, furniſhed it with choice books, few whereof are to be found at preſent: but it contained, nevertheleſs, about fourteen thouſand books, when his late majeſty king George

George I. was graciouſly pleaſed, in the beginning of his reign, to purchaſe the large and curious library of doctor John More, biſhop of Ely, who died on the thirtieth of July, 1714; and, as a mark of his royal favour, to beſtow it upon this univerſity.

Great additions and alterations have been lately made in the library, for the better diſpoſition of this valuable royal preſent, which conſiſted of upwards of thirty thouſand volumes, and coſt the king ſix thouſand guineas. And we cannot but obſerve, in this place, that the late lord viſcount Townſhend, having underſtood that the univerſity, to ſhew their gratitude, and do honour to the memory of his late majeſty king George I. intended to erect a ſtatue of that monarch, was pleaſed to offer to cauſe the ſame to be carved, and ſet up in the ſaid library at his own expence; which generous tender was received by the univerſity in the manner it deſerved, and with circumſtances equally to their own and his lordſhip's honour. And in the month of October 1739, in purſuance thereof, a fine marble ſtatue of this great prince was accordingly erected in the ſenate-hall of King's college: on which are the following inſcriptions, viz.

On the front:

GEORGIO
Optimo principi,
Magnæ Britanniæ regi,
Ob inſignia ejus in hanc academiam
Merita,
Senatus Cantabrigienſis
In perpetuum
Grati animi teſtimonium
Statuam
Mortuo ponendam
Decrevit.

That is,

"By the ſenate of Cambridge it was decreed, "that a ſtatue ſhould be erected to his late "moſt excellent majeſty George I. king of "Great Britain, as a perpetual monument of "their gratitude for his ſignal benefits to this "univerſity.

On the left:

CAROLUS
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,
Summum tum academiæ, tum
Reipublicæ decus,
Pro eximia, qua regem coluerat,
Pietate, proque ſingulari,
Qua academiam foverat,
Caritate, ſtatuam
A ſenatu academico decretam
Sumtibus ſuis e marmore
Faciendam locavit.

That is,

"Charles lord viſcount Townſhend, a principal "ornament both of the univerſity and the "ſtate, agreeably to his ſingular loyalty to- "wards his prince, and the particular affec- "tion wherewith he had favoured the univer- "ſity, engaged to have the ſtatue, which was "decreed by the ſenate of Cambridge, made "of marble at his own expence."

CAROLUS filius
Vicecomes TOWNSHEND,
Virtutum æque ac honorum
Paternorum hæres,
Statuam,
Quam pater morte ſubita abreptus
Imperfectam reliquerat,
Perficiendam,
Atque in hoc ornatiſſimo
Academiæ loco collocandam,
Curavit.

"Charles the ſon, lord viſcount Townſhend, heir "alike to the virtues and dignities of his father, "cauſed this ſtatue, which his father, ſur- "priſed by ſudden death, had left imperfect, "to be completed, and erected in this moſt "honourable place of the univerſity."

His majeſty not contented with having given this noble inſtance of his royal bounty to the univerſity of Cambridge, in the year 1724, was graciouſly pleaſed to confer another mark of his favour upon them, and which extended to the univerſity of Oxford; in creating a new eſtabliſhment in a moſt uſeful branch of learning, which was much wanted, and for which, till that time, there had been no proviſion: this was to appoint two perſons, not under the degree of maſter of arts, or batchelor of laws, ſkilled in modern hiſtory, and in the knowledge of modern languages to be nominated King's Profeſſors of Modern Hiſtory, one for the univerſity of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford; who are obliged to read lectures in the public ſchools, at particular times; each of which profeſſors to have a ſtipend of four hundred pounds per annum, out of which each profeſſor is obliged to maintain, with ſufficient ſalaries, two perſons at leaſt, well qualified to teach and inſtruct in writing and ſpeaking the ſaid languages, gratis, twenty ſcholars of each univerſity, to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two, at leaſt, of the ſaid languages.

The ſame beneficent king, was alſo pleaſed to appoint twelve perſons, choſen out of each of the univerſities, to be preachers in the royal chapel of Whitehall, at ſtated times, with handſome ſalaries; and declared, that he would cauſe a particular regard to be had to the members of the two univerſities, in the diſpoſitions of thoſe benefices which fell into the royal gift.

Within theſe few years paſt there have been ſeveral other benefactors to this univerſity, particularly the two following.

Doctor John Woodward, who died on the twenty-fifth of April 1728, left to the univerſity of Cambridge a ſum of money for erecting a profeſſorſhip for natural philoſophy, with a proviſion of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for the ſupport and maintenance of the ſame for ever.

He

He likewiſe bequeathed to the ſaid univerſity his collection of foſſils, and other natural curioſities; and ſuch a part of his library, moreover, as was neceſſary to illuſtrate his ſaid collection.

On the death of Mrs. Addenbroke, (March 1720) widow of an eminent phyſician of that name, the ſum of about four thouſand pounds devolved to this univerſity; which, by the doctor's will, were to be applied to the building and furniſhing a phyſical hoſpital in Cambridge, in which poor diſeaſed people were to be admitted for cure, *gratis*. The maſter and fellows of Catharine-hall were appointed truſtees of this charity.

On the ſouth ſide of the ſenate-houſe, oppoſite to the ſtatue of George I. is another noble ſtatue of George II. erected by the late duke of Newcaſtle, then chancellor of the univerſity. On the front of the pedeſtal is the following inſcription:

GEORGIO SECUNDO
Patrono ſuo, optime merenti,
Semper venerando;
Quod volenti populo,
Inſtitiſſimé humaniſſime,
In pace, & in bello.
Feliciter imperavit;
Quod academiam Cantabrigienſem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;
Hanc ſtatuam
Æturnum faxit Deus, monumentum,
Grati animi in regem,
Pietatis in patriam,
Amoris in academium,
Suis ſumptibus, poni curavit,
THOMAS HOLLES
Dux de Newcaſtle.
Academiæ Cancellarius,
A.D. M.DCC.LXVI.

Cambridge was a fortified town in the time of the Saxons; and being afterwards ſeized by the Danes, they kept a garriſon there till the year 921, when they were driven out by Edward the elder. Towards the end of the eleventh century, William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, which is ſaid to have been a large, ſtrong, and ſtately building; ſome traces of it are ſtill to be ſeen, and the gate, which remains entire, is now the county goal. In the ſucceeding reign of William Rufus, the town was burnt by Roger de Montgomery, to revenge a ſuppoſed injury he had received from the king; but Henry I. the ſucceſſor of Rufus, rebuilt it, and made it a corporation. During the civil contentions, called the Barons Wars, which happened in the twelfth century, it was often ravaged by outlaws, who took refuge in the iſle of Ely; but king Henry III. about the year 1219, ſecured it againſt theſe incurſions, by a deep trench, which in Camden's time was called the King's-ditch; but houſes having been ſince built on both ſides of it, the name was at length forgotten.

In the reign of Richard II. near the end of the fourteenth century, during the inſurrection of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, a rebellious rabble entered this town, and burnt the records of the univerſity in the market-place. The round church in this town is thought to have been a ſynagogue of the Jews, who having been invited hither by the Conqueror and his ſucceſſors, ſettled here, and were very numerous for many generations, and inhabited all that part of the town which is now called the Jewry.

Cambridge ſends four members to parliament, two for the town, and two for the univerſity. It has two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and an annual fair on the twenty-fourth of June, for horſes, wood and earthen ware.

OXFORD.

The city of Oxford is finely ſituated at the conflux of the Thames and Cherwell, fifty-five miles from London. It ſtands on a riſing ground, the aſcent of which is ſo gradual, as hardly to be perceived, and in the midſt of a moſt beautiful extent of meadows to the ſouth, eaſt and weſt, and of corn fields to the north. The vales on the eaſt are watered by the river Cherwell, and thoſe of the weſt and ſouth by the main ſtream, and ſeveral branches of the Iſis. The landſcape is bounded on every ſide, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of freſh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniences which would otherwiſe ariſe from the noxious vapours of a watery ſituation. From ſome of the ſurrounding hills, the traveller is ſurprized with an unparallelled proſpect of plenty; of numerous ſpires, domes and turrets, with the combined charms verdure, water and trees. The ſoil is a fine gravel; and on the whole the ſituation is more agreeable than healthy.

The government of Oxford is veſted in a mayor, a high ſteward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight aſſiſtants, two bailiffs, a town clerk, two chamberlains, all that have ſerved the office of bailiff and chamberlain, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor for the time being officiates at the coronation of our kings, in the buttery, and receives a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee.

The magiſtracy of this city is ſubject to the chancellor or vice chancellor of the univerſity, in all affairs of moment, even thoſe relating to the city; and the vice-chancellor adminiſters annually an oath to the magiſtrates and ſheriffs, that they will maintain the privileges of the univerſity. The mayor, and ſixty-two of the chief citizens alſo pay each one penny every year on the tenth of February, at the church of St. Mary, in lieu of a heavy fine laid on the city in the reign of Edward III. when ſixty-two of the ſtudents were murdered by the inhabitants.

The private buildings of this city are neat, and the public ones ſumptuous. The ſtreets are ſpacious, clean and regular, and well ſupplied with water by an engine erected on the river Iſis.

Beſides the cathedral here are fourteen pariſh churches, viz. St. Clement's—St. John's—St. Thomas's—St. Giles's—Holiwell's—St. Peter's in the Eaſt—St. Mary Magdalen's—St. Michael's—St. Peter's in the Bailey—St. Ebb's—St. Aldate's

date's, or St Old's—St. Martin's or Carfax—All Saints—St. Mary's. Only four of theſe churches are worthy of obſervation, viz. St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Peters, and St. John's.

The church of St. Mary, in which the public ſermons of the univerſity are preached on Sundays and holidays, is ſituated about the middle of the north ſide of the High-ſtreet. It was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. as it appears at preſent. It conſiſts of three iſles, with a ſpacious choir or chancel, which is ſeparated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and ſince improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle iſle. At the weſt end of the ſame iſle is ſituated the vice-chancellor's throne, at the foot of which are ſeated the two proctors. The ſeats which deſcend on either ſide, are appointed for the doctors and heads of houſes, and thoſe beneath for the young noblemen. The area conſiſts of benches for the maſters of arts. On the weſt end, with a return to the north and ſouth, are galleries for the under-graduates and batchelors of arts. The tower, with its ſpire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, one hundred and eighty feet in height, and richly ornamented with pinnacles, niches and ſtatues, which it is ſaid were added by King, the firſt biſhop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains ſix remarkably large bells, by which the proper notice is given for ſcholaſtic exerciſes, convocations and congregations. On the ſouth ſide is a portal, of more modern ſtructure, erected by doctor Morgan, chaplain to archbiſhop Laud, in the year 1637.

The church of All Saints, which is likewiſe ſituated in the High ſtreet, is an elegant modern ſtructure, much in the ſtile of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without, with Corinthian pilaſters, and finiſhed with an attic ſtory and baluſtrade. There is one pillar in the church which is ſeventy-two feet long, forty-two wide, and fifty in height. The ceiling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed; and the ſteeple is remarkable, in the modern taſte.

St. Peter in the Eaſt, which ſtands near the High-ſtreet, was partly built by St. Grymbald eight hundred years ago; and is ſaid to be the firſt church of ſtone that appeared in this part of England. The tower and eaſt end are curious pieces of antiquity. This was formerly the univerſity church; and even at preſent, in order to aſcertain their original claim, the univerſity attend their ſermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during lent.

The church of St. John, which is alſo a chapel to Merton college, is an auguſt Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel is the longeſt of any in the univerſity, that of New college excepted. It had once an organ, yet without any regular inſtitution for choir ſervice, before the preſent ſtalls and wainſcot were put up. The painted glaſs of the eaſt window is very elegant and of a modern hand. The anti-chapel is proportionally ſpacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outſide of the church, towards the weſt, we may perceive the arches filled up, which once ſtood within, and made part of the nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodly, and Sr Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door is that of the late warden, doctor Wintle, and his ſiſter, which is neatly executed; and not far from the north door of the anti-chapel, is a buſt and inſcription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuſcript of Wood's, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

In the centre of the city is a curious ſtructure, called Carfax conduit, erected by Otho Nicholſon in the reign of James I.

The town-hall, ſituated in Fiſh-ſtreet is a neat and commodious ſtructure, erected partly at the expence of the late Thomas Rowney, eſq; ſometime repreſentative and high ſteward of this city.

Here is a ſtone bridge over the Cherwell, called Magdanel-bridge, ſix hundred feet in length, and conſiſting of twenty arches. In the weſtern ſuburb is another bridge, called High-bridge, over a branch of the Thames; and near it is another very fine ſtone bridge now building over the ſame ſtream, for the convenience of a new road now making there. Beſides theſe, there is another bridge over the Thames, at the extremity of Fiſh-ſtreet, and called Folly-bridge. It is alſo of ſtone, and conſiſts of three principal arches. On the centre of this bridge is an ancient tower, called Friar Bacon's ſtudy, under which is the road to Abingdon.

Adjoining to the city is an hoſpital, elegantly built of hewn ſtone, upon the plan of the county hoſpital at Glouceſter. This edifice was erected by the truſtees of doctor Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the ſurplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his library. The ground was given by Thomas Rowney, eſq; abovementioned. The building was begun in May 1759, and proſecuted with remarkable expedition. It is now finiſhed, and calculated to hold ſeventy patients.

Among the various public buildings which claim our attention in this place (excluſive of the colleges and halls) is one called the New, or Radlivian library, from its founder doctor John Radcliffe, a phyſician of great eminence, who left forty thouſand pounds to build a library for the uſe of the univerſity, with a ſalary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a librarian, and the like ſum towards furniſhing the library with new books. In conſequence of this legacy, the firſt ſtone of the building was laid the ſeventeenth of May 1737, and the library was opened with great ſolemnity on the thirteenth of April, 1745, by the name of the New, or Radcliffivian library.

This beautiful building is ſituated in the centre of a large ſquare, formed by St. Mary's church, the public ſchools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Noſe, and the other All Souls. It is a very ſumptuous pile of building, erected upon arcades, which, circularly diſpoſed, encloſe a ſpacious doom in the centre. From hence we paſs by a well executed flight of ſpiral ſteps into the library itſelf. This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majeſty, riſes into a capacious

cious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of ſtucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone brought from Hartz Foreſt in Germany. The room is encloſed by a circular ſeries of arches, beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order. Behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are diſpoſed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the ceiling, in the upper gallery, are finely ſtuccoed. Over the door, at the entrance, is a ſtatue of the founder, doctor Radcliff, by Ryſbrac, which is moſt advantageouſly viewed from the point oppoſite to it, in the laſt mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good buſt of Gibbes, the architect. In a word, the finiſhing and decorations of this attic edifice are all in the moſt elegant taſte.

The ſchools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outſide is about one hundred and ſeventy-five feet in length; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whoſe higheſt apartments are appointed for aſtronomical obſervations, and other philoſophical experiments. Three ſides of the upper ſtory of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the picture gallery, the north ſide of which is one hundred and twenty-nine feet ſix inches; the eaſt ſide one hundred and fifty-eight feet ſix inches; and the breadth twenty-four feet ſix inches. This is chiefly furniſhed with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men; alſo with cabinets of medals, and caſes of books. It was wainſcoted by the munificence of doctor Butler, the late preſident of Magdalen college, and the late duke of Beaufort.

Under the picture gallery are the ſchools of the ſeveral ſciences, in one of which are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another that inеſtimable collection of ſtatues, &c. lately preſented to the univerſity by the counteſs of Pomfret. The firſt ſtone of the ſchools was laid the thirtieth of March 1613, and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

The Bodleian or pulic library is a part or member of the laſt-mentioned edifice. It conſiſts of three ſpacious and lofty rooms, diſpoſed in the form of the roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, over the divinity ſchool, about the year 1440, and by him furniſhed with books, all which have been ſince loſt. The gallery on the weſt ſide was raiſed at the expence of the univerſity, under the chancellorſhip of archbiſhop Laud, together with the convocation houſe beneath. The veſtible, or firſt gallery, with the proſcholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furniſhed the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewiſe aſſigned an eſtate for the maintenance of a librarian, &c. and the ſupport of a public fund for the library, adding a body of ſtatutes, for the regulation of his new inſtitution. By theſe ſervices he juſtly deſerved the name of the founder of the library.

The original ſtock has been greatly enriched by the acceſſion of many valuable collections of manuſcripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; beſides large additions of choice and uſeful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the earl of Pembroke, archbiſhop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, general Fairfax, doctor Marſhal, doctor Barlow, doctor Rawlinſon, Mr. St. Amand, &c.

The divinity ſchool ſtands under the ſame roof with the Bodleian library. It was begun at the expence of the univerſity in the year 1427, and afterwards completed, with its ſuperſtructure, by duke Humphrey. Its ceiling is a moſt finiſhed piece of Gothic maſonry, both in deſign and execution; and, on the whole, it is probably the moſt Gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the convocation houſe, which is a ſpacious room, commodiouſly furniſhed, and handſomely decorated.

Directly oppoſite to the divinity ſchool is the theatre, a beautiful ſtructure erected from a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in the year 1669, at the expence of archbiſhop Sheldon, at that time chancellor, who having beſtowed fifteen thouſand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thouſand pounds to purchaſe lands for its perpetual repair.

The front of this building is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two ſtatues of archbiſhop Sheldon, and the duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At the entrance of the theatre the ſpectator is ſtrongly and ſuddenly ſtruck with the ideas of majeſty and beauty: but this room exhibits the moſt auguſt appearance when properly filled. It is equally diſpoſed to contain, and ſhew to advantage, a large and ſolemn aſſembly. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are ſeated in the centre of the ſemi-circular part; on each hand are the young noblemen and doctors; the maſters of arts in the area: the reſt of the univerſity, and ſtrangers of both ſexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being ſupported either by columns or arch-work, reſts on the ſide walls, which are at the diſtance of eighty feet one way, and ſeventy the other. The roof is covered with an allegorical painting, which conſiſts of a great number of figures. The firſt of theſe is Theology, with her book of ſeven ſeals imploring the aſſiſtance of Truth for the unfolding of it. On the left hand is the Moſaical law veiled, with the table of ſtone, to which ſhe points with her iron rod. On her right hand is the Goſpel, with the croſs in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

In the ſame diviſion, over the Moſaic law, is Hiſtory holding up her pen, as dedicating it to Truth, and an attending Genius, with ſeveral fragments of old writings, from which ſhe collects her hiſtory into her book. On the other ſide near the Goſpel, is Divine Poeſy, with her harp of David's faſhion.

In the triangle on the right hand of the Goſpel, is alſo Logic, in a poſture of arguing; and on the left hand of the Moſaic law is Muſic, with her antic lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of muſic notes on her knee, with a Genius on her right hand playing on a flute, being the emblem of ancient muſic. On the left (but within the

the partition for phyſic) Dramatic Poeſy, with a vizard, repreſenting Comedy, a bloody dagger for Tragedy, and the reed pipe for Paſtoral.

In the ſquare on the right ſide of the circle, is Law, with her ruling ſceptre, accompanied with records, patents and evidences, on the one ſide, and on the other with Rhetoric. By theſe is an attending Genius, with the ſcales of Juſtice, and a figure with a palm branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous actions; and the Roman Faſces, the marks of power and puniſhment.

Printing, with a caſe of letters in one hand, and a form ready ſet in the other, and by her ſeveral ſheets hanging as a drying.

On the left ſide the circle, oppoſite to Theology, in three ſquares, are the Mathematical Sciences, (depending on Demonſtration, as the other on Faith) in the firſt of which is Aſtronomy with the celeſtial globe, Geography with the terreſtrial, together with three attending Genii, having Arithmetic in the ſquare on one hand, with a paper of figures; Optics with the perſpective glaſs; Geometry with a pair of compaſſes in her left; and a table with geometrical figures in it, in her right hand. And in the ſquare on the other hand, Architecture embracing the capital of a column, with compaſſes, and the Norma or ſquare lying by her, and a workman holding another ſquare in one hand, and a plumb line in the other.

In the midſt of theſe ſquares and triangles (as deſcending from above) is the figure of Truth ſitting as on a cloud, in one hand holding a palm-branch(the emblem of victory) in the other the ſun, whoſe brightneſs enlightens the whole circle of figures, and is ſo bright, that it ſeems to hide the face of herſelf to the ſpectators below.

Over the entrance of the front of the Theatre, are three figures tumbling down; the firſt, Envy, with her ſnaky hairs, ſquint eyes, hag's breaſt, pale venemous complexion, ſtrong, but ugly limbs, and riveled ſkin, frighted from above by the ſight of the ſhield of Pallas, with the Gorgon's head in it, againſt which ſhe oppoſes her ſnaky treſſes, but her fall is ſo precipitous, that ſhe has no command of her arms.

Then Rapine, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, ſharp twangs, her hands imbrued with blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeaux; with theſe inſtruments threatening the deſtruction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is prevented by an Herculian Genius, or Power.

Next that is repreſented brutiſh, ſcoffing Ignorance, endeavouring to vilify and contemn what ſhe underſtands not, which is charmed by a Mercurial Genius with his Caduceus.

The allegorical pictures on the ceiling, above explained, were done by Streater, ſerjeant painter to king Charles II. but the colours as well as the canvas, having been greatly injured by Time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762, by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious portrait painter of London; at which time the whole inſide was all decorated with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of one thouſand pounds; ſo that this is now univerſally allowed to be the moſt ſuperb and ſplendid room in Europe.

This room is alſo furniſhed with three admirable full length portraits of archbiſhop Sheldon, the duke of Ormond, and Sir Chriſtopher Wren.

To the weſt of the theatre ſtands the Aſhmolean Muſeum, ſo called from its founder, Elias Aſhmole, eſq; Windſor Herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to beſtow upon the univerſity all the rarities he had purchaſed from the two Tradeſcants, ſucceſſively phyſic gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of coins, manuſcripts, &c. on condition that they ſhould build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finiſhed in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It is not inferior to any modern edifice in point of ſymmetry and elegance. Its front towards the ſtreet is about ſixty feet in length. The eaſtern portico is remarkably well finiſhed in the Corinthian order, and adorned with variety of characteriſtical embelliſhments. This piece of architecture is deſervedly reckoned equal to any in the univerſity; though, like many others, it is ſo much crowded by the neighbouring buildings, that the ſpectator cannot view it to proper advantage.

Agreeable to his promiſe, Aſhmole preſented to the univerſity a large and valuable collection of natural bodies, together with his coins and manuſcripts; he alſo bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work, conſiſting of ſixty links, weighing twenty-two ounces, with a medal of the duke of Brandenburgh; the other a collar of S's, with a medal of the king of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the emperor Joſeph; all which he had received as honorary preſents on occaſion of his book concerning the order of the garter.

Since the firſt foundation of this muſeum, it has been greatly enriched by ſeveral ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curioſities are, a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preſerved dry, or in ſpirits; numerous ſpecimens of minerals and metals; ſhells, eſpecially thoſe of doctor Martin Liſter, together with his ores, foſſils, &c.

It likewiſe contains a ſmall, but well choſen collection of exotic plants, ſent from the Eaſt Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two firſt keepers, doctor Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the natural bodies mentioned in hiſtories of the counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greateſt part of England, Wales, and Ireland. A catalogue of many of theſe was publiſhed by himſelf, elegantly adorned with copper-plates, in the year 1699, under the title of Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia. To theſe valuable treaſures a great addition has lately been made by the reverend William Borlaſe, who preſented to the univerſity all the ſpecimens of cryſtals,

ſtals, mundicks, coppers, tins, &c. deſcribed in his Natural Hiſtory of Cornwall; which preſent he alſo accompanied with his manuſcript copy of the hiſtory, and the original drawings.

Amongſt the curioſities of nature muſt be reckoned the large magnet given to the Muſeum by the right honourable the counteſs of Weſtmoreland, the lady of our late chancellor. It is of an oval ſhape, its longer diameter eighteen inches, its ſhorter twelve, and ſupports a weight of one hundred and forty-five pounds. It is encloſed in an elegant caſe of mahogany, made at his lordſhip's expence, and may juſtly be deemed one of the greateſt ornaments, as well as rarities of this place.

Here is alſo a good collection of antiquities; ſuch as urns, ſtatues, ſacrifical veſſels and utenſils; likewiſe many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon coins, the gift of the founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, eſq.

Amongſt the works of art, a model of a ſhip given by doctor Clark, and a picture repreſenting our Saviour going to his crucifixion, made of feathers, deſerve particular notice; alſo a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of king Alfred, and worn, as is ſuppoſed, by that monarch.——This ſtructure is alſo decorated with a great number of very curious paintings, executed by the beſt hands.

Beſides the room in which the curioſities are depoſited, there are three ſmall libraries; the firſt called by the name of Aſhmole's ſtudy, containing his printed books and manuſcripts chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which alſo are the manuſcripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the Monaſticon, &c.

The ſecond is that of doctor Liſter, conſiſting of printed books in phyſic, and the beſt editions of the claſſics, in which alſo are preſerved the copper plates belonging to the Hiſtory of Shells, publiſhed by that author.

The laſt is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable manuſcript collections of that learned and laborious antiquarian.

In the room on the firſt floor, lectures are read in experimental philoſophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courſes of chemiſtry and anatomy.

The care and direction of the Muſeum is veſted in ſix viſitors, viz. the vice-chancellor, the dean of Chriſt-church, the principal of Brazen Noſe, the king's profeſſor of phyſic, and the two proctors for the time being. Theſe have the nomination of the head keeper, and meet annually on Trinity Monday, to inſpect the ſtate of the collection, and to paſs the accounts. Aſhmole deſigned to have endowed his foundation with ample revenues, and has in his ſtatutes expreſſed the ſums appointed for this purpoſe, namely fifty pounds per annum for the head keeper, fifteen pounds to the librarian, and five pounds for an aſſiſtant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; ſo that the profits at preſent ariſe only from the gratuities given by ſtrangers for the exhibition of the curioſities, which fall greatly ſhort of the original deſign.

Nearly adjoining to the Theatre is the Clarendon Printing-houſe, a very handſome building, erected in the year 1711, by the profits that aroſe from the ſale of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the copy of which had been preſented to the univerſity by his ſons, the lords Clarendon and Rocheſter. It is a magnificent ſtructure, conſiſting of two ſtories, and is one hundred and fifteen feet in length. The ſtreet front has a noble Doric portico, whoſe columns equal the height of the firſt ſtory. The back front is adorned with three quarter columns of the ſame dimenſions, and a ſtatue of the earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are ſtatues of the nine Muſes. On the right hand are two rooms where bibles and books of common prayer are printed; and over theſe are large and elegant apartments, containing ſeveral excellent pictures, with a kitchen and other domeſtic accommodations, under the whole. The left ſide conſiſts of rooms for the univerſity preſs, together with one well executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of queen Anne, by Kneller; appointed for the meetings of the heads of houſes, and delegates.

To the ſouth of Magdalen college is the phyſic garden, the grand entrance to which is of the Doric order, and ornamented with ruſtic work. It is moreover adorned with a buſt of the founder, lord Danby, a ſtatue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the frieze is the following inſcription: "Gloriæ "Dei optimi maximi honori Caroli I. regis in "uſum academiæ et reipulicæ Henricus comes "Danby, anno 1632." The ſame inſcription is on the garden front.

The garden, which is five acres in circumference, is ſurrounded by a noble wall, with other portraits in the ruſtic ſtyle, at proper diſtances. The ground is divided into four quarters. On the right and left, at our entrance, are two neat and convenient green-houſes, ſtocked with a valuable collection of exotics. The quarters are filled with a compleat ſeries of ſuch plants as grow naturally, diſpoſed in their reſpective claſſes. Without the walls on the eaſt, is an admirable hot houſe, where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raiſed. Of theſe the chief are, the pine-apple, the plantain, the coffee-ſhrub, the caper-tree, the cinnamon, the creeping Cereus, &c.

This garden was inſtituted by the earl of Danby, above-mentioned, in the year 1632; who having repleniſhed it with plants for the uſe of ſtudents in botany, ſetrled an annual revenue for its ſupport. It has been ſince much improved by doctor Sherrard, who erected the edifice which is ſeen on the left, at entering the garden, and furniſhed it with an uſeful collection of botannical books. He likewiſe aſſigned three thouſand pounds for the maintenance of a profeſſor of botany, for whoſe lodgings ſome apartments in the building juſt mentioned have been appointed.

Having thus deſcribed the principal public buildings in this city, we ſhall now proceed to the ſeveral colleges and halls, which conſtitute the univerſity of Oxford. The firſt of theſe is

Univerſity College. This is allowed to be the moſt antient college in Oxford; and ſome writers aſſert that it was a manſion for ſcholars long before the time of king Alfred, (who is ſuppoſed

to have founded it) and that St. John de Beverley, who died in 721, received his education here.

In the reign of king Edward, this college or hall was ſacked and burnt, together with the city, by the Danes; and they were ſcarcely rebuilt, when king Harold, who ſucceded to the crown in 1036, being much incenſed againſt this place, for the murder of ſome of his friends, in a tumult, baniſhed the ſcholars from their ſtudies. By an edict of Edward the Confeſſor, the ſcholars were however reſtored to their ancient penſions and habitations; but William the Conqueror being deſirous to aboliſh the Engliſh tongue, and therefore unwilling to have the doctrines of the church any longer preached in it, was vigorouſly oppoſed by the clergy and ſcholars of Oxford, upon which he retracted the ſtipends originally granted them, and the ſcholars were thus reduced to live on charitable contributions, till the college was a ſecond time endowed.

According to ſome writers, this college, at the time of the conqueſt, was let out to the ſcholars by the citizens, into whoſe poſſeſſion it is ſuppoſed to have come during the Daniſh wars; but this circumſtance is by no means probable, ſince the edict of Edward the Confeſſor reſtored the ſcholars to their ancient privileges. However, it is certain, that for ſome time before the reign of Henry III. the ſcholars rented the college of the citizens. By what means it became the property of the city, does not appear; but ſuch was the city's right to this college, that it had power to ſell it, and it was actually bought of the city by William, archdeacon of Durham, who died in 1249; and by his laſt will and teſtament, bequeathed it to the ſtudents, and endowed it with three hundred and ten marks, for the maintenance of ten or twelve ſcholars.

The front of this building is extended upwards of two hundred and ſixty feet along the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet. In it, at due diſtances, are two ſtately portals, with a tower over each. That on the weſt leads into the old court, which is a handſome Gothic quadrangle, of one hundred feet ſquare. Over the gate at the entrance, on the outſide, is a ſtatue of queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eaſtern entrance, on the outſide, is alſo an admirable ſtatue of queen Mary, wife of William III. On the ſouth of the weſtern quadrangle are the chapel and hall. The ſtatue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The altar window was given by doctor Radcliffe, as appears by its inſcription, in the year 1687. The roof of the chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic ſtyle, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a moſt complete room of the kind.

From this court, through a narrow paſſage on the eaſt, you are led into another area of three ſides. It is opened to a garden on the ſouth. The eaſt, and part of the north ſide, is taken up by the lodgings of the maſter, which are commodious and extenſive. In a nich over the gate on the north, is a ſtatue of doctor Radcliffe.

A ſociety being thus eſtabliſhed, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of theſe the moſt conſiderable are, Walter Skirlow, biſhop of Durham, who founded three fellowſhips. Henry Piercy earl of Northumberland, in the year 1443, added the ſame number; and Sir Simon Bennet, in the reign of Charles I. eſtabliſhed four fellowſhips, and four ſcholarſhips.

The preſent magnificent building was begun to be erected in the year 1624, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly fellow, and was ſoon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, abovementioned. Nor were ſucceeding patrons wanting to continue ſo noble a work, till it was finally completed by doctor John Radcliffe, who erected the whole eaſtern quadrangle entirely at his own expence. He likewiſe ſettled on the college ſix hundred pounds a year for two travelling fellowſhips.

The preſent ſociety conſiſts of a maſter, twelve fellows ſeventeen ſcholars, with many other ſtudents, amounting in the whole to near ſeventy.

Baliol College. The foundation of this college was projected by Sir John Baliol of Bernard caſtle in Yorkſhire, knight, father of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who ſettled ſome yearly exhibitions upon certain poor ſcholars, till he could provide a houſe and other accommodations for them; but dying in 1269, his widow, Devorgilla, having been requeſted by him to complete his deſign, hired of the univerſity a houſe in a ſtreet, then called Horſe-manger-ſtreet, but now Canditch, in which ſhe placed her exhibitioners, conſiſting of a principal and ſixteen fellows, and preſcribed ſtatutes for their government in 1282. Afterwards in 1284, ſhe purchaſed another tenement, called St. Mary's-hall, which ſhe rebuilt, and to which the ſociety was removed by her charter, giving it the name of Baliol College.

This college has a handſome Gothic gateway, that leads into the firſt court, part of which is finiſhed in the ſtyle in which it is intended to rebuild the whole college. On the north is the chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with ſome beautiful pieces of painted glaſs, particularly the eaſt window which repreſents the paſſion, reſurrection, and aſcenſion of Our Saviour; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered two hundred pounds.

This hall is handſomely wainſcotted. In the maſter's lodgings is a ſpacious old apartment, whoſe beautiful bow window projects on the weſt ſide of the court, and which was formerly the college chapel. In the library which was finiſhed about the year 1477, are many curious manuſcripts. Beſides this court, there is an area to the north weſt, conſiſting of irregular and detached lodgings. But an elegant front is now building by this court, a benefaction of three thouſand pounds having been lately received for that purpoſe.

The principal benefactors are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, lady Periam with ſeveral others.

John Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter, in the year

year 1666, founded four exhibitions for natives of Scotland, whoſe benefaction was ſince enlarged by John Snell, eſq.

Here is one maſter, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners. The whole number of the ſociety amounts to about fifty.

Merton College. Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, firſt founded and endowed a college of twenty poor ſcholars, and two or three chaplains, at Malden, near Kingſton in Surry, in the year 1261; but becauſe the liberal arts were taught only in the univerſities, and he was not willing that his ſtudents ſhould be ignorant in them, he tranſlated this ſociety to a building he erected for them in St. John's-ſtreet at Oxford in 1267, preſcribed a body of ſtatutes for them in 1274, and gave the college the name of "Domus Scholarium de "Merton."

This college is ſeparated from that of Corpus Chriſti, towards the weſt by a ſmall grove of elms. The moſt ſtriking object in the firſt court is the eaſt window of the chapel, the conſtruction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workmanſhip. From this court, by a flight of ſteps, you enter the hall, which is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainſcot over the high table, which appears by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The new or ſecond quadrangle was erected in the year 1610, from whoſe apartments on the ſouth, there is a beautiful proſpect over the meadows. The terrace formed on the city wall, in the garden of this college, is no leſs finely ſituated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleaſing variety.

Among the various benefactors to this ſociety, the moſt remarkable are, Henry Sever and Richard Fitz James, formerly wardens; and doctor John Wyllyott, chancellor of the church of Exeter, who gave exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve Portioniſtæ, called Poſt-maſters, in the year 1380. Theſe were afterwards encreaſed to fourteen, by John Chambers, who directed that his two additional exhibitioners ſhould be elected from Eaton ſchool. Four ſcholarſhips have been likewiſe ſince founded by Mr. Henry Jackſon late of this houſe.

At preſent the ſociety conſiſts of a warden, twenty-four ſcholars, fourteen poſt-maſters, four ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The number of members of each ſort is upwards of ſeventy.

Exeter College. The ſociety belonging to this college was inſtituted by Walter Stapledon, biſhop of Exeter in the year 1314; but he not liking the then ſituation tranſlated the ſociety to this building, which was at firſt called Stapledon Inn, but afterwards the name it now bears.

This college is ſituated on the left ſide within the Turl from the north. In the center of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, is a beautiful gate of ruſtic work: over it is a tower adorned with Ionic pilaſters, ſupporting a ſemicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the founder on a ſhield ſurrounded with feſtoons; and the whole is finiſhed by a light baluſtrade.

On the ſouth of the college is the hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, knight, of Devonſhire in the year 1618. On the north is the chapel, which conſiſts of two iſles, and was erected by doctor Hakewell, formerly rector, in the year 1624.

The original entrance into this college was through the tower which appears on the north eaſt angle of the court, and for which a poſtern in the city wall was opened. Near or about this tower the old college ſeems to have ſtood, part of which ſtill remains adjoining to the tower on either ſide, that on the eaſt being the moſt ancient, erected in the year 1404, and that on the weſt, viz. the rectors lodgings, together with the tower itſelf, in the year 1432. Ancient, however, as theſe remains are, yet they are ſtill more modern than any part of the founder's original ſtructure, no remains of which are to be ſeen at preſent, except a part of the chapel, ſince converted into the library.

This college conſiſts at preſent of one rector, twenty-five fellows, and a bible clerk, with two exhibitioners. The number of the ſtudents is about fifty.

Oriel College. The original foundation of this college is aſcribed to king Edward II. in 1324; but it does not appear that he contributed any farther than granting a licence to Adam le Brome, his almoner, in that year, to build and endow a college here, by the name of St. Mary's-hall. To this ſociety king Edward III. in the firſt year of his reign, gave a large building in Oxford, called le Oriel, to which the fellows removing from St. Mary's-hall, this was called Oriel College.

It is ſituated ſouthward of St. Mary's church, on the north ſide of the front of Corpus Chriſti college, its great gate being almoſt oppoſite to the back gate of Chriſt-church. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, is uniform and decent. The north ſide conſiſts of the provoſt's lodgings, and the library; the eaſt of the hall, buttery, and veſtibule of the chapel, which runs eaſtward from thence; and the ſouth and weſt ſides form the common apartment. The aſcent to the hall is by a large flight of ſteps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handſomely wainſcotted in the Doric ſtyle, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dreſſed in his regalia, by Hudſon; one of queen Anne, who annexed a prebend of Rocheſter to the provoſtſhip, by Dahl; and another of the late duke of Beaufort, who is repreſented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a negro boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi. The chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent ſimplicity, and was finiſhed in the year 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the Wiſe Men's Offering, by Mr. Pakett of York.

The library conſiſts of half the upper ſtory of the north ſide of this quadrangle, and is a neat, well furniſhed room. The garden-court which is entered by a paſſage in the ſame north ſide, receives

ceives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midſt of it, and fenced on this ſide with iron gates, and palliſades, ſupported by a dwarf wall and ſtone piers. The ſides are two wings, in a ſtyle correſpondent to that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by doctor Robinſon, biſhop of London; and that on the left, by doctor Carter, formerly provoſt.

The principal benefactor to this building was doctor John Tolſon, when provoſt, who, beſides other valuable donations, gave 1150l. for that purpoſe. Doctor Robinſon, biſhop of London, alſo gave 2500l. for augmenting the fellowſhips.

The members of this college conſiſt at preſent of one provoſt, eighteen fellows, and about fourteen exhibitioners. The ſtudents amount to near eighty.

Queen's College. This college received its name from queen Philippa, conſort of king Edward III. at whoſe inſtigation Robert Eglesfield, a batchelor of divinity in this univerſity, in the year 1340, purchaſed certain houſes in the pariſh of St. Peter in the Eaſt, in the city of Oxford, which he converted into a collegiate hall, by the name of "Aula Scholarium Reginæ de Oxon." and having obtained a royal charter of confirmation he endowed this hall for a provoſt, and twelve fellows. After his death king Edward III. in remembrance of his queen Philippa, gave two tenements to this college, and ſettled them on the ſociety by the name of Queen's college.

It is ſituated in the High-ſtreet, oppoſite Univerſity College. The front, which is formed in the ſtyle of the Luxemburgh palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a ſuperb cupola, under which is a ſtatue of the late queen Caroline. The firſt court is one hundred and forty feet in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth; and, except the north ſide, is ſurrounded by a beautiful cloiſter. Over the weſtern cloiſter are the provoſt's lodgings, which are ſpacious and ſplendid. The north ſide is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finiſhed in the Doric order. In the centre, over a portico leading to the north court, ſtands a handſome cupola ſupported by eight Ionic columns.

The north court is one hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad. On the weſt ſtands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. Under the eaſt ſide of this edifice runs a cloiſter; its weſt ſide is adorned with ſtatues of the founder, and benefactors, and other pieces of ſculpture. The room within is highly finiſhed. The book-caſes, which are of Norway oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the ceiling are ſome admirable compartments of ſtucco.

The chapel is ornamented in the Corinthian order, with a beautiful ceiling of fret-work. The windows are all of fine old painted glaſs, viz. 1518; that over the altar excepted, repreſenting our Lord's nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The moſt remarkable are two on the north ſide, of the Laſt Judgment, and two on the ſouth, of the Aſcenſion. Theſe, with the reſt, were removed hither from the old chapel.

The hall, which is fitted up in the Doric order, and has an admirable proportion, is ſixty feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof, of a correſpondent height. It is furniſhed with excellent portraits of the founder and benefactors. Over the ſcreen is a handſome gallery, intended for muſic, and as a veſtibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The area on which this beautiful college ſtands is an oblong ſquare three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into the two courts above deſcribed.

This magnificent ſtructure was begun by Sir Joſeph Williamſon, knight, in the year 1672, and being continued by the liberality of ſeveral other benefactors, was at length completed by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewiſe founded eight fellowſhips and four ſcholarſhips. The fellows and ſcholars have handſome apartments appropriated to them in the new buildings, beſides a ſtipend of fifty pounds per annum to each of the former, and thirty pounds per annum to each of the latter.

At preſent the college conſiſts of a provoſt, ſixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars, (ſo called from Taberdum, a ſhort gown which they formerly wore) ſixteen ſcholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners. The number of ſtudents is upwards of one hundred.

New College. This college is ſituated eaſtward of the ſchools, and is ſeparated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the ſouth. It was founded by William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1379, and has many cuſtoms and privileges peculiar to itſelf.

In the center of the firſt court, which is one hundred and ſixty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-nine in breadth, is a ſtatue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker of Honington in Warwickſhire. The north ſide, which conſiſts of the chapel and hall, is a noble ſpecimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper ſtories of the eaſt ſide form the library; and on the weſt are the lodgings of the warden, which are very commodious, and adorned with many valuable portraits.

The chapel belonging to this college exceeds all in the univerſity. The ante-chapel, which is ſupported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the choir, and is eighty feet long and thirty-ſix broad. The choir, which is entered by a gothic ſcreen of beautiful conſtruction, is one hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and ſixty-five in height. The painting over the altar is exceeding curious, and conſiſts of a ſalutation piece, behind which the painter has artfully thrown the concave of a well ornamented dome, in which the chapel appears to terminate. The altar itſelf is approached by a noble flight of marble ſteps. It is encloſed by a well wrought rail of iron work, and covered with a rich pall of crimſon velvet. From this ſituation, the organ with the ſtall-work underneath has a very ſtriking effect. The windows on the ſouth ſide are moſt beautifully painted by Mr. Price of London;

don; each window repreſenting eight figures of ſaints and martyrs, with their reſpective ſymbols and inſignia, large as the life.

In this chapel choir ſervice is performed every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with more ſolemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a moſt admirable inſtrument, erected by the famous Dolham, and ſince improved with the addition of the clarion-ſtop and ſwelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Adjoining to the chapel, is a noble cloiſter, which conſtitutes a quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two ſides, and 105 the other two, with a garden in the area; contiguous to which on the north is a large and lofty tower with ten bells.

The hall, is of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 35 in breadth, and 43 in height. Its wainſcot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the eaſt end are portraits of the munificent founder, William of Wickham; William of Wainfleet, founder of Magdalen college, and Henry Chichely, the founder of All Souls college.

The library conſiſts of two rooms which are furniſhed with a fine collection, and well known to the learned for its many valuable manuſcripts.

In the chapel is ſhewn the croſier of the founder, one of the nobleſt curioſities, and almoſt the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly ſeven feet in height, is of ſilver gilt, embelliſhed with variety of the richeſt Gothic workmanſhip, and charged with figures of angels, and the tutelar ſaints of the cathedral church of Wincheſter, executed with an elegance equal to that of a more modern age. It is finely preſerved, and from a length of almoſt four hundred years, has loſt but little of its original ſplendor.

The garden court has a beautiful area, which, by means of a ſucceſſion of retiring wings, diſplays itſelf gradually as we approach the garden, from which it is ſeparated by a ſumptuous iron palliſade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the mount in the garden; and the proſpect is ſtill further improved by the appearance of the old Gothic ſpires and battlements, which overlook the new building from the founder's court. It began to be erected in the year 1682, at the expence of the college, aſſiſted by many liberal benefactors.

A very principal part of the garden, as likewiſe part of the college, is ſurrounded by the city wall; which, from this circumſtance of ſerving as a fence or boundary to the college precincts, is here, and here only, preſerved entire, with its battlements and baſtions, to a conſiderable diſtance. On the ſouth ſide is a pleaſant bowling green, ſhaded to the weſt by a row of elms, and on the eaſt by tall ſycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are juſtly admired as a natural curioſity.

This college, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called New college from its firſt foundation, being at that time an object of public curioſity, and far ſuperior, in point of extent and grandeur, to any college that had then appeared. It was the firſt effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the moſt ſplendid college in the univerſity, though at that time by no means adorned with buildings as at preſent.

This college conſiſts of the following members, viz. one warden, ſeventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, ſixteen choriſters, and one ſexton; together with many gentlemen commoners.

Lincoln College. The foundation of this college was begun by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, in the year 1427; but he dying before his deſign was completed, Thomas Rotherham, biſhop of Lincoln, in the year 1475, finiſhed the building of the college, encreaſed its revenues, and gave it the name it now bears.

This college is ſituated between All-Saints church and Exeter-college, and conſiſts of two quadrangles. The firſt of theſe is formed excluſive of chambers, by the lodgings of the rector, ſtanding in the ſouth eaſt angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, biſhop of Bath and Wells, in the year 1465; the library and common room on the north, and refectory on the eaſt.

The library is ſmall, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuſcripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gaſcoigne, in the year 1432. It was finiſhed, as it appears at preſent, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, firſt a commoner of this, and afterwards fellow of All-Souls college. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a library at the expence of Nathaniel lord Crew, when fellow, in the year 1656.

The hall is forty feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height. It was erected by John Williams, biſhop of Lincoln; and was handſomely wainſcotted by biſhop Crew, whoſe arms appear over the middle of the ſcreen; and thoſe of the reſt of the contributors are interſperſed about the mouldings.

From this court which forms a ſquare of eighty feet, we enter through the ſouth ſide, the ſecond, which is about ſeventy feet ſquare. On the ſouth ſide of this quadrangle is the chapel, which was built by biſhop Williams abovementioned, in the year 1631. The ſcreen is of cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glaſs, complete, and well preſerved. Thoſe on the north repreſent twelve of the prophets, and thoſe on the ſouth the twelve apoſtles, large as life.

The eaſt window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their reſpective completions, viz.

1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the Hiſtory of the Creation its antetype.

2. Our Lord's baptiſm; and under it, the paſſing of the Iſraelites through the Red Sea.

3. The Jewiſh paſſover, and under it the inſtitution of the Lord's Supper.

4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderneſs; correſponding to——Chriſt on the croſs.

5. Jonas delivered from the whale's belly, expreſſive of—Chriſt's Reſurrection.

6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with--Our Lord's Aſcenſion.

The roof conſiſts of compartments in cedar, embelliſhed with the arms of the different founders and benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and feſtoons, diverſified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion and elegance of execution in the eight figures of cedar which are reſpectively placed at each end of the deſks, and repreſent Moſes, Aaron, the four Evangeliſts, St. Peter and St. Paul.

The principal benefactor to this college is Nathaniel lord Crew, biſhop of Durham, who, about the year 1717, added to the headſhip an annual allocation of twenty pounds; to the twelve fellowſhips ten pounds each; and to the ſeven ſcholarſhips and bible clerkſhip, five pounds each. He likewiſe improved the four college curacies; and moreover founded twelve exhibitioners, with ſalaries of twenty pounds per annum each.

At preſent the ſociety conſiſts of a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and ſeven ſcholars, with a bible clerk; excluſive of members that are independent.

All Souls College. This college was founded by Henry Chichely, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year 1437, for a warden, and forty fellows, the election of whom he directed ſhould be annually held on All Souls day. It is ſituated in the High-ſtreet, weſtward of Queen's-college; and has over the gateway the ſtatues of the founder and king Henry VI.

The firſt court is a handſome Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The chapel on the north ſide is a ſtately pile. The antechapel in which are ſome remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. The entrance to the inner chapel, which is of the ſame dimenſions, is by a grand flight of marble ſteps, through a ſcreen conſtructed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ſpacious environ of the altar conſiſts of the richeſt red-vein marble. Above is a fine aſſumption piece of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill. On the right and left, at the approach of the altar, are two inimitable urns by the ſame hand, reſpectively repreſenting, in their baſs-reliefs, the inſtitution of the two ſacraments. Between the windows, on each ſide, are figures of ſaints in claro-obſcuro, bigger than the life. The ceiling is diſpoſed into compartments embelliſhed with carving and gilding; and the whole has an air of great ſplendor and dignity.

The hall is an elegant modern room. It is furniſhed with portraits of the munificent founder, colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high table is an hiſtorical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whoſe ſubject is the finding of the law. The figure of Joſiah, rending his robe, is animated and expreſſive. Over the chimney piece, which is handſomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a buſt of the founder: on one ſide is a buſt of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous phyſician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite ſcholar, about the ſame reign, ſuppoſed to have been a member of this houſe. The reſt of the room is adorned with an admirable ſeries of antique buſts.

The buttery, which was built with the hall, is a well proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of ſtone, ornamented with curious workmanſhip.

The ſecond court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the ſouth are the chapel and hall; on the weſt a cloiſter, with a grand portico; on the north a library; and on the eaſt two ſuperb Gothic towers, in the centre of a ſeries of fine apartments.

The north ſide of this court is wholly taken up with the library, which is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height, and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner. The room itſelf is furniſhed with two noble arangements of book caſes, one above the other, ſupported by Doric and Ionic pilaſters. The upper claſs is formed in a ſuperb gallery, which ſurrounds three ſides. On the north ſide, near the middle of the room, is a receſs equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the ſtatue of colonel Codrington, the founder of the library. The ceiling and ſpaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richeſt ſtucco; and over the gallery is a ſeries of bronzes interchangeably diſpoſed, conſiſting of vaſes, and the buſts of many eminent men.

This college conſiſts of one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks and ſix choriſters.

Magdalen College. This college was founded by William Patten, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the year 1458. It is ſituated without the eaſt gate of the city on the borders of the river Cherwell. At the entrance of the weſt front of the college is a Doric portal, decorated with a ſtatue of the founder.

The gate under the weſt window of the chapel is adorned with five ſmall but elegant figures; that on the right repreſents the founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whoſe college at Wincheſter the founder was ſchoolmaſter; the third is St. Mary Magdalen, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the hoſpital ſince converted into this college; and the laſt of St. John the baptiſt, by whoſe name the ſaid hoſpital was called.

Nearly adjoining to the preſident's lodgings is a ſtately gateway, the original entrance into the college; but ſince diſuſed, formed in a tower, whoſe ſides are adorned with ſtatues of four of the perſons abovementioned. This leads us to a cloiſter, on the ſouth ſide of which are the chapel and hall.

The hall is a ſtately Gothic room, well proportioned, and handſomely finiſhed. It has four whole length portraits, viz. of the founder, doctor Butler, William Freeman, prince Rupert; and two half lengths, viz. biſhop Warner, and doctor Hammond.

The ante-chapel is a ſpacious building, ſupported with two ſtaff-moulded pillars, extremely light. In the weſt window are ſome fine remains of glaſs painted in claro obſcuro. The ſubject is the reſurrection. The deſign is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William duke of Bavaria, more than two hundred

hundred years ſince, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is ſolemn, and handſomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains ſix figures, almoſt as large as life, of primitive fathers, ſaints, martyrs and apoſtles, are finely painted in the taſte, and about the time of that juſt deſcribed. Theſe windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither in the year 1741. In the confuſion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, eſcape the rage of fanaticiſm and ignorance: they were unluckily diſcovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who ſpreading them along the cloiſters, jumped through them in their jack-boots, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and entirely deſtroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Iſaac Fuller, about ninety years ago, and repreſents the Reſurrection.

Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the croſs, ſuppoſed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo; and being brought into England by the late duke of Ormond, came into the poſſeſſion of William Freeman, eſq; of Hamels, in Hertfordſhire, who gave it to the ſociety. The altar is fitted up in the modern ſtile, with a well executed wainſcot, and columns of the Corinthian order, charged with other elegant embelliſhments. Choir ſervice is performed in this chapel at eleven and four every day; except Sundays and Holidays, when the morning ſervice is ſung at eight.

On the north ſide of this court is a narrow paſſage that leads to a beautiful opening, one ſide of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taſte, conſiſting of three ſtories 300 feet in length. Through the center of this building we paſs into the grove or paddock, which is well ſtocked with deer, and formed into many delightful walks and lawns.

Beſides the abovementioned grove, there is a meadow within the college precincts, conſiſting of about thirteen acres, ſurrounded by a pleaſant walk, called the Water-walk. This walk is ſhaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and diſpoſed regularly. The whole circuit of the walk is waſhed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many beautiful proſpects. The tower of this college, which contains a muſical peal of ten bells, was erected by cardinal Wolſey in the year 1492. The principal benefactors were, Henry VI. William Fitz Alan, earl of Arundell, Claymond, Morwent, &c.

The preſent members of this college are, a preſident, forty fellows, thirty demies, a divinity lecturer, a ſchoolmaſter, one uſher, four chaplains, an organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters. The number of ſtudents are about 120.

Brazen-Noſe College. This college was founded by William Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, gent. in the year 1511. It received the ſingular epithet from a hall of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by a large braſs noſe upon the gate, on the ſite of which it was principally built.

This college has two courts. The firſt, which is the original one, conſiſts of the lodgings of the principal, and chambers of the fellows and ſtudents, and the refectory, which is elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over its portico are two antique buſts, one of Alfred, who built Little Univerſity hall, or King's hall, on the ſite of which the preſent college is partly founded; and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who firſt read lectures in the ſaid hall in the year 882. Over the door leading up to the Common room, which was originally the chapel, is a Latin inſcription, the Engliſh of which runs thus:

"In the name of God, the biſhop of Lincoln "and Sutton, laid this ſtone, at the command "of the king."

In the center of this court is a ſtatue of Cain and Abel.

From this court we are led through a paſſage on the left hand of the gate to the ſecond court, which is planned in a good taſte, and was probably the work of Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The cloiſter on the eaſt ſide ſupports the library; and on the ſouth ſtands the chapel, the roof of which is a frame of wood in imitation of Gothic ſtonework. The altar is beautifully decorated, and the whole chapel is at once neat and ſplendid.

The college conſiſts of one principal, twenty fellows, thirty ſcholars, and four exhibitioners; together with about forty or fifty ſtudents.

Corpus Chriſti College. This college was founded by Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter in the year 1513. It is ſituated near the back gate of Chriſt church, on the ſouth ſide of Oriel college. A beautiful Gothic gateway leads us to the firſt court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatneſs. On the eaſt ſtands the hall, which is handſomely wainſcotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the ceiling are well wrought in the Gothic ſtile.

In the center of this court is a curious column exhibiting a cylindrical dial, the conſtruction of which is eſteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics: It was made by Robert Hegge, a fellow, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. From hence we paſs into the cloiſters, which are in the modern taſte. South of theſe is an elegant pile of building, of the Ionic order, which fronts Chriſt church meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly preſident. There is likewiſe another neat ſtructure, of the modern kind, near the hall, appropriated to the uſe of a certain number of gentlemen commoners.

The library, which is well furniſhed in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the reformation to the revolution; an Engliſh bible, ſuppoſed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a vellum roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the royal family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and ſigned by the kings at arms. The moſt ſtriking curioſity is an ancient manuſcript hiſtory of the bible in French, illuminated with a ſeries of beautiful

tiful paintings, illuſtrating the ſacred ſtory. It was given by general Oglethorp, formerly a member of this houſe. Here is ſhewn alſo the croſier of the founder, which, although a fine ſpecimen of antique workmanſhip, is by no means equal to that of Wickham at New College.

The chapel is ſeventy feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth, with a ſcreen and altar-piece of cedar.

At preſent the members of this college conſiſt of one preſident, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty ſcholars, two clerks, two choriſters, and ſix gentlemen commoners.

The ſtatutes ordain that the fellows ſhould be elected from the ſcholars, and the latter from the counties and dioceſes following, viz. one from Lancaſhire, one from Oxfordſhire, two from Kent, one from Bedfordſhire, one from Wiltſhire, or, in defect of a candidate, the dioceſe of Sarum, two from Glouceſterſhire, two from Lincolnſhire, two from Exeter, two from Bath and Wells, one from Durham, three from Hampſhire, and two from Surry.

Chriſt Church College. This college was originally founded by cardinal Wolſey in the year 1525; but he being impeached of high treaſon before the buildings were finiſhed, all the eſtates and poſſeſſions of this ſociety were forfeited to the king, which put a ſtop to the buildings for three years, at the end of which time the king iſſued out letters patent, ordering the building to be carried on, the original revenues to be ſettled on the ſociety, and the foundation to be called king Henry VIII's college; but being afterwards diſſatisfied with this appointment, he ſuppreſſed the inſtitution in 1545, and in the year following erected the church of this college into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral church of Chriſt in Oxford, founded by king Henry VIII. and ſettled in it a biſhop, dean and eight canons, eight clerks, eight choriſters, a muſic maſter, an organiſt, and forty ſtudents, who were to be choſen yearly from Weſtminſter ſchool.

The front of this college is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two correſponding turrets. In the center is the grand entrance, whoſe Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent. Over it is a beautiful tower, planned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and erected by biſhop Fell. It contains the great bell called Tom, on the ſound of which, every night at nine, the ſtudents of the whole univerſity are enjoined by ſtatute to repair to their reſpective ſocieties. The ſpectator cannot but obſerve with regret, that this front, perhaps the nobleſt in the kingdom of the Gothic ſtile, loſes much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it ſtands, and the narrowneſs of the approach. It ſeems, however, probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raiſing the ground to a level, the whole length of the college; for the rough foundation ſtones of the hoſpital on the oppoſite ſide, left unfiniſhed by Wolſey, ſtill remain bare, and the ſmooth ſtones are terminated by an horizental right line, to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The eaſt, north, and weſt ſides of the grand quadrangle, with part of the ſouth, conſiſt of the lodgings of the dean, the canons, and the ſtudents, &c. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide is formed by the hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the buildings, and, taken as a detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of ancient magnificence.—The ſouth, eaſt, and part of the weſt ſide, were erected by cardinal Wolſey, as was the kitchen to the ſouth of the hall, which is every way proportionable to the reſt of the college.

The north, and what remained of the weſt ſide of this court, was finiſhed in the year 1665. By the marks on the wall, ſome ſuppoſe this area was ſurrounded by a cloiſter. It is evident that a cloiſter was deſigned, but it does not appear ever to have been executed.

Round the area is a ſpacious terrace walk made in the year 1665; and in the center a baſon and fountain, with a ſtatue of Mercury. On the inſide over the grand entrance, is a ſtatue of queen Anne: over the arch, in the north eaſt angle, another of biſhop Fell; and oppoſite to that at the ſouth eaſt, a ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey.

Beneath the laſt ſtatue is the hall, which contains eight windows on each ſide, and is 120 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 80 feet high. It is entered by a ſpacious and ſtately ſtair-caſe of ſtone, covered by a beautiful roof built in the year 1630, which, though very broad, is ſupported by a ſmall ſingle pillar of fine proportion.

This hall is probably the largeſt, and certainly the moſt ſuperb of any in the kingdom. The roof is a noble frame of timber work, beautified with near three hundred coats of arms, properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving and gilding, in the Gothic taſte. The room has been refitted at a large expence, and is adorned with the portraits of many eminent perſons who have been either educated at, or connected with the college.

The church belonging to this college is ſituated to the eaſt of the grand quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable ſtructure, and was originally the church of St. Frideſwide's monaſtery, on or near the ſite of which the college is erected. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of ſtone work, put up by Cardinal Wolſey, who likewiſe rebuilt or refitted the ſpire as it now ſtands. The iſle, on the north of the choir, was the dormitory of St. Frideſwide's, in which an ancient monument is ſhewn, ſaid to be the tomb of that ſaint who died in the year 739. Some of the windows are adorned with beautiful paintings, particularly the eaſt and weſt windows, the former of which repreſents the Epiphany; and the latter, St. Peter delivered out of priſon by the angel.

Choir ſervice is performed in this cathedral twice a day, viz. at ten o'clock in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

This college or church conſiſts of one dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight ſinging men, one organiſt, eight choriſters, and one hundred and one ſtudents.

Trinity College. This college was founded by Sir

Sir Thomas Pope, knight, in the year 1555. It is ſituate oppoſite to the Turl, and has a ſpacious avenue, fenced from the ſtreet by an handſome iron palliſade, with folding gates, adorned on the outſide with the arms of the donor, and the earl of Guilford. Over the gate which leads to the front of the college are the arms of the founder, ſurrounded with a wreath of laurel, and ſupported by the genii of Fame.

The chapel is extremely elegant. The ceiling is covered with a bold and beautiful ſtucco; and the carvings about the ſcreen, which is of cedar, are very maſterly. Under an alcove near the altar, is a fine Gothic tomb, on which are the effigies of the liberal founder and his lady in alabaſter.

The hall is ſpacious and well proportioned, in the Gothic ſtyle, and adorned with portraits of the founder and his lady.

The library contains a great number of books, among which is a valuable manuſcript of Euclid; being a tranſlation from the Arabic into Latin, before the diſcovery of the original Greek, by Adalardus Bathonienſis, in 1130.

This college conſiſts of one preſident, twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars. Theſe, with the independent members amount to near ſeventy.

St. John Baptiſt's College. This college was founded by Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, in the year 1557. It ſtands in a retired ſituation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity colleges. Before its front is a handſome terrace, ſhaded with a row of lofty elms. It conſiſts of two courts, in the firſt of which are the chapel and hall on the north, and the preſident's lodgings on the eaſt.

The chapel is very elegantly furniſhed. The ſcreen and altar are finiſhed in the Corinthian order. Over the communion table is a beautiful piece of tapeſtry, repreſenting our Lord breaking bread with the two diſciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. On the north wall, eaſtward of the organ, is a marble urn, containing the heart of doctor Rawlinſon, incloſed in a ſilver veſſel, which was placed here according to the direction of his laſt will; and is thought to be a ſingular curioſity.

The hall is elegantly fitted up in the modern taſte. The ſcreen is of Portland ſtone, in the Ionic order; and the wainſcot, which is the ſame, is remarkably beautiful. Over the chimney piece, is a picture of St. John the Baptiſt, by Titian; and at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the founder, with archbiſhop Laud on the right, and archbiſhop Juxton on the left.

The ſecond court is the deſign of Inigo Jones, and was built in 1635. The eaſt and weſt ſides exhibit, each, a beautifiul Doric colonade, whoſe columns conſiſt of a remarkable ſpecies of ſtone, ſaid to be dug at Fifield, in Berks. In the center of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profuſion of embelliſhments. Over theſe, on each ſide, are two good ſtatues in braſs; that on the eaſt of Charles I. and that on the weſt, of his queen.

The library is formed from the upper ſtories of the ſouth and eaſt ſides. The firſt diviſion conſiſts of printed books; the ſecond of manuſcripts, chiefly given by archbiſhop Laud, who, in this room, entertained Charles I. and his court with an elegant feaſt. In the archieves are many curioſities; particularly a drawing of king Charles I. which contains the book of pſalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. Likewiſe a picture of St. John the Baptiſt ſtained in marble.

This college conſiſts of one preſident, fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organiſt, five ſinging men, ſix choriſters, and two ſextons; excluſive of about ſeventy ſtudents.

Jeſus College was founded by Hugh Price, doctor of the canon laws, in the univerſity, in the year 1571.

In the firſt court is the hall, in which is a portrait of queen Elizabeth, with a ceiling of well executed ſtucco; the principal's lodgings, in which is a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length; and the chapel which is handſomely furniſhed and well proportioned.

The library, which is on the weſt ſide of the inner court, is a well furniſhed room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Doctor Hugh Price, founder of the college.

The preſent members of this college conſiſt of one principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen ſcholars; beſides many exhibitioners and independent ſtudents.

Wadham College. The deſign of this building was projected by Nicholas Wadham, eſq; but he dying before the commencement of its execution, appointed Dorothy, his wife, to finiſh the ſame, which was accordingly done, and opened for the admittance of members on the twelfth of April 1613.

This college is ſituate in the northern ſuburb, called Holywell, the front being oppoſite to Trinity gardens. The hall is entered by a handſome portico decorated with the ſtatue of the founder, the foundreſs, James I. and other ornaments. It is a ſpacious and lofty room, furniſhed with ſome valuable portraits; particularly a moſt remarkable one of an old woman.

The chapel is ſpacious and venerable. The eaſt window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman; it repreſents the paſſion of our Lord, and is ſaid to have coſt fifteen hundred pounds. Round the altar is a very ſingular piece of painting, the figures of which are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. The ſubject of the front is the Lord's ſupper; on the north, Abraham and Melchiſedeck; and on the ſouth, the children of Iſrael gathering manna.

The preſent members of this college are, one warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen ſcholars; two chaplains, two clerks, and ſixteen exhibitioners.

Pembroke College. This college was founded by Thomas Tiſdale, of Glimpton, near Woodſtock, gent. in the year 1610. and is ſituate directly oppoſite the grand gate of Chriſt church. At the entrance, on the right hand, are the maſter's lodgings, which make a handſome appearance, and are large and convenient. From the firſt quadrangle, which, though ſmall, is neat and uniform, we are led, by the north weſt angle,

into the hall, which is very handſome, and adorned with pictures of the founder and benefactors.

The chapel, which is ſituated on one ſide of an irregular area, is a modern edifice of the Ionic order. The altar is greatly admired for its neatneſs, and the whole is elegantly finiſhed, and properly adorned. It was built by contribution, and conſecrated in 1732.

To the weſt of the chapel is the garden, in which is a pleaſant common room, and an agreeable terrace walk, formed on the city wall.

To this college belong one maſter, fourteen fellows, and upwards of thirty ſcholars and exhibitioners.

Worceſter College. This college was endowed by Sir Thomas Cooke of Aſtley, near the city of Worceſter, in the year 1714. It is ſituated at the extremity of the weſtern ſuburb, on an eminence which deſcends to the river and meadows. The grand court, or area, conſiſts of three ſides, all of which are finiſhed in the modern taſte.

The library is a beautiful Ionic edifice, one hundred feet in length, ſupported by a ſpacious cloiſter. It is furniſhed with a fine collection of books given by doctor Clarke, formerly fellow of All Soul's College. The greateſt curioſity in this room is Inigo Jones's palliſadio, with his own manuſcript notes in Italian.

On entering the college we have on each ſide the chapel and hall, both of which are fifty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. On the the whole, this houſe, when executed according to the plan, will be a well diſpoſed elegant ſtructure.

The ſociety at preſent conſiſts of one provoſt, twenty fellows, and ſeventeen ſcholars.

Hertford College. This college was originally called Hart-hall, but being endowed by the late doctor Richard Newton, for a principal, four ſenior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, or aſſiſtants, beſides a certain number of ſtudents, or ſcholars, was, upon the eighth of September, 1740, erected to a college, by the name of Hertford college.

It is ſituate oppoſite the grand gate of the ſchools, and conſiſts of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raiſed for that purpoſe by the late principal. Part of this court conſiſts of a ſmall quantity of modern buildings, viz. the ſouth eaſt angle, and the chapel erected about thirty years ſince, in the ſtile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt.

Here are one principal, four ſenior fellows, or aſſiſtants, beſides a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars. The number of members in the whole is about thirty.

Excluſive of the above colleges, there are in the univerſity of Oxford, five halls, viz.

1. *Magdalen Hall* This hall is almoſt contiguous to Magdalen college on the weſt. A principal part of it is the grammar ſchool for the choriſters of Magdalen college, erected by the founder, William of Wainfleet, for that purpoſe alone. In this hall lord Clarendon, the celebrated hiſtorian, received his education. It has a well furniſhed library, with a neat chapel and refectory.

Oppoſite to this hall Edmund earl of Cornwall founded a ſmall houſe and chapel for Trinitarian friars, of the redemption of captives, in 1291, in which, and in a chapel dedicated to the trinity, within Eaſt-gate, the brethren of this order, and ſeveral poor ſcholars who lived upon alms, continued till near the time of the general diſſolution.

2. *New Inn Hall.* This hall is ſituated near St. Peter's church in the Bailey towards the caſtle. It was conſigned to ſtudents by John Trillock, biſhop of Hereford, in the year 1345, and is eminent for the education of many learned civilians.

Nearly oppoſite to this hall ſtands part of the gateway of St. Mary's college, in which Eraſmus for ſometime reſided. It was founded in the year 1437 for novices of the Auguſtin order, and ſuppreſſed at the reformation.

Alban Hall. This hall joins to Merton college on the eaſt. It appears to have been a houſe of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, and was erected by Benedict Barnham, alderman of London, in the year 1595. It has a ſmall refectory but no chapel.

4. *St. Mary Hall.* This hall is ſituate to the ſouth of St. Mary's church, in Oriel-lane. It conſiſts of an elegant little court, which encloſes a neat garden; and has a library, with a handſome, though ſmall chapel, and refectory.

5. *St. Edmund's Hall.* This hall is contiguous to the eaſt part of Queen's college. It was firſt eſtabliſhed about the reign of Edward II. and was conſigned to Queen's college in the year 1557. It has a library, refectory and chapel, which are all very neat and commodious.

Oxford ſends four members to parliament, viz. two for the city and two for the univerſity. It has two markets, one on Wedneſday, and the other on Saturday. Alſo three annual fairs, viz. the third of May, the firſt Monday in September, and the Thurſday before Michaelmas.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Being a continuation of our Hiſtory from September 1769, *to the year* 1770.

ON the twenty-ninth of September 1769, came on at Guildhall, the election of two perſons to be returned by the livery to the court of aldermen for their choice of one to ſerve the office of Lord-mayor of the city of London for the year enſuing. The perſons nominated were William Beckford, eſq; Barlow Trecothick, eſq; and Sir Henry Bankes.

Various diſputes aroſe between the livery and the city officers reſpecting the legality of Mr. Beckford's nomination. The town clerk and common ſerjeant warmly objected to it, and produced an obſolete by-law of the corporation made in the reign of Henry VI. which imported, "that it was agreed between the aldermen and "commonalty, that on account of the heavy "burden, the encreaſed expence, and particular "circumſtances of thoſe times, no perſon ſhould "be re-choſen to ſerve the office of Lord-mayor "within the term of ſeven years after his former "mayoralty." To this the livery replied, that there were precedents ſince that time to the contrary, and particularly that of Sir John Barnard, who having ſerved the office of Lord mayor in 1737, was re-elected to the ſame office in the year 1740. This precedent being undeniable, and no anſwer given to it, Mr. ſheriff Townſhend told the livery that he thought it his duty to take notice to them of the impoſition attempted to be put upon him and them by their ſervants, the town clerk and common ſerjeant; that as not ſuppoſing them capable of an action of that kind, he had before given his opinion to the livery on the objection their ſervants had raiſed to their wiſhes, ſo he now declared the objection entirely overthrown.

Mr. Sawbridge, the other ſheriff, with great humanity, endeavoured to appeaſe the minds of the livery, and to mitigate the fault of the common ſerjeant. The nomination then took place; and after Mr. Beckford and the ſeveral aldermen below the chair had been nominated, the ſheriffs declared the ſhew of hands to be for Meſſrs Beckford and Trecothick. A poll, however, being afterwards demanded for Sir Henry Bankes, the ſame commenced immediately, and was continued till the ſixth of October following, when, being finiſhed, the numbers appeared as follow:

For William Beckford, 1967.
Barlow Trecothick, 1911.
Sir Henry Bankes, 676.

In conſequence of this, the two former were preſented to the court of aldermen for their choice of one of them. And at another meeting held the next day it was determined to receive the ſheriffs return, and the aldermen proceeded to their choice; ſixteen of whom ſcratched for Mr. Beckford, and only ſix for Trecothick; whereupon the former was declared to be legally choſen.

On this declaration Mr. Beckford pleaded his age and infirmities, and wiſhed, as he had before intreated them, that they had choſen Mr. Trecothick, and at the ſame time declaring that he muſt decline it. This was received by the livery with every mark of diſcontent. They vehemently perſiſted in their refuſal to liſten to any excuſe whatever. And ſo determined were they to obtain their ends, that the next day, October, 13, a great number of them, together with the two ſheriffs, waited on Mr. Beckford, and in the ſtrongeſt terms of reſpect, ſollicited with much importunity, that he would, at that important criſis, ſerve the office of Lord-mayor for the year enſuing, to which dignity he had been a ſecond time elected. Mr. Beckford yielded to their earneſt requeſt, and warmeſt deſires and wiſhes; and told them, that notwithſtanding his advanced years, with all his attendant infirmities, and giving up his eaſe and repoſe, he would devote himſelf to the ſervice of the city of London, as well as the nation in general, by accepting the office.

In conſequence of this anſwer, on the 8th of November Mr. Beckford was ſworn into his office at Guildhall, in the preſence of the Lord-mayor, ſeveral aldermen, the two ſheriffs, &c. when the enſigns of mayoralty were ſurrendered to him in the uſual manner. The next day, the 9th of November his lordſhip, together with Samuel Turner, eſq; the late mayor, attended by ſix of the aldermen, and two ſheriffs, ſet out from Guildhall in a very grand proceſſion to the Three Cranes, from whence they proceeded in the city barge to the court of Exchequer at Weſtminſter, where his lordſhip was ſworn into his office with the accuſtomed formality. The dignity and ſplendor of the proceſſion was conſiderably heightened by the ſtate coach, which was magnificently adorned and drawn by a fine ſet of new foreign horſes, preceded by eight footmen in very rich liveries. The cover to the coach box was crimſon velvet curiouſly wrought; on the front, the ſides, and the back part were encloſed the city arms and thoſe of the ironmongers company, the cap of liberty, and various flowers of gold, with a fringe of gold round the edges. The whole proceſſion was exceeding brilliant, and the entertainment at Guildhall more ſplendid than had been known for many years on a like occaſion.

On the 10th of November came on in the court of common pleas, Weſtminſter, a trial between lord Halifax and John Wilkes, eſq; on an action brought by the latter againſt the former for illegally ſeizing his perſon and papers; when after

after many learned arguments by the council on both ſides, a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 4000l damages. The populace were ſo incenſed at this verdict (the damages having been laid at 20,000l.) that the jury were obliged to make their retreat the back way, with ſcarce time to take their fees, and without being invited to the accuſtomed refreſhment of dinner.

On the 6th of March, 1770 purſuant to a precept iſſued by the Lord-mayor, a common hall of the livery of London was held at Guildhall, in order to conſider of a remonſtrance to his majeſty, reſpecting the grievances complained of in a petition preſented the 5th of July laſt. His lordſhip opened the buſineſs of the meeting in a ſpirited manly addreſs to the livery. He told them that theſe cauſes of complaint were not to be attributed to the king; that we had the beſt of princes; that the enjoyment of our preſent liberties was owing to the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick; and that it was only under their influence and ſovereignty we could hope to preſerve them. He aſſerted, that it was to evil counſellors only that many of the preſent national calamities were to be attributed; and he concluded with exhorting every perſon preſent to maintain order, decorum and regularity.

After his lordſhip had done Mr. Lovell ſtepped forward and addreſſed the common-hall in a ſenſible elegant ſpeech, in which he informed them of the meaſures that himſelf and the reſt of the committee had taken, and pointed out the neceſſity of the preſent meeting.

He told them that the city not having been honoured by his majeſty with an anſwer, and the ſame ſort of bad men and bad meaſures ſtill prevailing and increaſing, it was neceſſary now to ſend up a remonſtrance. He then ſaid that the committee had prepared a remonſtrance, which, if it was their pleaſure, he would deliver to the Lord-mayor to be by him given to the proper officer to be read to them.

The livery teſtifying their approbation, Sir James Hodges, the town clerk, came forward, and read it, the purport of which was as follows:

" That the petitioners had in a former petition laid their grievances before his majeſty, " whom they conſidered as the father of his " people. That their complaints had been ſlighted, their grievances confirmed, and the only " judge who was removeable at the pleaſure of " the crown (meaning lord chancellor Camden) " had been diſmiſſed for his conduct in parliament.

" That the ſame ſecret and malign influence " had effected a meaſure which would prove " more ruinous than the tax of ſhip money levied by Charles I. or any of the arbitrary meaſures attempted by James II. That if the " parliament of James II. had been as compliant and ſubſervient to that prince, as a ſubſequent one was to the views of the miniſter, the " clamour of his minions for its meeting would " have been as loud as the outcries were for the " other's diſſolution. And concluded with praying his majeſty to diſſolve the parliament."

The remonſtrance was received by the livery with the greateſt acclamations of joy. And on the 14th the right honourable the Lord-mayor, attended by the two ſheriffs, the aldermen Trecothick and Stephenſon, the city officers, the committee of the livery, and about 120 common-councilmen, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, to preſent the ſame to his majeſty, amidſt the acclamations of a vaſt multitude of ſpectators aſſembled on the occaſion.

At two o'clock they were intoduced to his majeſty, who received them ſeated on the throne. Sir James Hodges the town clerk, then read the remonſtrance to his majeſty very properly and diſtinctly, and with a ſuitable and judicious emphaſis. To which is majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

" I ſhall always be ready to receive the requeſts, " and to liſten to the complaints of my ſubjects; " but it gives me great concern to find, that any " of them ſhould have been ſo far miſled as to " offer me an addreſs and remonſtrance, the contents of which I cannot but conſider as diſreſpectful to me, injurious to parliament, and " irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

" I have ever made the law of the land the " rule of my conduct, eſteeming it my chief " glory to reign over a free people. With this " view I have always been careful, as well to execute faithfully the truſt repoſed in me, as to " avoid even the appearance of invading any of " thoſe powers which the conſtitution has placed " in other hands. It is only by perſevering in " ſuch a conduct, that I can either diſcharge my " own duty, or ſecure to my ſubjects the free " enjoyment of thoſe rights which my family " were called to defend; and while I act upon " theſe principles, I ſhall have a right to expect, " and I am confident I ſhall continue to receive, " the ſteady and affectionate ſupport of my people."

Remonſtrances of the like nature have been preſented from the city of Weſtminſter and county of Middleſex; and others are in agitation at this time (April 1770) in almoſt all parts of the kingdom. What the event will be time only can diſcover.

FINIS.

ERRATUM.

In the deſcription of the French hoſpital, p. 606, inſtead of the ſecond paragraph, read thus:

" This hoſpital contains about two hundred and twenty poor helpleſs men and women, *all* of whom are upon " the foundation, and are plentifully ſupplied with the neceſſaries of life at the expence of the hoſpital. This " charity likewiſe extends to lunatics, for whoſe accommodation a large infirmary is provided."

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